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FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY FOR AUGUST.

ART. II. *Philippine Islands: their discovery by F. de Magellan; and a brief narrative of the first under his command, including some particulars respecting his death.*

concluded from our last.

The followers of this able leader mourned over his untimely death. His successful guidance of them seemed to have fixed on him their entire confidence, and perhaps this affection led them to elect his cousin Duarte Barbosa to be their commander in his stead. A still heavier stroke now awaited the expedition, in the defection and perfidy of the king of Zebu. He joined, perhaps sincerely, in the lamentations of the Spaniards for the loss of their chief, but soon after conceived the purpose which plunged them in still deeper grief. Pretending that he had prepared his presents for the king of Spain, and would show them to the bearers, he invited Barbosa and twenty-five of his officers to a feast. Serrano only distrusted the designs of the king. His fears were ridiculed, and the taunts of his comrades induced him to go with them to the shore. In the midst of their festivity, a band of armed men rushed upon them and put them to death. Serrano only was promised his life, if he would ransom it by two cannons. Bound and wounded he was carried to the shore, and besought his companions to pay the ransom and save him from death. They replied by weighing anchor and hoisting sail. Before they were out of hearing, the angry shouts of the natives told them that Serrano was added to the number of the slain. Looking back once more to the spot where Magellan had planted the cross, they saw it miraculously supported, so that, with all the efforts of the natives, it could not be overthrown.

The loss of so many of their best men left the survivors too weak to form three crews. The Santiago was therefore burned, and the Victoria and Trinidad pursued their course, Juan Caravallo having been chosen to the chief command. It is not clear what route was pursued from Zebu to Tidore. Probably the two ships steered southwest again, around the western coast of Mindanao. Their first stopping-place was at Paluan, where they were well received. Leaving this friendly port, they were conducted to a large city or town, which they call Borney, but which their probable position hardly permits us to regard as the modern Borneo, on the northwest coast of the island of that name. More probably it was one of the capitals of Mindanao. On approaching Borney, they met with some of the officers of the king, through whom they forwarded presents, which were well received. The envoys, which they sent to court, at the king's request, were met by an escort of 2000 men, having bows and spears, with an elephant in their train. They were conducted to the palace, and their replies communicated by a tube, passing through the wall of the apartment, to the royal ear. They were dismissed with presents, and on their return informed their commander, that the city was large and the people numerous, and that, in their opinion, they had better be gone. It was, however, necessary to send once more to the city for some naval stores, and the five men dispatched on this service, did not return. The Spaniards then seized some hostages, and sent a message to the king, that they would burn his vessels and kill his people, if their comrades were not restored. Two of them then returned to the ships, but all their efforts being unavailing to effect the restoration of the other three men, they at length set sail, leaving them behind.

Finding soon after a convenient port, they careened their vessels, and deposing Caravallo, elected Gonsalo Gomez de Espinosa to the command in his stead. Embarking again, they captured the prahu of the chief of Paluan, but remembering that they had been well treated in his island, they released him again. Meeting with a prahu, which showed some hostile signals, near the island 'Quespid,' they boarded her, killing twenty, and capturing thirty, men. The pilot of this prahu, denied that he knew the way to the Moluccas, but offered to take them to two islands where they would find cloves. When near the two islands, a chief came on board, who promised to carry them to the Moluccas, but finding his brother, in the captive pilot, he became alarmed and attempted to escape. Seized again, and confined in irons, the two brothers were required to act as pilots, but they soon effected their escape, by throwing themselves overboard in the night. One of the thirty prisoners now told his masters that the Moluccas were 100 leagues distant, and following his directions, they entered, the 8th of November, the port of Tidore. Almansor, king of Tidore, visited them, wearing a shirt embroidered with gold, a white dress which came down to his feet, and a silk turban or veil. He gave them a friendly welcome, the smell of their bacon, meanwhile, obliging him to hold his nose. The Spaniards made him a profound obeisance, and offered him a chair covered with crimson velvet, a yellow velvet gown, a coat of gold, four yards of scarlet cloth, a piece of yellow damask, a piece of linen, a golden worked handkerchief, two glass cups, some beads, knives, &c. Other presents were given to the son of the king and to the chiefs. Their petition for permission to trade was then granted, along with authority to kill all who should do them harm. The royal standard, arms, and portrait, were then shown to Almansor, who admired them much, and moreover told them that he had discovered some time before, by means of astrology, that Christians were coming to purchase spices, and that he had prepared for them permission to trade.

The sad fate of their companions at Zebu was not yet out of the memories of the Spaniards, and they did not forget precautions while refreshing themselves on shore. The natives finding them ignorant of the prices of cloves, attempted to impose on them, and they again appealed to the king. His authority procured for them cargoes, on fair terms, and he further engaged that he would ever be friendly to the Spanish crown, and admit its subjects to a free trade. The Spaniards paid for their cargoes in linen, silks, and cloths, and presented Almansor with [illegible] captives, as slaves. [illegible] of the Spaniards had [illegible] king of Tidore [illegible] them [illegible] and [illegible] the customs of Castile. [illegible] now ready to sail, and some young Tidoreans, who had offered to accompany them, were taken on board. At this moment, it was discovered that the Trinidad required extensive repairs. It was therefore agreed, that the Victoria, under the command of Juan Sebastian Cano, should carry to Europe the most valuable part of the cargo, the royal letters, &c., by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, and that the Trinidad, after being refitted, should sail direct for Panama, whence her cargo could be carried across the isthmus, and so to Spain.

The Victoria proceeded on her voyage early in 1522. Some lives were soon after lost in quarrels, and the failure of provisions thinned the number of her crew. After great sufferings, they reached the Cape de Verde islands, but the Portuguese governor imprisoned the men who were sent for provisions, and attempted to seize the Ship. Cano escaped, and after further suffering, reached San Lucas, the 6th of September, 1522. Bareheaded and and barefooted, the eighteen survivors of this voyage went in procession [illegible], with candles in their hands, to render thanks to God. The news soon reached the court, and Cano was commanded to repair thither with some of his companions, his charts, &c. They were received with marked distinction by the king, a pension of 500 ducats was bestowed on Cano, with a coat of arms, and a globe with the device "*primus circumdedisti me.*" Pensions were also granted to his officers, and a fourth of the royal twentieths distributed among the crew. The men who had been seized at the Cape de Verde islands, and sent thence to Portugal, were delivered up, on the demand of the king. The Victoria discharged 433 quintals of cloves, and a quantity of sandalwood, nutmegs, cassia, &c. A few of the Tidoreans also survived, and were presented to the king. One of these showed himself to be a sharp trader, and went from shop to shop, in Seville, inquiring the prices of products of his native island. For this exhibition of curiosity he paid dearly, for when his companions were sent home, to their native island, it was thought best to require him to remain.

The return of Cano disclosed the truth respecting the conduct of Magellan, and the desertion of the San Antonio. The memory of the navigator was completely vindicated, and a munificent pension bestowed on dona Beatrix Barboso, his widow.

A still harder fate awaited the Trinidad, which we left repairing at Tidore. She set sail for America the 6th of April, and ran to the northward, to avoid the easterly winds. In 20° north latitude, islands were met with, the people of which crowded on board. One of these was detained, and the rest were driven off. Having reached the 42° of north latitude, they encountered severe storms. Short allowances and sickness ensued, and after a long course of sufferings, finding that they were but 300 leagues from the Moluccas, they resolved to return. On this passage, 27 men died, and the weak remainder of the crew, could do no more than drop anchor at four leagues distance from Tidore. Here they learned that a Portuguese fleet, under Antonio de Britto, had visited Tidore, a few days after their departure, and that the four men, whom they had left to form a factory, were in their hands. Their distress compelled them, however, to seek the aid of their enemy. De Britto supplied them with provisions, but took possession of their papers and cargo. After a detention of some months, they were permitted to proceed by the way of Malacca, Ceylon, and Cochin, but whether in their own or in Portuguese vessels does not appear. On the Malabar coast another long detention awaited them, but leaving their ship, if indeed she had not been left before, they at length found a passage to Lisbon, where the survivors arrived, after an absence of five years.

Thus terminated the celebrated voyage of Magellan, the first circumnavigation of the globe. The scheme and its execution alike evince the genius of the man by whom it was planned. The conduct of Magellan, in the completion of his bold design, entitles him to a place by the side of the discoverer of the western world. His energy tended to severity, and his courage to rashness, but for these, we must admit palliations in the lawlessness of his associates, and the martial habits of his time. Unhappily, the story of his voyage is but a fit preface to that 'history of usurpations,' which is 'the history of European intercourse with the east.' There can be no excuse for the cruelty with which he inflicted vengeance on the islanders who had offended him, or for the readiness with which he lent himself to the prosecution of a petty, brutal, and to himself, fatal war. Still more censurable is the conduct of his associates after his death. If we take into account their conduct towards each other and the people of the islands along their route, we shall have great difficulty in placing the Spaniard of that time, much higher in the scale of civilization than the natives of Tidore. Would that this could be said only of the 'Spaniard of that time.' But further observation requires us to generalize this remark, and to apply it, with few exceptions, to the successive expeditions which have visited this archipelago, under Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch colors, from the days of Magellan, down to the present time. Can nothing be done to cut off this long entail of injuries, and to secure some compensatory reversions, to the people of these eastern isles? The policy of the present rulers will, we trust, show by experiment that much can be done.

Note. The largest of the islands, which their Spanish masters call 'Las islas Filipinas,' is, on our charts, 'Luconia' or 'Luzon.' This word may be Chinese, or it may be derived from 'Losong,' i. e. 'wooden mortar,' this being used by all the natives for pounding their rice, and not a bad emblem. The Chinese call Spain Leusung, and the Philippines, 'Little Leusung.' This name was adopted by the Portuguese, (who visited China in 1517, following the western shore of the China sea,) who wrote it Luzon; Luçonia is the latinized termination of this name. This word, foreign writers have converted into 'Luconia,' by omitting the cedilla, and under this disguise it is no longer intelligible but to themselves. An American captain arriving at Manila in the ship Luconia, found that he had paid a compliment which no one could appreciate or return. These islands were also called by the Portuguese [illegible] from the capital of that name. Magellan called the islands which he first discovered, 'Archipelago de S. Lazaro' [illegible] first gave the Philippine islands [illegible] 1542; and this [illegible] was [illegible] Charles.

TRADE OF SINGAPORE.

We [illegible] the [illegible] Statement of the Trade of [illegible] for the year ending April 1836 and 1837, [illegible] they do, an increase in the trade last year of nearly a million of dollars over that of the preceding one, the total amount of Imports

In 1836-37 being	Drs. 7,528,990
and in 1835-36	Drs. 6,618,671
Difference in favor of 1836-37,	Drs. 910,319

The increase appears to be chiefly in our intercourse with *Great Britain, Calcutta, Madras Bombay, China, Cochin China, Sumatra,* and the *East Side of the Peninsula,* and the detailed Statements which we hope to give in our next and following numbers, will shew how this increase arises. From Great Britain the excess, it will be found, is mainly occasioned by an increase in the imports of *Cotton Manufactures, Cotton Twist, Woollens, Sail Canvas, and Sheathing Copper*—from *Calcutta,* in *Opium, Saltpetre* and *Cotton Goods,* and in *Opium* from *Bombay,* and *Ebony* and *Cotton Goods* from the Madras Coast. The detailed statement which will follow, will also give particulars of the increase and decrease in the *exports,* which it will be seen exhibit on the whole an increase of about Drs. 650,000 last year. We shall have occasion to remark further on this subject when we give the statements already alluded to.

The Statements now published do not include the trade with Penang and Malacca, but on reference to documents in the Registrar's Office, we find there has been a proportionate increase in our trade with those places—the Imports from Penang having amounted

In 1835-36 to	Drs. 426,176
In 1836-37 to	Drs. 533,118
Excess last year,	Drs. 106,942

And the Exports to Penang

In 1835-36 amounted to	Drs. 573,940
and In 1836-37	Drs. 650,362
Increase	Drs. 76,422

The Imports from Malacca

In 1835-36 amounted to	Drs. 160,970
and In 1836-37	Drs. 181,521
Excess in favor of 1836-37	Drs. 20,551

The Exports to Malacca

In 1835-36 were	Drs. 168,957
In 1836-37	Drs. 182,985
Excess in last year,	Drs. 13,028

Including the Trade with Malacca and Penang the total Imports of last year amount to... Drs. 8,243,629 and of Exports to... Drs. 7,806,965 —amounts not far short of those of the years 1828 a 1832 when the transhipping business from China formed so large an item in our trade, and which is of course now at an end.

In our last we published the *Tonnage Statement* for last year compared with the previous one—shewing that the total amount of tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels which visited the port from May 1836 to April 1837 was—Tons 170,635 being 4,582 tons more than in 1835-36. It must not be supposed however that the whole of these vessels actually landed or took on board full cargoes here—as most of the vessels from China, Bombay and Calcutta only touch here in passing, and of the 229 vessels registering 104,368 tons, reported to have arrived from those places we may safely deduct 70,090 tons, which would leave of—

Square-rigged Vessels	100,000 tons
Native Craft	39,432 tons
together	139,432 tons

as the amount of the tonnage which actually discharged and loaded cargo here last year.—*Singapore Free Press 17th Aug.*

EFFECTS OF CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

From Seville to Madrid, a distance of about three hundred and sixty miles, there is not a city, town, or village, which does not wear the aspect of desolation. Many of them, indeed, are complete ruins. Cordova, once illustrated by the names of Seneca and Lucan, and said to posses in the times of the Moors a million of inhabitants, has scarcely one good shop remaining. As for trade, commerce or manufactures, not a trace of them remains, as compared with its former prosperity. The same may be said of the other principal towns met with in this line of road through the country. You enter any one of them—the streets appear as if the wretched pavement had just been dislocated by an earthquake. You inquire for public schools—the phrase is scarcely intelligible to the inhabitants. You ask for an asylum for the poor—the voices of a crowd of paupers, tell you too plainly that no such institution exists. You pass on to one of the churches on Sunday, expecting to find a congregation with books in their hands—the house of worship is not half filled, nor does one out of twenty know how to read. You proceed to the barrack, a corresponding scene presents itself to your view; a set of men as fine as any in the world you will, no doubt, find there, but scarcely two of them are dressed alike; the whole, indeed, presenting a most unsoldierly appearance. You look for a manufactory, where some branch of national industry might be profitably cultivated, and the numbers of children and idlers who perambulate the streets, or sit in the highways, might be employed; but in no instance have I been able to observe any such symptoms of [illegible] Over this [illegible] and misery the clergyman [illegible] by the [illegible] place, [illegible] fifty miles, [illegible] of a cottage. Nowhere, indeed, is to be seen the comfortable house of the peasant, with its small but well cultivated garden and flowers, an unerring emblem of national peace and prosperity. Afraid to dwell alone, the peasantry are collected into crowded villages, far from the fields which they cultivate, and in which they have little or no interest. To so fearful a state has a succession of wars brought the country, that I have not unfrequently seen the ploughman proceed to the field with his musket slung over his shoulder, and the sword suspended from the olive while the labourer was pruning its branches.—*Letter in the Morn. Chronicle.*

Anger shipping report.

- July 24. Dutch ship *Margaretha Catharina,* J. H. Schippers, from Batavia 23rd July, Calcutta; passenger: Mr. J. Sinker.
- " 24. Dutch ship *General vanden Bosch,* J. Fer[illegible]lebet, from Batavia 23rd July, for Rotterdam.
- " 25. Dutch ship *J. C. J. Speyk,* A. [illegible], from Batavia 23rd July, for Rotterdam.
- " 25. British barq. *Lord Sidmouth,* W. Alloway, from Singapore 5th June, for New Zealand.
- " 30. Amer. ship *Naples,* [illegible], from [illegible] 6th April, for Batavia; passengers: Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and daughter.
- " 30. Amer. ship *Aurelius,* Stoddard, from Manila, for Boston.
- Aug. 1. French ship *Fanny,* B. Allard, from Batavia 28th July, for Marseilles.
- " 1. Amer. ship *Mary Frazier* C. [illegible], from Manila 17th July, for Boston.
- " 2. Amer. ship *Francis Stanton,* D. Grant, from Sumatra, for Canton.
- " 2. Dutch ship *Catharina Johanna,* [illegible] from Rio Janeiro 29th May, for Batavia.
- " 5. Dutch barq. *Blora,* P. Lund, from [illegible] 26th July, for Batavia; passenger: Mr. S. Townsend.
- " 5. Dutch ship *Prins van Oranje,* P. de [illegible] from Texel 24th April, for Batavia, with troops; Passengers; Colonel [illegible] 2 Captains, 9 Lieuts., Mr. [illegible] Mr. van Leemoen, and Doctor [illegible].
- " 6. French ship *Maurice,* [illegible], from Mauritius 1st July, for Batavia.
- " 6. Dutch brig *Anna Augustina,* [illegible], from Padang 30th July, for [illegible].
- " 6. Dutch barq. *Calypso,* [illegible] from Padang 1st August, for Batavia; passengers: Messrs Frissart, van [illegible] and [illegible].
- " 6. Dutch barq. *Feela,* Lucas, from [illegible] 28th July, for Batavia; passengers: Colonel Gothem, and Mr. [illegible].
- " 6. Dutch brig *Twee Gebroeders,* [illegible], from Padang 27th July, for [illegible].
- " 6. Dutch barq. *Charles,* B. [illegible], from [illegible] 3rd August, for Padang.
- " 6. ship *S. Fernando,* F. [illegible], from Cadiz 17th April, for Manila; [illegible] of the Philippine [illegible] voyages.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

Returning, a few days since, from a [illegible] excursion to the northward, I was grieved to learn that a controversy had arisen between G. T. Lay Esq. and Capt. Fraser of the Brig Himmaleh, which had even found its way into the public papers. This controversy was the more to be regretted, as it had sprung up in the prosecution of an enterprise benevolent in its design and outline, and threatened to mar its best results, as well as to injure the contending parties.

I would gladly have kept [illegible] contest, but it is evident to [illegible] public, that, as one of the ow[illegible] and as the chief director of [illegible] voyage, I cannot, by mere sile[illegible] lity. I must either declare [illegible] of any evidence on the case [illegible] convicts me of a suppression [illegible] with truth make the fo[illegible] course, an unwilling [illegible] condemnation. Besides, as one o[illegible] Capt. Fraser and as one of the perso[illegible] Mr. Lay to put himself on board the [illegible] owe a duty to both parties; and a c[illegible] where one or the other of these parties must be extremely culpable, my suppression of evidence, though prompted by kind feeling towards the [illegible] would be injustice to the aggrieved individual.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Editor, I subjoin extracts from the two communications which have reached me, on the case, and to which I will, with your leave, add hereafter any further testimony which shall be addressed to me. You will yourself bear me witness, that in so doing I am not awakening a controversy which would otherwise have slept, but rather substituting a [illegible] statement for an interested [illegible].

The first evidence is contained in a [illegible] August 7th, from the Rev. J. T. Dickinson, [illegible] and excellent associate of Mr. Lay in the [illegible] mission.

"Such facts have recently come to my knowledge respecting Captain A. V. Fraser [illegible] Himmaleh, as seem to require [illegible] [illegible] representations to you, and, for [illegible]

may even say that my testimony, in regard to Mr. Lay, would correspond with his own. What then is my testimony? It is, that the treatment which Mr. Lay received from him was abusive in the extreme, although there was no fault, so far as I know, in the manner in which Mr. Lay treated Capt. F."

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"It is right, also, that you should know that allusions of a disrespectful kind were not unfrequently made respecting yourself, for sending him on such a foolish voyage and giving him such absurd instructions. The terms foolish and absurd are mild compared with those which he sometimes employed."

"Such being the character of Captain Fraser, it may seem strange that I have hitherto maintained silence in regard to him. I now see that I ought to have taken a different course. The following extract from a letter written before I had heard of the slanderous reports which have recently come to my ears, will show both my opinion of his character and my reason for not speaking out against him."

"I have so often found his (Capt. Fraser's) statements either contradictory, or palpably without foundation, and I have so often witnessed in his language and conduct what appeared to me to evince an entire want of principle, that I have lost all confidence in him. I consider him one of the worst men I ever knew. His character ought to be made public, so that he may no longer have it in his power to deceive and injure men as he now does. Mr. Lay will do this, unless Capt. F should manifest a spirit of thorough repentance, and become a new man. It has been my prayer, and is still, that he may repent and receive the forgiveness of his God and of all he has injured. But if he will not repent, then the community will suffer so long as such a man goes at large and in disguise. To those who do not know him well, there is much that is prepossessing in his *apparent* sincerity and his *seeming* regrets and grief for the faults of others. There is honey upon his tongue, but "the poison of Asps is under his lips."

"The story in circulation here in respect to Capt. Fraser's benevolent *interference* in order to prevent the distribution of Bibles at Bruni, is a curious specimen of the mischief which a double tongue may do. I will give a brief statement of the facts. About the time of our arrival at Bruni, Capt. F. expressed to me his serious fears that the distribution of Christian books would excite the prejudices of the people against us. To quiet these fears, I told him I would not distribute any. I thought myself justified in taking this ground, partly because I knew that it was important to avoid offending Capt. F., partly because I did not expect to find much demand for books, partly because I knew we could always send as many books as we pleased to Bruni by the prows which visit Singapore, and partly [illegible] the *main* object I had in view throughout the voyage was to obtain information, to form acquaintances, and to open the way, if possible, for ulterior operations. My promise to Capt. F. I adhered to throughout, and uniformly told those who applied to me for books, that I had none to give them. Capt. F. was aware of all this at the time, and his *benevolent interference*, therefore, had no bearing upon me. Mr. Lay knew nothing of my promise until sometime after it was given, and if he had known of it he would not have been bound by it. Long before we left Bruni the people had learned that I was one of the Singapore *missionaries*, and when we left, the chief Imam, or high priest, sent his particular thanks to Mr. Tracy for distributing books to his people on board the prows at Singapore. All these, and other facts of the same bearing, I took pains to communicate to Capt. *Fraser*, and we did not suppose that even *he* would think there was the least danger in giving away books. For myself, I had never had any such fears, and I am not aware that Mr. Lay had. Such being the state of things, Mr. Lay, when applied to for books, promised to send them to the people on his return to the vessel. He would gladly have given them on the spot, but we had left them, and many things which we needed for our comfort, on board the vessel, which was 20 miles distant. Capt. F. *at the time* did not assign it as a reason for stopping the Bibles, that he feared for the safety of Capt. Macalister's brig, but that he "feared *his own* throat [illegible] return to the place." [illegible] caring for the interests [illegible] any certain knowledge [illegible] obstacles in the way of [illegible] supposed that our doings [illegible] Capt. Macalister's brig, [illegible] rejoiced at it. The real [illegible] veto upon the Bibles, was [illegible] been in a terrible rage [illegible] him shamefully, and [illegible] to seize upon any [illegible] still farther. As for the [illegible] speaks, I do not believe that he [illegible] ed the whole matter to him fully. [illegible] I then thought, and still think, the [illegible] he entertained before we reached Bruni. [illegible] this explanation was *before* the pretended [ben]evolent interposition."

As there is an allusion in the above letter to the instructions under which Capt. F. sailed, I will request you, Mr. Editor, to give them a place in your columns, whenever you find a dearth of foreign and domestic intelligence; I believe they simply show the outline of one of those enterprizes, *for* which and not by which we may all desire to make money. *I* will only add, on the subject of this letter, that *I* suggested to Capt. F., that this controversy ought to be ended by a candid acknowledgment on the part of the wrong doer and that this suggestion was [illegible] in the spirit of "thorough repentance," required by its writer.

The second testimony is contained in a letter of the same date from T. Oxley Esq. the well known surgeon on the Singapore establishment.

"Whilst Mr. Lay was here, I heard that the Captain of the vessel, in which he sailed on his late expedition, [illegible] vessel, I believe, was chartered by your firm,) spread a variety of reports here [illegible] the character of Messrs. Lay & Williams, and indeed the general cruise upon which they were employed. I stated some of the reports to Mr. Lay who received them with great complacency, at the same time that he gave them the most unqualified denial. As however, in the world, one man's assertion is as good as another's, I was determined to await further evidence. Since [illegible] have heard, from various quarters, a [illegible] of the calumnious assertions made by [illegible] and considered it my duty to call u[pon] [illegible] who corroborated all Mr. Lay had [illegible] told me he could not sufficiently [illegible] ation of Mr. Lay, in the extreme [illegible] he invariably evinced towards the Captain the whole of the voyage; that he frequently insulted him, in the grossest manner and in terms which he never heard applied to any Gentleman in his life, without his offering the smallest retaliation." "I take it upon myself as a totally disinterested person, being unacquainted with the Captain, to write you this, particularly as he industriously spread reports here which might hereafter tend to crush and paralise missionary operations among the Eastern islands." "The compass of a letter will not allow me to enter upon the particulars which have come to my knowledge in the abominable reports which have been so industriously spread here."

Mr. Editor, before I read this letter, I was disposed to regard the remarks of Mr. Lay, in the Singapore paper, as an *attack*, deserved perhaps, but certainly uncalled for. But if the amiable and candid writer of the above be not mistaken, it was a poor *defence*, shielding its author only on the side of his public duty, as an agent of the Bible Society' while it left the whole *man* exposed to a volley of unanswered calumnies.

This, Mr. Editor, is all the evidence I am at present in possession of, on this unhappy controversy. Even this has reached me under confidential forms, which nothing but the urgency of the case can have authorized me to violate; need I add that I have none to give on the part of Messrs. Olyphant & Co; the Gentlemen involved in this contest are, to us, strangers. The one has come to us under the usual introductions of an employed commander, the other bears the testimonials of a scientific naturalist and holds the place of an Agent to a great public body.

I will only repeat, in conclusion of this painful task, that whatever further evidence shall reach me, I will, with your permission, send to your paper. If it occur to any one, that the return of Capt. Fraser in a few days to the United States, makes this an untimely communication, I reply, that it is the first opportunity I have had, and that I have made Capt F. aware that my views of duty compel me to take this controversy out of the hands of the interested parties, that it may be settled, not on recriminations, but on evidence.

Your's
C. W. KING,
(OLYPHANT & Co.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Mr. Editor,—Your Palmerston Correspondent and yous seem to differ as to whether any blame is attributable to the British Government for the present ruinous position of the China trade in tea and silk.

Pray Mr. Editor, have you forgotten the £800,000—forced by the Finance Committee on the market last year? and against which Finance Committee the Chamber of Commerce petitioned three years since?

Have you forgotten that Lord Glenelg, in introducing the bill which finished the Tea-monopoly, took as his principle "no encrease on Hon. Co's Tea duties?—This was 96 p. c.—yet all low black teas now pay 300 p. c. duty—by this means checking increased consumption, the only legitimate safety to the certain encreased importation of a free-trade —and that this breach of faith and bad policy was respectfully in a petition pointed out to the Home Government.—*Have* you forgotten the application in July 1836 on the subject of the £1,000,000 advance on Bohea duty—when all the first houses in Great Britain showed the Chancellor of the Exchequer the hurtful and [illegible] of withdrawing such a sum from trade—without effect however until the evil was done—then the Exchequer granted to necessity (on worse terms to Government) what was denied to reason and utility?—

Lord Palmerston and his confederates in office may have forgotten these things; but they are deeply engraven on the memories of hundreds of industrious and ruined traders and their families, and they will be visited in due time on an administration who, by their ignorant and obstinate tampering with matters beyond their comprehension have reduced the once flourishing Chinese trade to be an affair of desperate gambling, instead of the healthy and beneficial situation of true commerce.

ANOTHER BRITISH TRADER.

CANTON PRESS,

6th September 1837.

With this number the *Canton Press* commences the third year of it's existence, and if we have in any way failed, during our short existence of two years, in giving satisfaction to our readers, it has not been for want of the wish, nor of exertions to be useful to the foreign public of Canton, our endeavours having ever been directed towards elucidating our position towards the Chinese, and towards rendering our relations [illegible] deepened. If, at the [illegible] met with at least [illegible] been anticipated, [illegible] ing, and our [illegible] vinced that [illegible] active interference on the part of the British or any other Government would, as long as there is no better cause for them than has hitherto existed, be not only of no avail, but may possibly be injurious. We see no sufficient reason, at the present day, in any way to diverge from our former course of policy, though, as we have on several occasions stated, circumstances may arise which may considerably change the views we now take of our political relations with China. One of the most threatening among our differences with the Chinese is the Opium trade, which lately has, unfortunately for the pecuniary interests of the Canton community, attracted too much of the Peking Government's attention. We do not wish now to discuss a question, which has of late been frequently mooted in Canton, whether this immense trade, yielding millions of revenue to the Indian Government, is immoral or not; we will only look upon it in a political point of view; and there we find that we are continually transgressing the laws of the country in which we live; and that, from the confessions of the Chinese themselves, it appears that they cannot prevent us. This must ultimately cause the aggrieved party, (if it has the power) to resort to violent measures, and from an edict in another part of our paper it will be seen that the clouds are now gathering for a storm. It were much to be wished that the foreign traders had better ground to support them than they have at present.

It is well known that for 15 months past the Peking Government has watched with more than usual care the progress of the Opium trade, and that Edict after Edict has appeared prohibiting the importation of the drug. The shipping outside too has for the first time been effectually annoyed by the measures of the Chinese Government, and has been obliged to shift it's anchorage from one place to another. With all these demonstrations of zeal on the part of the government to prevent this trade, the deliveries have during the time mentioned been as extensive or more so than ever, and it is very plain that if even the first Officers of the Government at Peking are serious in preventing the importation of Opium, they cannot obtain cooperation of the inferior mandarins, particularly of those whose location puts them in the way of temptation, and whose very low lawful emoluments or salaries naturally point out to them the public revenue or their counteracting of the laws, as the best means of mending their fortunes. It seems that parties at Peking are perfectly aware of these circumstances, and we now hear of a rumour that a proposal has been made to the Emperor TO DO AWAY WITH THE WHOLE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE, AS THE ONLY MEANS OF PREVENTING OPIUM FROM BEING BROUGHT INTO THE EMPIRE. We do not know how this precious proposal may have been met by the Government, and though we give the above as merely a rumour, such a mode of proceeding would but too well agree with the vainglorious character of those in office, who affect to despise a trade which *officially* yields them an annual revenue of no more than about 2 millions of Taels; besides the Chinese have, with very few exceptions, invariably spoken of the foreign trade, as being merely permitted from compassion to foreigners, their nation being totally independent of it. Such a scheme cannot, we suppose, be carried into execution, even if the Peking Government would enforce it. It would throw millions, who now find their subsistence by the foreign trade, out of bread, and spread discontent and misery over some of the most fertile, populous, and industrious provinces of China.

From the following proclamation of *Chin*, the Admiral, which we recopy as communicated to the *Register* of the 5th inst., it will be seen that the Chinese naval power is to cooperate in chasing away the Opium-ships as well as all those that do not go to Canton to trade. Whether this threat is meant to be carried into execution, remains to be seen; it may probably be nothing more than just a *rifacciamento* of similar documents which are forgotten as soon as issued, and are meant only to prove to the Government at Peking how very careful it's officers here are of their trust. We learn that these documents have been handed to some of the Captains of the outside ships.

To the Captain or Captains of Foreign ships.
A proclamation.

Chin, by imperial appointment, admiral of the squadron of Fokien province, Formosa &c. &c., and *Tow*, by imperial appointment, commander of the garrison of *Amoy*, and various other places in the province of Fokien, issue this intelligible proclamation.

Whereas a Kingdom is held together by it's laws —if these laws are not put in force, then no commands can be carried into effect—and, if commands cannot be carried into effect, the whole social fabric is loosened, and it is very nearly the same thing as if there were no laws at all. How can words express the excesses that would then ensue?

Your Foreign ships are only permitted to remain at Canton and trade; they are not allowed to go to other provinces; this fixed law has already been reduced to certain specific regulations—but ye foreigners, giving no heed to the laws of Heaven's Dynasty, are every day furtively rambling about; you never let us rest a moment from your visits. Although it may be said that the intercourse of foreign with Chinese ships is a common occurrence, still ye are engaged in the sale of Opium; a thing which our prohibitive laws do not allow: we would like to ask you if our Chinese ships were to take a commodity prohibited in your country and go on forcing it into consumption, if you would bear it patiently or no?

Our Emperor's benevolence and compassion are [illegible] the same; he has no liking to one class [illegible] of men to the prejudice of the others. Besides his ideas of cherishing the men from afar are liberal, and he was no wish to take up and examine into what is already past.

His excellency the Viceroy has issued commands, and what he commands must be put in force. [illegible] the matter to the great emperor, and at the same time to communicate with the Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces to command your Taepan afterwards not to try any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], he (the Viceroy of Che-keang and Fokien) has commanded us to drive you out, and [illegible] a family (or nation) of savage barbarians, [illegible] wickedness and follow after virtue.

If ye can look up at the majesty of the laws of our empire, keep quiet and give no trouble, if you will immediately spread your sails and go back, we will treat you with politeness; but if ye believe you hold by your foolish obstinacy and do not comply, along the boundaries of our country we shall place a thousand ships of war, numerous as the stars, and disposed in array like a chess board; at the first call they will immediately respond—one cannot resist a host, and it is to be feared that when the admiral of the station and commander of the garrison take their troops, thick as the congregated clouds, that you will not be able to sustain their attack.

But we military and naval commanders do not wish to kill you in cold blood, without warning you of the consequences of your present line of conduct; therefore we specially proclaim to you before hand, and if ye have any wisdom you will immediately return: a circumstance at which we shall truly rejoice. But if you again dare to oppose us, ye will bring upon yourselves cause for the most bitter anguish. Do not then affect surprise, and say that you were not warned before hand! Tremble hereat! a special edict.

Taou-kwang, 17th year, 7th moon, and 22nd day.

23rd August, 1837.

In another column will be found an answer from Mr. King to a letter from Capt. Fraser of the *Himmaleh*, relating to disputes which have arisen between the latter & Mr. Lay, a passenger lately in that vessel. We naturally refrain from entering on the merits of the case ourselves, contenting ourselves with merely publishing such evidence as has hitherto been collected by, and as may hereafter come to the knowledge of Mr. King, which this Gentleman promises to send to us for publication. We may only be allowed to observe that the mode chosen by Mr. King to lay the circumstances before the public appears to us preferable and more likely to elicit the facts of the case, than by carrying on a paper-war between the interested parties themselves. We shall be thankful to Mr. King for enabling us to publish the instructions under which the Himmaleh sailed on her expedition, as it cannot but be interesting to our readers to be informed of what efforts are making to carry civilization among nations of which we have hitherto known little but their name.

From the Anjer shipping report we perceive that the Span. Ship *San Fernando* had passed Anjer bound for Manila, having on board the new Governor General of the Philippine islands. There have been within the last four years frequent changes in the Governor Generalship, and we believe we are not mistaken in stating this to be the fifth Governor who has presided over these possessions within that period. The present Governor Sor de Salazar, has, by this time, been just two years in office, and such frequent changes cannot but be prejudicial to the interests of these islands. We hope that for the present Governor a longer time may be received to enable him to carry into execution any plans he may have conceived for the better government of these beautiful countries, whose resources are capable of immense development, which has hitherto been but weakly attempted. Under the Governor now about to be superseded something has been done to promote agriculture, and a premium of $ 5000 has been offered by Government, and gained by the owner of an estate, a french gentleman, for being able to show 150,000 Coffee-trees in fruit, and the growth of [illegible] also has much encreased: but as yet the produce of the island is as nothing to what it is capable of.

We have been obligingly favored with the following short account of the Amer. Ship *Morrison's* trip to Japan, which, it is much to be regretted, met not with the success the enterprise deserved.

"The ship *Morrison*, whose return from a trip to the northward was noticed in our last [illegible] was absent 56 days, 48 of which were passed at sea, 3 days in the harbour of [illegible] in the harbour of Yeddo, and 2 days in the harbour of Kagoshima, on the south of Kiusiu, the southernmost of the three great Japanese islands.

At Loo-choo she met with the usual mild reception. In the two Japanese harbours she was fired on, under circumstances which amounted to show cowardice and treachery.

The shipwrecked Japanese, which it was the chief object of the voyage to convey to their native land, were brought back to Macao at their own urgent entreaty. The few nautical observations it was in the power of Capt. Ingersoll to make, will be published here shortly, and some extracts from the journals of the voyage also; Mr. King's account of the trip will be forwarded to the United States for publication there by an early opportunity."

Thus the Japanese continue strictly to guard themselves against visits from strangers, and their non-intercourse system appears to be much more severely enforced than has been generally thought. The *Morrison* was altogether unarmed, we believe with a view to show the Japanese the confidence their visitors were willing to repose in them.

We received the Communication of our correspondent "Another British trader" at so late an hour that we had only time to give a place to it in our columns, without being [illegible] on it. The [illegible] Mess[rs] [illegible] to [illegible] of our columns our time was too short, [illegible] the length of the paper sent us. We shall [illegible] give it in our next.

STATEMENT.

Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tonnage.	BLACK TEAS. Pecals									GREEN TEAS. Pecals						
				Congou	Campoi	Souchong	Congou	Assort.	Hyson	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Low Sifts
May 16	Mary Walker,..	Glasgow	196	1216	20			40	16	110		107			114	46	21	
,, 22	John Fleming,...	London	508	4382	116	185		36	8	52		18			150			
,, 31	John Douglas,..	Liverpool	313	1727	66	106		32	121			118		89	250	104	27	46
June 18	Bencoolen,.....	,,	417	1167		24	215		162	122	42	80	234		270	82	66	49
	Quantity 1st May.		1423	8492	201	547	215	108	307	284	42	755	434	89	793	232	108	95
			31309	170156	4273	17786	72	1137	3677	2665	7058	18930	4782	2609	30230	6289	2964	13667
			32732	178644	4474	18333	287	1245	3984	2949	7078	19738	5016	2698	31023	6520	3141	13763

BLACK TEA Pecals 217,670 Lbs. 29,022,666
GREEN TEA ,, 66,141 ,, 8,818,800
Total Pecals 283 811 Lbs. 37,841,466

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Secretary.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 10
For six Months..... ,, ,, 7
For three ,, ,, ,, 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office, No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. — British *Harlequin*. Chiene, from Singapore. Amer. *Grand Turk*, Easterbrooke, from Penang & Singapore. Brit. *Blakely*, from Singapore and Calcutta, left the Pilot on the 29th July. Danish, *Danish Oak*, Rabe, from Singapore. *Slains Castle*, Petrie, from Bombay and Singapore. Amer. *Theodore*, Farrington from Singapore.

PASSENGER. — Per *Grand Turk*, Mr. Charles Schofield.

SAILED or DESPATCHED — Brit. *Caledonia*, Burn, for Singapore and Bombay. H. M. S. *Raleigh*, Quin Commander, for Singapore and Calcutta. This morning Amer. *Himalaya*, Fraser, for Newyork, and *Brooklyn* Richardson, and *Morrison* Ingersoll, for Batavia.

The *Lord Castlereagh* for the Straits and Bombay, and the *Syed Khan* for Straits and Calcutta will have quick despatch.

The *Harlequin* was dismasted in a northerly gale on the 29th August about 30 miles, to the westward of the Great Ladrone.

LATEST DATES, from Bengal, 2nd May via Bombay. Madras 26th April via Singapore. Calcutta, 29th July *P Blakely*. Singapore, August 16th *P Sir H. Compton*, Java, 6th August, *P Adventure*. Manila, 24th August via Manila. Bombay, 30th July *P Sir Herbert Compton*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From Bengal, *Alexander Baring*, *Argyle*, *Compton*, *Gunnet*, *Indiana*, *Jane*, *Martin*, *Caledonia*, *Grand Turk*, *Lord Amherst*, *Lord Auckland*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Mary Ann*, *Mary Madras*, *Marquis of Cornwallis*, *Rose of Denmark*, *Sophia*, *Argyll*, *Ann*, *Jaya*, *Rose*, *Sir Charles Forbes*, *Sir Herbert Compton*, *Lady Monnington*, *Malabar*, *Miss and Anne*, *Seaflo*.

NOTICE.—The first annual meeting of the *Morrison Education* Society will be held in the American Hong No. 2, at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday the 27th of September next. The members of the ... all others interested in the object, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, August 23d 1837.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred sixteen (216) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable three days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 2nd August, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late
CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.
Junie's Anglers Ramble.
Penny Magazine No. 83.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Smith has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Markwick & Smith.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.— Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of Markwick Edwards & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. Gillanders and Mr. W. E. Ewart in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. Peter Ewart and Mr. Howard Lyon have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Samuel Wetmore Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the Persian Insurance Society of Bombay are prepared to receive application for Insurances of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. Cursetjee.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

The interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

Orders for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges:

For printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and bank notes } ₱ 100 ₰1
,, Linguist reports, reports of Compra &c., ... 1.50.
,, Policies and bills payable ... ... 2.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

The subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton ... London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

Parties, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In London,—Messrs. Palmers Mackillop Dent & Co.
,, Calcutta,—Messrs. Mackillop Stuart & Co.
,, Bombay,—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
,, Singapore,—Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co.
,, Manila,—Messrs. Russell & Sturgis.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT TO BATAVIA
OR CHARTER TO HAVRE DE GRACE.

The French Barque Trident now lying in the Typa at Macao, for particulars apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. Canton,
or
C. PEARON, Macao,

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The Ardasseer, Capt. Mac. Intyre will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 8th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

The Ship "Charles Grant," Capt. Pitcairn, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 8th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

The Louisa Family, Captain Rowland, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

The new fast sailing Ship Susan Allum, of 381 Tons, R. Evans, Commander will be despatched positively from Whampoa on the 15th September. For freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
No. 4 Chow-Chow Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

The Ship Charlotte, C. L. Lemesurier Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 5 Foongtay Hong.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

The Ship "Charles Forbes," Capt. Thomas Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
BORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshoo Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

Two lightly built, fast pulling Gigs in good condition, and well adapted to the use of Shipping, may be viewed within the next fortnight at "Mingqua's *Pankhaw*." For further particulars apply to

W. VARNHAM.
No. 2 Imperial Hong.

Canton, 1st September, 1837.

FOR SALE.

Goods of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk, Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Ivory and Lacquered ware, China ware, &c., which were shipped from Macao per "San Francisco de Paula" for Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon, and are now in deposit at Batavia, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoice may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

The second volume of the Canton Press Newspaper and Price Current, at 12 ₰ per file.
Bills of Lading, Blank Powers of Attorney, Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper, also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tornado Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.

FOR SALE.

The new Brig. "Rose," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and commodious, situated in the rua do Sea Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to it's owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

Rough spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak planking boards 4 and 3 Inch thick.
20 Teak slabs 10 Inch, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hellas on board, or
Stanford & Marks, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

By a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship	....	....	600	....	....
Scaleby Castle....	British	Morgan	1000	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	,,	Fraser	1040	Bombay	,,
Bentinck	Amert.	Howland	400	Manila	F. B. Bathurst.
Lhas. Forbes	British	T. Wills	917	Bombay	D'Silva & Co.
Rhoda Allison	,,	Evans	381	,, ...	Muncherjee Framjee.
Allalevie	,,	Clark	....	Calcutta	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Earl Balcarres....	,,	Yeats	1400	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charlotte	,,	Lieutenant	....	Bombay	Muncherjee Framjee.
Lowjee Family	,,	Rotsted	....	,, ...	T. Bourgarde & C. Rozario
Lord Castlereagh..	,,	Tombs	702	,, ...	Lindsay & Co.
Charles Grant	,,	Pitcairn	....	,, ...	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fairlie	,,	Agar	750	Java	H. B. H. Cunningham.
Glenaig	,,	Langley	672	Bombay	Turner & Co.
Rosalind	,,	Captain	910	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ruby	,,	Hove	....	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Carnatic	,,	Laird	878	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Buckinghamshire	,,	Hopkins	1000	,, ...	,,
Lord Auckland..	,,	Willis	....	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
....	....	....	....	....	Wetmore & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Furzy; *Austen*, Reed; Col. Young, ——; *Jardine*, Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ——; to D. & M. Brown & Co. *Peterson*, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Cornwallis	British	Clark	607	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	,,	Jamsetji	....	,, ...	,,
Psyche	,,	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	,,
Rose	Amert.	Foster	160	Lima	Russell & Co.
Diana, ...	,,	Carter	....	Manila	,,
Eleanor	British	Lyons	....	,, ...	Dixon & Co.
Isabella Robertson	,,	Hodson	320	Calcutta	Parsien & Co.
Maria	,,	Robertson	160	,, ...	Dent & Co.
Syed Khan	,,	Gallie	900	Bombay	Parsien & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar	....	Macao	Dent & Co.
Ardasseer	British	Mackenzie	....	Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Enfield	,,	Thomas	150	Manila	Colvill Trowerman.
Rob Roy	,,	Mackinnon	....	,, ...	Parsien & Co.
Francis Ionston ..	Amert.	Cross	....	Java	Russell & Co.
Tridente	French	Gaud	....	Manila	,,
Adhemar	,,	Lolard	975	,, ...	Dent & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	,,	Balsan	....	,, ...	,,
Harlequin	,,	Chiene	900	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Grand Turk	Amert.	Easterbrooke	....	Singapore	,,
Blakely	British	Rabe	350	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Danish Oak	Danish	Rabe	....	Singapore	,,
Slains Castle	British	Petrie	....	Bombay	Parsien & Co.
Theodore	Amert.	Farrington	166	Singapore	Dent & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Ca.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoda, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spsn. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 1. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 9TH, 1837. No. 105.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	P^ce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	10. a 12.	in demand.
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.30.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	P^l.	40 a 41	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 16 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 in	Y^d.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Span^h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	P^ce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup^r Selet. Cutgs large	P^r.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	P^ce.		
Fine singles	,,	25 a 27.	dull.
Second	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	29	No demand.
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22	
Bombazets	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors	,,	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf^r.	P^l.	7.5 a 11.	Nominal.
,, sup^r and fine	,,		
Bombay old or inf^r.	,,	7. a 11.	
,, sup^r. and fine	,,		
Madras	,,		None.
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea^g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz	P^l.	$ 34½	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig	,,	7 a 7½	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	2.	
,, Rod ½ @ in	,,		
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	3.50.	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English	P^l.	6.	
Tin Plates	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver	P^l.	120	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old	Ch^t.	790	Nominal.
,, ,, new	,,	665	
Benares old	,,	740	
,, new	,,	665	
Malwa old	,,	510	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	,,	520	
RICE Bengal	P^l.	1.60 a 1.70	
,, Java	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, White table	,,	1.65	
,, Manila	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy	,,	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	C^y.	30.	
,, ,, inf^r. ,,	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	P^l.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3 a 3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	24.	Moluccs.
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	C^y.	6. a 25.	
Gambir	P^l.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	8. a 8½.	
Rattans	,,	3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	C^y.	8. a 13	
,, small fragments	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafoetida	P^l.	4½.	
Bichdemar	,,	12. a 30.	
,, good	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces	C^y.	....	
,, fragments	P^l.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar	C^y.	18. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	P^l.	12.	
Catch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints	,,	60 cents	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	8. a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½. a 9.	
Putchuck	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	[illegible]	Nominal.
Shark's fins	,,	15 a 30.	
Smalts	,,	40. a 45.	Limited demand,
Stock fish	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	[illegible]	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius	P^l.	2.	dull.
,, Ceylon	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian	,,	22 a 30	In demand.
,, ,, Timor	,,	12. a 15	
,, ,, Sand^h Islands	,,	7. a 10	
,, [illegible]	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13½.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 4.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton	—	5 20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6 80	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80 a 6.	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	9 20 a 9 30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20 a 7.30	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50 a 12.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	24	8.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	11.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14 50	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	7 10 a 7 20	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9 50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10 20 a 10.40	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	10. a 10.20	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.50 a 11.75	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	10 10 a 10.40	
,, ,, C ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8 40 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	13. a 13.40	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.30 a 16.50	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.60 a 17.80	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16.	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	15 a 15 50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	16 a 16.40	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	17 a 17.50	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8 90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.40 a 4.70	
,, ,, black		4. a 4.25	
Shawls crape 7-4 embr'd.	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63	6	1.90	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58	4	1.60	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,	11 a 13	
,, Fokeen	,,	14	Low quality.
,, Congou Soug. k'd.	,,	16 a 18	Old teas.
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	18 a 22	
,, Campoi	,,	28 a 38	
,, Souchong	,,	40 a 56	Nominal.
,, Hung muey	,,	35 a 38	
,, Pekoe	,,	60 a 90	
,, Ning Yong	,,	24 a 27	
,, Ankoi	,,	16 a 22	
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,	23 a 25	
,, Caper	,,	24 a 30	
GREEN TEAS.			Canton Tea.
,, Twankay	,,	25 a 30.	
,, Skin	,,	20 a 36	10 a 11.
,, Hyson	,,	42 a 58	28 a 30.
,, Young Hyson	,,	26 a 38	18 a 22.
,, Imperial	,,	50 a 58	32 a 38.
,, Gunpowder	,,	35 a 61	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	235	
,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee 6	,,	400	Nominal.
,, Taysaam	,,	330 a 333	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa	,,	5.4	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,	16	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½ a 11	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa		11.50 a 12	
,, Lintin	,,	9.	None.
,, buds	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Scoloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made	,,	79	
,, ,, large	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	78 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,,	,,		
,, white ,,	,,	34 a 35	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	5 a 6	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 7. nominal
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	none.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..........	216 C. R.
E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½. a 25 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch [illegible] 3 per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, ...
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... [illegible] per Cent ..
,, ,, old Carolus IV, ... 9 per Cent ..
South American Republics .. .. none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN, FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st AUGUST, 1837.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Septbr.*
Patna ....old.	17	790	13,430	1,640	1,171,340	345
,, ...new	350	670	234,500			1,740
Benares ....old	11	740	8,140	770	535,13[illegible]	3
,, ...new	48	665	31,920			29[illegible]
Malwa ....old	1539	515	792,585	7,895½	4,154,5[illegible]	[illegible]
	1965		1,080,575	10,224	5,861,062	[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 5 months from 1st April, to 31st August, chests 12,189 value, Sp. Drs. 6,941,637.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay....	3 .. 2½	Singapore	1½ 1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½ 3
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3½ 3
Madras		Malacca		America U States ..	3 [illegible]
Calcutta		Penang	1½ 1½	Chili or Peru ..	4 ..
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3½ 3	E.coast of China ..	1 pm
Australia		,, direct	3 2½	Lintin &c.	[illegible]
Sand. Islands ..		France	3 2½		

NOTE. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during the remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7074756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5052341

N B. The cubit is 14⅓ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs, and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4500; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3750; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw, or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—A sale of from 2 a 3000 pieces of Grey Longcloths of good quality has been reported to us at $ 6, being the only lot we believe, received, and both grey and white are much wanted, but with the first heavy importations prices will give away. COTTON YARN does not move off with any spirit at the late advance, which will not be supported with the large supplies daily expected.

WOOLLENS.—The slight demand experienced a short time since for Spanish Stripes has ceased, the accounts from the northern markets continuing unfavorable. LONGELLS, from the short stock, have again improved, and our quotations could at present be readily obtained. Camblets, both English and Dutch, from the late large importations have receded $ 1 a 2 per Piece.

LEAD.—The stock is becoming much reduced, and the principal holder is selling in small parcels at 7 a 7½ $.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—A late arrival of about 3000 Picul of Pepper was sold at $ 8½, but we do not think more than $ 8 could now be obtained for any quantity. BETELNUT has been arriving in considerable quantities during the past week, and more being on it's way, the Chinese are only offering $ 3 a 3½.

RICE.—No change in either the price or prospects.

COTTON.—There is less inclination to purchase the fair descriptions since the late arrivals, and the middling and lower qualities have given way a little. About 2700 bales of Bengal were disposed of a few days since averaging from Tl. 9. 3 a 11.

OPIUM.—There is no change whatever in the state of the Opium trade—every broker has fled both from Canton and Macao, and there are reports of the seizure of a junk with a considerable lot of [illegible] and of a passage boat with a few chests—so that, whatever the future plans may be, the local authorities have thought it necessary to exhibit unusual activity, and by [illegible] the East coast the Mandarins at Fokeen are equally vigilant. Under these circumstances the Lintin deliveries for August were larger than might have been expected, but during the past week we have heard of no transaction. For deliveries see above.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—About 1200 bales of the new Nankin Silk are said to have arrived, but no transactions have taken place, the Chinese still holding out for high prices.—The fourth crop of Canton Silk is said to have been nearly a total failure.

TEA.—We hear of nothing doing in this article, except of some more Hung-mueys having been settled for at our quotations.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d No. 2. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER. 16TH. 1837. No. 106

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

MONEY MARKET.

(From the Morning Chronicle, May 12.)

Further accounts from the United States to the 20th ult have been received this morning, but we regret to say they represent things in a still more unfavourable light than those of yesterday. More failures had taken place, and it was expected that some of the leading firms, which had hitherto weathered the storm, would be compelled to fall victims to it. Nothing in fact, could be more deplorable than the existing state of things, and every one despondedof improvement. They were still without advices from England later than the 16th of March, as the vessel which was off New York, and supposed to be the *Gladiator*, with letters of the 21st, did not prove to be so. The greatest anxiety, therefore, prevailed to know how matters were going on here, and no bonds have, consequently, been received by this arrival. It is stated however, that some sovereigns have come to hand, being put on board clandestinely, but we believe the amount is very small. The rate of exchange had risen to 11¼ a 12¾, but the quotations of the different stocks were almost the same, as business was wholly suspended in them.

In justice to Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., whose name has been mentioned, it is necessary to state that when reference was made in yesterday's article to the circumstance of two houses in the American trade having received assistance in carry them through the month, Messrs. George Wild & Co. were left out of the question, as, long previous to the last application of the others, that firm had been compelled to receive clerks from the Bank of England to wind up its affairs, and might therefore be considered as out of business. The firms alluded to were Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., and Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., but we did not state, nor can we do so now, that the succour they received was on the same terms as that given to Messrs. Wilde, for the greatest secrecy has been observed on this head, and the amount has not even transpired. Not to mention both names, would of course, give persons room to believe that Messrs. Thomas Wilson was the only firm, besides Messrs. Wilde, which had received extensive loans from the Bank.

(From the Spectator, May 13.)

The recent assistance afforded by the Bank of England to several houses in the American trade, has, by increasing the amount of the circulation of bank notes, rendered money very plentiful; and this circumstance, in conjunction with the low state of commercial credit, which renders capitalists adverse to the employment of money in the discount of bills, has forced capital into the Funds. An improvement has consequently occured in the price both of Stock and Exchequer Bills. The circulation of the Bank on *Wednesday* last had reached 19 000,000£, with is upwards of half a million higher than the average circulation of the last quarter, as published in the Gazette on Saturday. It is believed that the Bank will soon be compelled to adopt some measure for reducing this large amount of circulation; as from the present state of the foreign exchange any increase of premium upon gold in France would render the exportation of gold a more profitable remittance than the usual one by bills of exchange. Advices have been received from New York to the 10th ult.; and we regret to say that they are not of a more cheering tone than those recently received from the United States. It does not appear that any abatement of the commercial difficulties had taken place, or that any change for the better could be speedily anticipated. No extensive exportation of the precious metlas from America to England can be reasonably expected, for some time. The American Debentures still continue in favour, and are generally sought at prices nearly the same as those of last week. It was expected that the packet recently arrived would have brought a further supply of these securities; but none have been sent.

SINGAPORE.

RUNNING AMUCK.

Yesterday a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of a Bugis man, named Berawah, who was shot yesterday morning by the police constables and peons under circumstances which rendered that unnecessary alternative unavoidable. The deceased, under the influence, it is supposed, of jealousy and revenge, had determined to sacrifice the object of his suspicions, and, having met the woman yesterday, he attempted to murder her; but she run into the house of a neighbour adjoining, where the inmates were engaged in preparing a feast introductory to some ceremony which was to take place in the course of the day; he followed, and in this assembly he used his krih indiscriminately, murdering one man and wounding severely three other individuals. Those who were able, fled from the infuriated wretch, who, observing he had the house to himself shut the doors, with the view of enabling himself, undisturbed to load some muskets which were in the house and to prepare himself for defence or offence as his madness might dictate. He is stated to have opened the house door three times, and to have as repeatedly and deliberately aimed at and fired amongst the crowd who had collected in the street, wounding three people who have since been conveyed to the hospital. He attempted subsequently to effect his escape from the back part of the house, but observing that he was closely watched and enclosed by the police and the inhabitants of the district, he set fire to his place of refuge with the design, as was believed, of perishing in the flames in preference to dying by the hands of the executioner. His powers of suffering appear to have been unequal to martyrdom by fire, and in anticipation of this, the constable very prudently warned the people in the street to be upon their guard and save themselves from the consequences of any surprise. At length, when the house had been nearly consumed, the wretched man rushed out, cutting promiscuously among the people several sharp pointed wooden spears with which he had armed himself. He was now considered necessary for the preservation of lives and to prevent the escape of the wretch upon him. He was first hit on the left side, but this injury he received must apparently have been of little importance as it had not the effect of arresting his flight; another ball, however, shortly after wards penetrated his left breast and brought him to the ground, when numbers of his countrymen came speedily up and finally despatched him with their spears and krisses.—About thirty native houses have been entirely consumed on this sanguinary occasion. The wounded are two women and one man who are all accommodated in the hospital, where the utmost attention will be paid to their cases. One poor woman had her left hand chopped off, and the other so dreadfully mangled as to leave but small hopes of her being of any future use to her. The man, we regret to say, is not expected to live.

We think the present no inopportune occasion to bring under the attention of the magistrates, the circumstance of numbers of Malays and Bugis people being permitted to walk armed with their krisses through our public streets, a liberty which, taking the sanguinary disposition of these people into consideration, we humbly conceive to be injudicious and wholly unnecessary, and a privilege which, on the slightest provocation, may be abused equally against Europeans as their own countrymen, for the krig being once drawn, it is immaterial whether the innocent or the guilty become victims, so long as the thirst for revenge of the savage be gratified, and that generally is not with the blood of one individual, but of all who may unfortunately be at the time within his reach. None can account himself safe from attacks upon his life when those, who are thus naturally prone to play the assassin upon the most trivial cause of irritation, are allowed to go about armed. In the that all natives arriving here were required to exhit, after settlement of Pinang a regulation used to deposit in the office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports their fire and side arms until the time of their departure, when the arms were again restored; and every native seen in the streets with arms of any description was apprehended and taken to the police and, we believe, fined.—The introduction of some such rule at this settlement, might materially diminish the risk daily incurred by suffering the present unrestrained liberty of Malays wearing their side arms in town, and we think might be brought into operation without infringing either upon the liberty or dignity of native traders visiting this port. We should suppose also, that the general safety of the community was of more public importance than any personal consideration of courtesy towards strangers arriving here.—*Singapore Chronicle 26th August.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A WORD OR TWO ON OUR OWN ACCOUNT.

The end of the year which will complete the first volume of the Sandwich Island Gazette, and Journal of Commerce, is fast approaching; and the question naturally suggests itself, shall the paper be continued?

Now a very few words will decide the point. The Gazette was commenced by us as an experiment; and the experiment has been one of great expense and greater difficulty; our types and apparatus, as well as the editor are most particularly of a second rate order; and what is worse, our subscription list is so deucedly thin that we have been obliged to "work for nothing and find ourselves." Now this is well enough for one year, but next volume we shall a better story or we are no longer at the service of the public.

Here is the case. We have now secured the services of a good printer, and have sent abroad for types, paper, and other materials, at much cost; if Oahu wants a newspaper, Oahu can have one, provided Oahu thinks the present editor will answer Oahu's purpose.

We shall strive hard to give satisfaction, and make our Gazette interesting, provided the public come up to the mark, in patronage; *au contraire* we shall stop the press at the end of this year. The paper must be supported in Oahu, we cannot put our expectations at the risk of foreign patronage, although we hope to get some encouragement from abroad. To pay the expense of the paper for the 2d volume we want a certain number of subscribers in Honolulu; the subscription book will be issued within a few days, and the required number mentioned therein; should the list be filled up, the necessary arrangements for continuing will be immediately put in progress. It will be well enough to observe that the name of the paper, if it continues in existence, will be changed for another, and the appearance of the paper, after the new types, which have been ordered, are received, will be materially altered and much improved.

Should our paper go on through another volume we hope to have it in our power to furnish a more liberal share of original matter, as we have a prospect of access to sources, which were not open to us in the early stages of our undertaking.—*Sandwich Island Gazette, May 27.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Sir.—The following are the instructions given to Capt Fraser on his departure, to guide him in his cruise among the islands to the southward in the Brig Himmaleh—omitting some paragraphs of detail and of a private nature.

Canton, 26th November 1836.

TO CAPTAIN A. W. FRASER.

Dear Sir,—We now instruct you to proceed from your present anchorage, (Lintin) to the roads of Macao, and there to receive Messrs Stevens and Lay on board the Himmaleh. These Gentlemen will accompany you on your cruise southward, and *we beg your kindest attentions to them.*

Leaving the roads as soon as these Gentlemen join you, we wish you to proceed to sea, and if the weather and winds outside permit, to touch at one of the ports near the south point of Hainan, named as safe anchorages, by Horsburg.

We do not wish any part of the specie on board the Himmaleh to be employed on the coast of China, but the gentlemen on board will use their knowledge of the language to communicate on the subject of trade, &c., if they see fit, with the Chinese officers as we wish you to give them the means of carrying out their views on this point, as well as opposite intercourse with the Chinese people.

Unless your reception should be very inviting, we would not have you delay beyond a week in Hainan. Were there ample time before you, a longer stay would be desirable, and also some investigation of the coasts of Tonquin; as it is, we recommend your proceeding to Singapore, without touching there, or on the coasts of Cochin China. * * *

On arriving at Singapore, you will hand the accompanying letter (of introduction) to Mr. Balestier and endeavor to collect from him all the information you need on your subsequent voyage.

Your passenger, Mr. Lay, having business at Malacca, we wish you, in order to facilitate matters, to take him thither and back to Singapore. * * *

Mr. Balestier will aid you in preparing a small investment for Borneo, of such articles as they like there, Opium and fire-arms excepted, and a few articles, as presents, should be taken with your cargo.

It is our hope that you will be joined at Singapore by one of the Gentlemen of the (American) mission, who has been in Borneo and understands the language; should this not be the case, it may be necessary for you to touch for an interpreter at Siriatta. We hope however that you will have no need to approach any Dutch port, and that the weather, on leaving Singapore (as early as possible), will permit you to steer for the Borneo coast, a little north of the Sambas river. Following up the north west coast of this island, you are at liberty to examine it and its people, so far as can be done without great loss of time and as is permitted by the weather.

We regard the city of Borneo (Banti) however, as your *destination*, and to it, its access and capabilities, we call your best attention. By maintaining a pure and lofty character, in your intercourse with its native authorities, we hope you will succeed in gaining a footing at this important settlement. We enclose a memorandum of the points to which we wish you to secure a favorable hearing from the Rajah. The Gentlemen on board, will, we think, assist you greatly in producing the desired impression.

A part, say a half, of your cargo may be devoted to purchases here, if you find prices at a proper standard, compared with those Mr. Balestier will give you. * * *

We would not have any attempts made to get produce below a fair price, but have you simply purchase or decline buying, as articles are offered you by natives and as you see that they compare with Singapore prices. * * *

Having accomplished the object of your visit at Borneo, in two weeks if possible, we would have you proceed around the north point of the island and examine as you go along, the coasts of trade and population. * * *

We have a favorable idea of the position of the Sooloo islands, and would have you ascertain if there be a place among them, where a small depot of goods could be ventured.

Your visiting Mindanao, we leave to your own judgment. We do not wish you to bring yourself into collision with *Spanish influence.*

Should so much of your cruise be accomplished and you have time to spare and get back to Singapore by the last of March, you may proceed to Celebes and examine those parts of it which are not *under Dutch influence.* We shall be glad if you can extend your investigations as far as Ternate.

As to your return to Singapore, you may be guided by your own discretion; we are inclined to prefer the route south of Celebes and Borneo. * * *

In all your intercourse with native princes, we recommend the gift of some, not any costly, articles. Let the gentlemen wish, you have the earliest opportunity to exhibit their medical skill and benevolent intentions. * * *

While you are proposing the opening of commercial intercourse, *see to be sure that you receive in their wish,* to gain a footing for *medical and Christian* residents.

In recommending that Dutch and Spanish settlements be avoided, we do not mean that you should pass them by, when *information* is to be gained, or when in need of refreshments. When visited for these purposes it will be better to say nothing about commercial purposes.

We are aware that you need no instructions to do all in your power, to make additions to nautical knowledge, by surveys etc; these will be appreciated by ourselves and by our Government.

As to the *point of departure,*—we believe that, among the Malayan Islands, those who are seen to be prepared for attacks, will not often be molested.

We therefore recommend constant vigilance, and with this always apparent, we trust you will have no occasion to use your armament. If attacked, you will defend yourselves.

In naming the last of March as the date of your return to Singapore, we are governed by a regard to a further voyage northward, which will employ you through the coming summer. * * *

It remains only to commend you to the keeping of Him, whose great and beneficent purposes will be advanced, we trust, by this expedition.—

Sign'd. OLYPHANT & Co.

Memorandum of propositions (enclosed) to be made to the Sultan of Borneo and other native princes.

1. The country from which we come is the United States of America. It is civilized and powerful, able to defend itself from all enemies and punish injustice done to its people, but not addicted to war or conquest, and having no colonies.

2. It's intercourse with other nations is peaceful and commercial—its ships traverse every sea, and its merchants exchange with men of all nations the productions of their several industry.

3. It invites men of all nations to come and visit it, giving them full permission to travel or reside in any part of its territories, and extending to them the same protection as to its own people.

4. It has Dollars, Iron, Cloth, &c., which it can exchange for the pepper, coffee, &c. of your country; we therefore ask permission to come with them, and would have you inform us at what days and in what quantities you can furnish your productions.

5. We will come regularly, at times informed, and take from you these your surplus products, and ask a list of the articles you would have in exchange from us.

6. If it be more agreeable to you that our traffic be continued and not interrupted by such departure, we will bring a commercial Agent to reside with you.

7. Moreover we have men in our country, very skilful in the healing of diseases, shall we bring one of these to dwell with you?

8. We have much wisdom and knowledge in the books of the language of our country, and we can get in them that, it is more knowledge to give them to receive, shall we bring and explain of imparting this knowledge to you?

9. Our Government is accustomed to send abroad Consuls; if it be your desire that one be sent to you, we will carry your letters to that effect to our President, so that he may send one to you.

10. When we are gone, should any vessel of our country visit you or be wrecked on your coasts, we beg you to receive them kindly. Should any of the crews misbehave, we entreat you, in as much as there are bad men in all nations, not to involve the innocent with the guilty.

N. B. These propositions are not *formal*, but *remotely merely*, the objects of the visit to the Eastern Archipelago.

These, Mr. Editor, were the substance of the instructions under which Capt. Fraser left us, but there was a still higher authority intended to be with him, as will appear from the following extract from a parting letter to the Rev. E. S-----

"We give you, enclosed, Copy of our letter of instructions to Capt. Fraser. We would very willingly have placed him more distinctly under your control, but the route having already received your approbation, it has appeared to us, that Capt. Fraser's concurrence would be best secured by preserving to him his feelings of independence. Should the case arise, where you see that any of the important objects of your mission, are likely to be lost through Capt. Fraser's impressions of his duty to his employers, we authorize you to assume the responsibility and engage his concurrence on your authority."

This provision for the fulfilment of the higher ends of the expedition, expired with the death of Mr. Stevens in Singapore in January, but unhappily his authority was not made transferrable to his successor, Mr Dickinson, and the voyage was prosecuted under Capt. Fraser's direction.

I shall not make any effort, Mr. Editor, to defend these instructions against the exceptions of those who regard all plans that terminate not on self, as utopian. There are a few points, however, which, for other reasons, merit a moment's attention.

The wish, that no attempt to trade should be made on the coast of Hainan, was founded on a belief, perhaps mistaken, that it was better to forego such an intercourse, than to involve the native merchants in illicit transactions.

Every repetition of the Dutch or Spanish name, in the course of these instructions will, I trust, go to prove, that it was no part of the plan, to disturb their colonial claims, rights—I will not call them. That plan was to ascertain the limits and capabilities of the *free trade* coast and islands of Southeastern Asia, to bring it out to view, and commend it to the people and Government of our country.

By a misconception of the instructions, a great part of the time passed by the party in harbour, was spent at the Dutch ports of Macassar and Ternate, and the Spanish port of Sambuanga. Should *this* ever meet the eyes of the Governors of those ports, they will accept the thanks of the owners of the Himmaleh for their kind treatment of all on board, under circumstances, all of which, we feel, were not calculated to create a favorable impression of our national character. I refer particularly to the arrest of a part of the crew of the Himmaleh, which occasioned a long detention at Macassar.

At the last named port, the Rev. Wm. Ware was buried. He had taken the voyage as a likely remedy for the native disease, and long it was to find the number of victims to the climate, that were recruited on board the Himmaleh. Mr. Dickinson was a high estimate by all society.

[illegible] the ship, [illegible] voyage, a small [illegible] of the Malayan Archipelago, [illegible] of many of the [illegible] Dutch, the Governor of one of the Spanish ports, and the Governor of one of the Austrian Italian Museums. This [illegible] specimens, drawings, &c. [illegible] Museum, [illegible] arranging the specimens collected, [illegible] will, we trust the liberality of the United States will experience now no difficulty in applying to Borneo the steamship plan, which was sketched, for its use, in a late number of the Chinese

Repository. I will no an retain the forthcoming Journals of Mr. Lay and Mr. Dickinson by a detail of the results of this exhibition. A short extract from a letter of Mr. Dickinson may however have an immediate local interest.

"The number of *Chinese* in all the Dutch islands east of Borneo and Java, and south of the Phillipines does not exceed 5,000. At Macassar there are 1,000; at Ternate 130; at Manado, the same number; at Amboyna twice as many; at Celebes one or two hundred and a few at the other islands. All intercourse between China and those eastern islands by Junks has ceased.

"At the Moluccas groups there are 20,000 or more Chinese. In Borneo proper there are only 40 and many of these have become Mohammedans."

The nautical observations made on this voyage were not yet prepared for publication when Capt. Fraser left this on his return home, but I have his promise that they shall be forwarded to me from Anger.

I will close this long communication, Mr. Editor, with the hope that every mention of Mr. Lay and of his lamented colleague in the above instructions exculpate Messrs. Olyphant & Co. from any implication in the painful event, on which I was compelled to give notice in your last number. Three or four months before the date of those instructions Capt. Fraser arrived in China, with the following letter of credit. "We have found some difficulty in procuring a suitable master for the Himmaleh," wrote Fraser to the only one, we thought, available here. He has been to China several times and for two or three years past has been first officer of the revenue cutter, and employed a part of the time on our southern coast, in surveying. His former employers and those acquainted with him, unite in giving him a high character." It is not strange that we should have credited these testimonials of a stranger, since there was no opposite evidence, not even an unfavorable report having reached us.

If, after commending Mr. Lay of the "kindest attentions" of Capt. Fraser "he was ever abused" our instructions were trampled on! he was injured. But we were insulted.

In the spirit of that charity which beareth all things, in submission to His command who says "I will repay," I leave, and I hope, Mr. Lay will leave for ever, this painful subject.

Yours,
G. W. KING
(OLYPHANT & Co.)

My dear Sir,—I venture respectfully to make a suggestion or two on the subject of Indian Opium for your guidance. It may perhaps prevent the formation of extravagant hopes by speculators in Bengal and Bombay if you publish no reports on the subject of the possible permission to import Opium that do not come to you from the highest sources and on unquestionable authority. Most China folk were mistaken last year, and this led us you must know to great losses and a repetition of this may as well be avoided if it can. The rumours which are now abroad on this subject, and the hopes formed on them, may again cause injury, and I hope that they will not be backed by a public print, as such would then have more authority. As far as I may presume to judge, the admission of Opium is farther off than ever and there is much more chance that the trade will be put an end to than legalized. I remain,—My dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A CONSTANT READER.

Canton, September 18th, 1837.

Dear Editor,—Hope I don't intrude—just drop pen in to make a small enquiry as to the quantity of the drug at Linton. Venture to remark in the most delicate manner in the, whole world, as my friend, Mr. Cracks says, that two and two make four. Think that if somewhere about 6 or 9,000 chests have come from Calcutta, and 19 a 20 ditto from Bombay and Damaun, if there are no more than 8833 *and a half* on September 1st. as you say there ought to be more than 14,180 delivered, particulars as there was an item of 5000 left of last year's. Hope you won't object to my dropping in occasionally. Yours

PAUL PRY.

Abbotsford Hall, 9th September, 1837.

Mr. Editor,—During a few days residence lately at Macao a circumstance occurred with which it is proper that you should be acquainted; and by publishing it, you may save new comers and others from embarrassment.

On the arrival of a ship in the roads, the passengers, consisting of a lady and her small, and four gentlemen, left in one of the ship's boats, taking with them their wearing apparel and other articles for personal use; and landed, in open day, without attempt at concealment, opposite the residences of nearly all of the party, on the great beach (Praya Grande). There were no dutyable articles in the boat so no smuggling can be imagined; and the error of landing where convenient, instead of at the custom house, at the other end of the city, in the inner harbour, arose in ignorance of the regulations. There was, it is true, then a saving of the hire of the custom-house coolies, but this I am certain, was not thought of.

While publicly landing the trunks and clothes baskets, a number of soldiers rushed down, like a hurricane, from the main guard house, about 150 yards further up the beach, absolutely uncurtaining cops, hats, and bonnets and all other nunneries of the nameless articles in these days requisite for a lady's or gentleman's attire, and after some debate and private explanation, the spoils and the were marched off for the profit, if not glory, of the vigour, the chief of whom is, I am told, a full commissioned corporal in the Macao army.

One would have thought that, on a mere representation of the facts, the goods would, at once, have been given up; but this proved not to be the case, and the settlement of the affair is put off till the middle of October, when the affair is finally disposed will be duly tried, till that time remaining in custody. One of the party, it is true, after a week's delay, has been allowed to take away part of his property, on giving security to account of assessed value, to abide the consequences of this extraordinary case.

What I say this for, the cross of these (this virginal) [illegible] not [illegible] to prevent desertion from the service of his sheriff-ship Chinese, only have passed a [illegible] injury to many affected Chinese, I think you will allow that, in this case at least, the rules of law have been without danger, a little relaxed.

The the bankers remains and I think it should be made generally known.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A LOOKER ON

Dear Sir,—I saw your advertisement in your last paper but one for a public meeting of British merchants in London, for the purpose of returning thanks to Lord Palmerston for his great care of the Commercial. The object of this I confess I could in more ways than I could discover the wit of a three-year-old for a meeting at an extraordinary date but this of course rests with him who paid his bills for his "whistle," and if he is content, I am bound to be so.

In your note of the 21. I notice a letter, from "A British merchant" and whatever accession you may take to his communications. I beg to observe are infinitely overbearing by those at one or any from a perusal of your comments on his letter. Part of your remarks, I candidly confess, I do not understand, or see the application of it; but, if you mean to assert that the supine and disgraceful conduct of the British ministry towards this trade, has not suffered us in a commercial equality as in a political light. I am afraid that I shall have to cause your opinion as one of those deduced from any thing but facts and experience.

As to the Spanish debts commission, which you excuse it to after all, but a trumpery affair—he more fees of the minister fellow to the mouth, and their remaining whence what may have been good has evaporated—a trick to persuade the English people that their trade to this country was not without protection—a blind to conceal the follies and ignorance which have characterized the conduct of the British Government, in all that has had relation to this country since the establishment of our "free trade"—a cowardly attempt, followed up from year to year, at the cost of the country generally, the imbecility and unfairness in which all the measures, hitherto adopted, have had their origin.

Is this our only complaint against the British Government (your Correspondent, as I suppose, meaning the *Ministry* when he *names* Lord Palmerston)? Sir, it is not!—We may conclude, and that most justly of broken faith—of the grossest inattention, to interests important as palpable—of the meanest truckling to our arch enemies the East India Company: of the sacrifice of the fair trader to their defeated rivals—of the suppression of an Act of the British Parliament by the persevering rapidity of this same company in their interference with exchanges, supplies, and prices, unchecked by any one— of the silent indifference with which the representations from this and from many of our commercial cities, interested in this trade, in opposition to this allowed illegality have been treated— of the dreadful and destructive duties with which our teas have been saddled at home, making, what we would gla ly afford to sell cheap, dear to the consumer; neutralising the object of the opened trade; ti ja ing, if not ruining, the speculator; and unfairly adding to the revenues of the country, by the enhancement of duties, amounting, in many instances, to even 500 a 600 per cent.

To this list, you will please to add the pol ical consequences—the national disgrace—the poltroonery with which it has been concealed or glossed over —but whilst I have not to spar even to trust my pen with my opinion of—I think you will make up a list of charges against Lord Palmerston, and his colleagues, which might well weigh down more than "a British Trader's" "has not at. What then is "the real cause of dissatisfaction" which you wish waited for, and which you opine "may very possibly soon happen"? Is it the judicial murder of some British merchant, or other, by the Chinese? for I know of nothing, short of this that we have not already experienced; even this there are many who think we have had to endure in the treatment and consequent death of Lord Napier. *Bona fide* trade there is now none security, there is none—hope of redress, by application to the Superintendents," there is none—chance of interference by our government, there is none;—and the recent conduct of the Chinese in the affair of the Hing-tae hong (and this probably established as a precedent) and that of the Linda fleet, may go far to prove the miserable state in which the merchants of Britain now are in this country, despite all our boasted power, and notwithstanding the residence in China of people distinguished by the bold wounding title of H. B. M. Superintendents of British trade in China."

To whom do we owe this fall? That a fall it is from the position held by the E. I. Company's servants in the memory of time some of your more bold old hearers would say. Is it not to Lord Palmerston and his fellows I ignorance and audacity now, for the cause of more interests than those involved here, permitted to mind rest the energies of our country, and turn into a mere political or party battle-field what should be an assembly deliberating on measures for the amelioration of the real strength of the country—her manufactures and commerce?

Had we, Sir, but a powerful and combined party acting for us in "the House," we might possibly look for as much respect as the monstrous claim of the West India proprietors, for "*compensation*" as they called it, for a totally vile valueless and unavailable property; but, alas! we are but represented in the senate; we have no person to advocate "seizing the ears" of the ministry by often repeated demands; we have but justice to ask for and national dignity and interest to appeal to; while we have to combat the wish of the industry to keep all silent and wrong, and their determination to extort from our trade an enormously increased amount of duty, beyond what the Company's profitable monopoly was called on to yield, and what Lord Grenville (then Mr. Charles Grant) stated it was the limit of the desire of the government to guaranty a continuance of. The amount raised now is 50 per cent more than was paid in the best years of the E. I. Company, and, though this has been steadily progressing for three years of the "free China trade," it would, I suspect, puzzle you to point out any disposition to reduce the duty *ad valorem*—in fact, the contrary has occurred—the lowest class of teas in the Company's time paying 90 per cent *ad valorem* on the sale price, and which were shortly raised at 900 per cent on the prices obtained in the first year or two, now being charged with no less than, in many cases 600 PER CENT; compromising its use, ruining the importer, without even advantaging the short-sighted financiers, in whose addled brains the old fable of the goose and golden eggs has found but fit imitators.

And yet you, Mr. Editor, can coolly argue that my lord Palmerston and his colleagues are in no way chargeable with the losses which this trade has undergone and yet has to suffer! Is it not known that a gentleman now in China, a determined and systematic opponent of the monopoly and of its *abuses* here still haunting us, mooted the question when in England as to the legality of the red tape in China, of Agents of the E. I. Company, whose commercial existence was put an end to by act of parliament and how was he met? Was it not by some miserable legal quibble as to what constituted "trading," and was it not thus given as the opinion of H. M. Attorney General that *bill broking, money arrivering*, and *peremptorying* were not "*trade*," though under each and all the denominations names are weekly to be seen in the London Gazette? And is not this foul hypocrisy still existing and flourishing—doomed again, this year, to defeat reasonable hopes, and I dare the British merchant for the advantage of the E. I. Company in remittances from their Indian territories to England, and the enrichment of the Chinese by the higher prices which it enables them to demand and insist on?

Yet in the face of all these facts and arguments you assert your opinion that Lord Palmerston is not answerable in any but a political view for what has occurred and yet may occur! I appeal to your fairness to publish this, and if you still think as in your last I shall be glad to see your arguments, reserving to myself the right to combat them in your next.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
ONE OF MANY.

CANTON PRESS,

16th September 1837.

Among the arrivals during the week are the *Ann*, from Singapore, bringing us English accounts (per *express*), from Liverpool to the 13th May.—We give some extracts on commercial affairs, in another column; political news of importance we have not heard any. The *Prince George* in 17 days from Batavia adds nothing to our stock of news, nor does the arrival of the *Princess Ann*, from Liverpool, 1st May, having been forestalled by others.

We have to thank our Correspondents for the numerous communications with which they have favored us. "Paul Pry's" question as to the apparent incorrectness of the stock of Opium at Lintin, as compared with imports and deliveries, we hope to be able to answer with some degree of certainty in our next, not being able to collect the necessary statistical information before that time. "A constant Reader" calls our attention to the Opium trade, and the chances there are of it's being finally legalized. We confess that when, now about 18 months ago, we first saw Heu-nae-ste's memorial to the Emperor, we considered it very probable that the importation of Opium would be permitted, and our opinion gained strength when the local government reported to the Emperor also in favor of the measure. Since then however affairs have taken a very different turn; the memorials of Choo-tsun & his colleague on the other side of the question and the Emperor's assent to their views quite changed the state of the question, and probably all against the legalization became fully as strong as they had before been in it's favor. Then followed Edict after Edict from Peking as well as Canton, against the Opium trade, and the traffic was almost suspended during several months, when the profits derived from it again made the local authorities connive at it. It even found however to be harrassed from time to time and we heard every now and then of seizures having been made, and of smuggling boats having been destroyed. The attention which this subject had awakened at Peking has been kept alive, and the outside stopping, which for many years has been so abused at the Cum-sing mun, and before that during a much longer time at Cum-shaw mun's, has been obliged to remove to Hong kong, a safe anchorage it is true, but one which, from it's distance and it's situation to windward, renders communication with it very tedious. But even in this secluded spot, if we are to believe the Chinese Admiral (see last *Canton Press*) the ships are not to be allowed to remain, but thousands of Chinese ships of war, "drop not like a chess card" are, if the foreign ships do not go away, to destroy them. These expressions mean, perhaps, little more than the grave & grandiloquent style of similar Chinese documents, but what is of more importance is that action by a good many wai-jins have been collected about Macao and the coast, and affairs have really assumed a threatening appearance. We cannot but regret that what these things are passing, the shipping is altogether unprotected. H. M. S. Ha'rich having finished her cruize in the China Sea and re-ursed to India.

We hear that the several cry of the Chinese government is by some thought to be nothing but a trial whether by such line of conduct the Opium-trade may not be suppressed, and that, if such be not the effect, the trade will be thrown open. We do not believe this to be the case, on the contrary we believe that he Government will continue to harass the trade as much as they can, and that deliveries will continue to be effected by it. The whole of the deliveries in the first week of this month were no more than 27 chests, not a broker is now to be seen, and the trade of course as good as suspended. Whilst we here have to contend with all these difficulties, the production of the drug both in Bengal and Malwa has increased in a prodigious degree, and threatens to be still greater for the next season, whilst stocks here, in Bengal, and Bombay are now heavier than they have been at any previous time. With these prospects, where is the chance of an early improvement, and what advantage will the Bengal Government derive from it's various schemes by which the prices of the Bengal Drug are kept at a high nominal price, when it is evident that by leaving matters to take their natural course, the Calcutta prices must soon assimilate themselves to those of Canton, so as to leave a chance to the speculator of making a fair profit on his adventures, instead of a but too certain loss. We quite agree with "A constant reader" and we believe with some of our subscribers whose experience in China entitles their opinions to carry some weight, that a change of the Chinese Government at present do not encourage a belief that the Opium-trade will be legalized, nor that the vexations under which it now suffers will be removed. Under such circumstances prices in Calcutta must fall considerably, and the sooner all Government interference to keep up prices is withdrawn, the better for the trade. Some fair purchases cannot be made at the present Calcutta prices.

We are much obliged to Mr. King for his communicating to us the instructions under which the *Himmaleh* was despatched from here to the Eastern Archipelago, and which will no doubt be read with great interest, as giving a proof of what individual exertion can and will attempt for the spreading of commerce and civilization in regions where both have hitherto been little known. We hope that such attempt will be followed up, and it is gratifying to be informed that the commercial part of the voyage has, at least in part, been successful, though we must regret that differences between Capts Fraser and Mr. Lay during the voyage must have impeded the carrying into effect the other objects of the projectors of this voyage. With regard to Capt. Fraser, Mr. King has communicated to us the following extract from a letter by Capt. Macondray of the Lintin, as showing that Messrs. Olyphant & Co. had no means of acquiring an unfavorable opinion of Capt. Fraser from his behaviour in China.—"I beg to assure you, that from my first acquaintance with Captain Fraser to the present moment, I have never known or heard an instance in which his conduct was not strictly correct or honorable, and such as becomes the gentleman and the officer; and I believe, in the estimation of the Chinese fleet, his character is without spot or blemish, and few commanders who have visited us stand higher or more deservingly so.—

Our Correspondent "A looker on" gives us an account of a somewhat curious exploit of the Macao soldiery; if they shoved orders in acting as they did, which seems probable, the onus lays with the authorities, and the subsequent refusal to deliver up the luggage, though proper applications were made for it's restitution, proves this to be the case. What the reason may be why the Macao authorities should persevere in appropriating of this act of aggression we know not; but are convinced that no one except themselves, will consider it but as an act of gross injustice to the sufferers, & of roguery in those who committed it. After we received the communication from "A looker on" we heard that Mr chattels had been given up to one of the party in consequence of the intervension of H. B. M.'s representative; but equal justice has not been extended to the owners of the other luggage.

We must defer until our next our answer to our Correspondent "One of many"; not, because we think several of his arguments may not be answered, but because we have just received the following official correspondence about Hing-tae's affairs which we thought of more importance to our readers than our opinion on the points alluded to by "One of many," whose letter, as we accept in our last, reached us too late for insertion then, and in which we shall recur in our next.

The Vice-roy's answer is an unsatisfactory and evasive as well can be, particularly as the arrears not as agreed on by the committe appointed to inquest them, have been sent to him several days ago.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE GOVERNOR OF THE TWO KWANG PROVINCES,
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful address.—On the 20th July last we received a communication from your Excellency that you had given orders to the Hoppo to call for the immediate examination and liquidation of the debts due to us by the Hing tae hong.—These gentlemen now give us to understand that they have consulted and examined in accordance with your Excellency's orders—but we can obtain no satisfactory reply from them with respect to the liquidation of the debts.

We are therefore obliged again to address your Excellency earnestly to urge the necessity of an order to the Hong-merchants to pay our claims with all further evasion, that we may not be under the necessity of again troubling your Excellency.

We have the honor to be,—Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
(Signed by the Creditors)

Canton, 6th Sept. 1837

REPLY OF

Tang, President of the board of war and governor of the two kwang provinces who issues this edict for the information of the Hong-merchants (to the petition sent in by Hing-tae's creditors on the 6th inst.)

On the 12th day of this moon (September 12th) a petition was presented by Dent and other foreign traders of various nations to the following import (He e follows the above petition).

This coming before me, the governor, I have enquired in to the matter and find by the records that edicts have before been issued commanding the senior Hong-merchants to settle with the foreigners the true amount of Hing-tae's debts;—and also directing the two Soo officers to deliberate and investigate and make a clear report of the matter to me—

Now this petition prays me to hasten the payment of the debts. For the last time I ask, are all the accounts clearly settled or not, and what is the exact amount of the debts? In the petition there is not a single word respecting this. This is decidedly concealing the true face of things from me.

Besides ordering the two Soo to obey the former edicts and command the Hong-merchants to hasten the settlement of the affairs, I, also considering the circumstances issue this edict.

When it reaches the senior Hong-merchants let them on that very day in conjunction with the H. M. Too ke chung, his brother, and the foreigners occasionally examine and settle the accounts.—When they have agreed upon the exact amount of the debts and after mature deliberation, have come to some conclusive arrangement respecting the payment of them, let them report same to the two Soo—that I may be informed thereof and act accordingly.

Let this edict also be transmitted to the foreigners for their instant obedience.

These must be no procrastinating delay—do not oppose.—A special edict (Sept. 15th).—

STATEMENT.

Of Teas Shipp'd to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.

Date	Ships.	Destination.	BLACK TEAS. Peculs Fine & Fine Cong.	Congou Bohea	Pekoe Bohea	Congou	Souchong	Campoi	Ankoi	Hyson	Twankay	Orange Pekoe	GREEN TEAS. Peculs Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Low Skin
May 16	MARY WALKER,...	Glasgow	150			1216	90		40	16	110		197			114	66	21	
" 28	JOHN FLEMING...	London	502			4342	1 5	195	36	9	5		10			150			46
" 31	JOHN DUGDALE,.	Liverpool	315			1727	66	106	32	121			114			220	104	57	49
June 15	BERCOOLEN,.....	"	417			1167		21	215	146	122	43	328	234	89	271	82	64	
			1423			8492	211	5.7	271	300	237	43	735	434	89	755	252	142	95
	Quantity 1st May.		31209	679		170152	4273	1776	7	1927	1177	966	7012	18930	6787	2089	3823	4280	296	13067
			32632	679		178644	4174	18333	281	145	3984	2945	7075	19738	5016	2589	31023	45.8	314	13762

Total Teas Pecul's 217,670 Lbs. 29 022 666
Green Teas " 66,141 " 9,818,800
Total Pecul's 293 811 Lbs. 37 841,466

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Secretary.

CANTON CHAPEL.

THE repairs being nearly completed, the Committee appointed at the public meeting on the 10th of May last, hereby give notice, that the Chapel will be re-opened on Sunday the 24th instant, and the usual religious services resumed and afterwards regularly continued.

Canton, September 18th 1837

NOTICE.—The first annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the American Hong No. 2. at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday the 27th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in its object, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, August 23d 1837.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" W. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 2nd August, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late
CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

JOHN'S ANGLES & RAMBLER.
PERRY MAGAZINE &c. &c.

NOTICE.—Mr JOHN SMITH has this day, been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement CHARLES MARKWICK AND JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN (NORTHANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 3d May, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 ₰1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, desirous to applying for Insurance are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In LONDON,—Mess. PALMER, MACKILLOP HUNT & Co.
" CALCUTTA Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st July, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "BUSY," Capt. HEWS, will leave Whampoa for the above ports about the 25th inst. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 12th September, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT TO BATAVIA OR CHARTER TO HAVRE DE GRACE.

THE French Barque TRIDENT now lying in the Typa at Macao, for particulars apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. Canton,
or
C. PEARON, Macao,

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Amaranth, Capt. Mac. INTYRE will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 8th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship "CHARLES GRANT," Capt. FITCHER, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 8th September, 1837.

FOR BENGAL AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain ROWLAND, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE new fast sailing Ship SHAH ALLUM, of 851 Tons, E. EVANS, Commander will be despatched positively from Whampoa on the 15th September. For Freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
No. 4 Chow-Chow Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLOTTE, C. L. LIEBSCHNAGER Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE BAITOMJEE.
No. 5 Fungtay Hong.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "CHARLES FORBES," Capt. THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Fungtay Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

TWO lightly built, fast pulling Gigs; in good condition, and well adapted to the use of Shipping, may be viewed within the next fortnight at "Mingqua's *Factdome.*" For further particulars apply to

W. VARNHAM.
No. 2 Imperial Hong.

Canton, 1st September, 1837.

FOR SALE.

GOODS of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Ivory and Lacquered ware, China ware, &c., which were shipped from Macao per "Sam Francisco de Paula" for Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon, and not now in deposit at Batavia, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoice may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 14 ₰ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK BONDS OF ATTORNEY, Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper, also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE RULE, as invented by Mr. STANDBURY.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
250 Teak sheathing boards 3 and 4 Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also—all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAS on board, or
STANFORD & MARER, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " ..... " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had of the Office No. 3, British Factory, at the rate of 1 Cent each, or 10 Cents each, of the Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting house. He is well acquainted with accounts of the European houses, and with book-keeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Anne Gordon*, from Bombay and Penang. French *Favorite*, Larrogue, from Manila 21st August. Brit. *Lady Nugent*, Fawcett, from Soerabaya. *Frances Ann*, Hay, from Liverpool, 1st May. *Prince George*, Holton, from Batavia 26th August. *Jamaica*, Martin, from Singapore and Bombay. *General Kyd*, Foord, from Calcutta.

PASSENGER.—Per *Frances Ann*, Mr. Anderson.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, for Straits and Bombay; *Fairlie*, Ager, for Manila.

A large ship was seen to anchor at Lintin on the 13th.

Arrived at Manila, 31st July. Brit. *Wm. Hutt*, from China. Sailed from do. 29th July, Amer *Stag*, Burnham for New York. Aug. 2d. Swedish *Cecilia*, Berkmann, for Cowes; 4th Amer. *King and Queen*, Webber, for Batavia. In port at Manila on the 21st August: Amer. *Hamilton*, Berkeley. Brit. *Wm. Hutt* Flemming, the former in ballast for the U. States, the latter for London.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 13th May via Singapore. Ditto to STARCH, 10th April via England. CALCUTTA, 2d August ₰ *General Kyd*, STRAGPORE, August 19th ₰ 4m. JAVA, 26th August, ₰ *Prince George*, MANILA, 21st August per *Favorite*. BOMBAY, 30th July ₰ *Sir Herbert Compton*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Alexander Baring, Ann, Empress, Glenalvon, John O'Gaunt, Marion*. CALCUTTA, *Inglishtown, Lord Hungerford, Lord Hungerford, Mary Ann, Rose, Sir Herbert Compton*. BOMBAY, *Edinburgh, Ruthven, Earl of Clare, Heroine, Mariner, Marquis of Camden, Duke of Sussex, Rapide, Argyll, Ann*. JAVA, *Rhone, Innerpeny, Mandarin, Seaway, Lady Macnaghten, Chinaman, Anne Ingraway*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship			900		
Society Castle	British	Morgan	1050	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Fraser	1066	Bombay	"
Horatio	Amer.	Howland	481	Manila	F. S. Hathaway.
Chas. Forbes	British	T. Wills	917	Bombay	D Monsieur José H Pereira
Shah Allum	"	Evans	851	"	Monsieur José Jamsetjee
Alnaschar	"	Evans	"	Calcutta	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Earl Balcarres	"	Clark	1066	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charlotte	"	Liebschnager		Bombay	J. Rustomjee & C. Baitojee
L. wjee Family	"	Rowland		"	Lindsay & Co.
Charles Grant	"	Pitcairn		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Hannah	"	Langlee	372	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch	810	London	Turner & Co.
Ruby	"	Hews		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Carnatic	"	Laird	820	Boston	"
Buckinghamshire	"	Hopkins	1066	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lord Auckland	"	Willis		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.
Grand Turk	American	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Schofield.
Sloma Castle	British	Perrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Ann	"	Griffiths	369	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin		"	Daniell & Co.
General Kyd	"	Foord		Calcutta	Turner & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jean*, ——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barnes to Dent & Co The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Stephen; to Jardine Matheson & Co The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber to Russell & Co. The *Agra*, Wedderburn; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Cornwallis	British	Clark	667	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jauncey		"	"
Psyche	"	G Kennedy	140	Calcutta	"
Rose	Amer.	Foster	143	Java	Russell & Co.
Diana	"	Parish		Manila	"
Mariner	British	Lyons		"	Dixon & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	250	Calcutta	Perelra & Co.
Marin	"	Robertson	199	"	Dent & Co.
Royal Rhee	"	Gallie	250	Bombay	Pereira & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Macao	H. Rustomjee.
Ardasier	British	Mackenzie		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Enfield	"	Thomas	150	Manila	Gabriel Yrurtzaguyena.
Rob Roy	"	Mackinnon		"	Pereira & Co.
Francis Stanton	Amer.	Crean		Java	Russell & Co.
Trident	French	Gand	273	Bourbon	S. V. Basel ten Laer & Co.
Adhemar	"	Lefevd		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Sir Herbert Compton	British	Bolton		"	"
Harlequin	"	Chiene	250	Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Bishop	British	Snipe	249	Calcutta	Olyphant & Co.
Danish Oak	Danish	Rabi		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Theodore	Amer.	Farrington	158	Manila	"
Favorite	French	Larrogue		"	"
Lady Nugent	British	Fawcett		Java	Lindsay & Co.
Frances Ann	"	Hay		Liverpool	"
Prince George	"	Holton		Batavia	Fox Brown & Co.
				Manila	Jas. Hamilton.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 2 — CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 16th, 1837. — No. 106.

IMPORTS.

	PER	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	10. a 12.	in demand.
,, grey 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.30.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	40 a 41	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	23 a 27.	dull.
Fine singles	,,		
Second	,,		
Dutch 40 yds. 33 in	,,	28	No demand.
,, 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	23	
Bombazets	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	,,	9½	
Assorted colors	,,	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr.	Pl.	7. a 10.8	Nominal.
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Bombay old or infr.	,,	7. a 10.7	
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Madras	,,		None.
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats, 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig	,,	7 a 7½	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	2.	
,, Rod ½ @ in	,,	3.50.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. ½ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4.	
Spelter English	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver	Pl.	120	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old	Cht.	790	Nominal.
,, ,, new	,,	655 a 660	
Benares old	,,	740.	
,, new	,,	650 a 655	
Malwa old	,,	500 a 510	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	,,	520	
RICE Bengal	Pl.	1.60 a 1.70	
,, Java	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, White table	,,	1.65	
,, Manila	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy	,,	40 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,,	,,	14. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½ a 5.	
Bees Wax	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3 a 3½	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	8. a 8½.	
Rattans	,,	3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal	,,	130. a 180	Dull, large stock
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	....	
,, fragments	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified.	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck	,,	19 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	6½. a 7½	Nominal.
Shark's fins	,,	15 a 30.	
Smalts	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian	,,	24 a 28	In demand.
,, ,, Timor	,,	12. a 18	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands	,,	7. a 10	
,, Sapan ,,	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13½	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 4.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred; Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	19	6.80	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80 a 6.	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	9.20 a 9.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.30	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50 a 12.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 16.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	24	8.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	11.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	7.10 a 7.20	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.20 a 10.40	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	10 a 10.20	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.50 a 11.75	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	10.10 a 10.40	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8.40 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 29	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	13. a 13.40	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	33	16.30 a 16.50	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.60 a 17.80	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored	38	16.	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	15 a 15.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	16 a 16.40	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	17 a 17.50	
,, Canton black 29	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. Ts.	Pl.	4.40 a 4.70	
,, black		4. a 4.25	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd.	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63	5	1.90	
,, 7-4 ,, 58	4	1.60	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,	11 a 13	
,, ,, Fokeen	,,	14	Low quality.
,, Congou Song. k'd.	,,	16 a 20	Old teas. Nominal.
,, ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi	,,	18 a 23	
,, Souchong	,,		None.
,, Hung muey	,,	35 a 38	New.
,, Pekoe	,,	60 a 90	
,, Ning Yong	,,	24 a 27	None but of very low quality.
,, Ankoi	,,	16 a 22	
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,	23 a 33	
,, Caper	,,	24 a 30	
GREEN TEAS.			Canton Tea.
,, Twankay	,,	None.	
,, Sken	,,		10 a 11.
,, Hyson	,,		28
,, Young Hyson	,,	24 a 26	18 a 22.
,, Imperial	,,	None.	30 a 32.
,, Gunpowder	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, 3	,,	235	
,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee 6	,,	400	Nominal.
,, Taysaam	,,	320 a 335	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½ a 11	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa		11.50 a 12	
,, Lintin	,,	9.	None.
,, buds	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 3½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made	,,	79	None.
,, ,, large	,,	82	
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, 3d.	,,	50.	
,, small	,,		
,, white	,,	55 a 65	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.05	
Rhubarb	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	6 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles* &c, *Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

		s. d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.		4. 7. nominal
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none.....	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight....................		
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	none.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight........		216 C. R.
E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs.	....	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	....	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½. a 25 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6½ per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6 ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st AUGUST, 1837.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock in Septbr.
Patna ....old.	47	790	13,430	3,640	1 171,340	345
,, ...new	350	670	234,500			1,745
Benares ......old	11	740	8,140	770½	535,130	9
,, ...new	48	665	31,920			294
Malwa ....old	1539	515	792,585	7,805½	4,154,592	[illegible]
	1965		1 080,575	10,224	5,861,062	[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 5 months from 1st April, to 31st August, chests 12,189 value, Sp. Drs. 6,941,637.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	3	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal ..	3½	3
Madras			Malacca	1¾	1½	America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China ..	1 p m	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c.	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Aboverates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg.	1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874736 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd ,, ,, ,,	1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under	1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4380; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There is less eagerness to purchase Long-cloths, supplies having arrived, and further ones close at hand. Cotton-yarn is for the same reason in less demand.

WOOLLENS.—Without much alteration. SPANISH STRIPES rather more dull and CAMLETS less saleable from the very heavy supplies.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Two further parcels of PEPPER have been sold during the week consisting of about 1700 Picul a 8.40 a 8.80 for immediate delivery; but for a quantity not yet arrived at Whampoa only 8 a 8½ is offered. One Cargo of BETELNUT, we hear, has been disposed of a 3½, which is higher than to day's quotation. Of TIN there has been no arrival.

RICE.—The weather continues favorable, and prices as low as before.

COTTON.—There have been several sales of the lower descriptions of Bombay Cotton, of which the great bulk of the stock consists, at a further decline in price; in the finer qualities nothing has been done—but in both Bombay and Bengal the market is not so firm for these by 2 a 3 mace in consequence of the late arrivals.

OPIUM.—As the government have not relaxed in their restrictive measures we have no transactions to report. Deliveries however, to some extent are being made, we understand, on the coast, principally of Malwa. Lintin clearances to the 6th inst. were Patna, new 46, Malwa, 61,—Total 107 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAWSILK.—Nothing has yet been done in Nanking Silk which arrives down very slowly.

TEA.—We hear of no transactions in new teas during the past week.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d No. 3. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 23RD. 1837. No. 107.

UNITED STATES.

EXTRACT OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL JACKSON'S MESSAGE ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM OFFICE.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver; but the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several states upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper; and we ought not, on that account, to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry into effect the paper system. Honest, and even enlightened men, are sometimes misled by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public confidence, and having of itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations; thereby rendering property insecure, and the wages of labour unsteady and uncertain. The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied upon to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount. In times of prosperity, when confidence is high, they are tempted by the prospect of gain, or by the influence of those who hope to profit by it, to extend their issues of paper beyond the bounds of discretion and the reasonable demands of business. And when those issues have been pushed on, from day to day, until public confidence is at length shaken, then a reaction takes place, and they immediately withdraw the credits they have given, suddenly curtail their issues, and produce an unexpected and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium, which is felt by the whole community. The banks, by this means, save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. Nor does the evil stop here. These ebbs and flows in the currency, and these indiscreet extensions of credit, naturally engender a spirit of speculation injurious to the habits and character of the people. We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public lands, and various kinds of stock, which, within the last year or two, seized upon such a multitude of our citizens, and threatened to pervade all classes of society, and to withdraw their attention from the sober pursuits of honest industry. It is not by encouraging this spirit that we shall best preserve public virtue, and promote the true interests of our country. But if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labour; it will multiply the number of dependents on bank accommodations and bank favours; the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way into your public councils, and destroy, at no distant day, the purity of your Government. Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper press with peculiar hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it. A portion of this currency frequently becomes depreciated or worthless, and all of it is easily counterfeited in such a manner as to require peculiar skill and much experience to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. These frauds are most generally perpetrated in the smaller notes, which are used in the daily transactions of ordinary business; and the losses occasioned by them are commonly thrown upon the labouring classes of society, whose situation and pursuits put it out of their power to guard themselves from these impositions, and whose daily wages are necessary for their subsistence. It is the duty of every Government so to regulate its currency as to protect this numerous class, as far as practicable, from the impositions of avarice and fraud; it is more especially the duty of the United States, where the Government is emphatically the government of the people, and where this respectable portion of our citizens are so proudly distinguished from the labouring classes of all other nations, by their independent spirit, their love of liberty, their intelligence, and their high tone of moral character. Their industry in peace is the source of our wealth, and their bravery in war has covered us with glory, and the Government of the United States will but ill discharge its duties if it leaves them a prey to such dishonest impositions. Yet it is evident that their interests cannot be effectually protected, unless silver and gold are restored to circulation.

These views alone of the paper currency are sufficient to call for immediate reform; but there is another consideration which should still more strongly press it upon your attention.

Recent events have proved that the paper money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institution; and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few, and to govern by corruption, or force, are aware of its power, and prepared to employ it. Your banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is plenty or scarce, according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have capitals not greatly disproportioned to each other they are competitors in business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest; and although, in the present state of the currency, these banks may and do operate injuriously upon the habits of business, the peculiar concerns, and the moral tone of society, yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they cannot combine for the purposes of political influence; and whatever may be the dispositions of some of them, their power of mischief must necessarily be confined to a narrow space, and felt only in their immediate neighbourhoods.

But when the charter of the Bank of the United States was obtained from Congress it perfected the schemes of the paper system, and gave its advocates the position they have struggled to obtain, from the commencement of the federal Government down to the present hour. The immense capital, the peculiar privileges bestowed upon it, enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength, it could seriously injure, if not destroy, the business of any one of them which might incur its resentment; and it openly claimed for itself the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it asserted (and it undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce, at its pleasure, at any time, and in any quarter of the Union, by controlling the issues of other banks, and permitting an expansion, or compelling a general contraction, of the circulating medium, according to its own will. The other banking institutions were sensible of its strength, and they soon generally became its obedient instruments, ready at all times to execute its mandates, and with the banks necessarily went also that numerous class of persons in our commercial cities who depend altogether on bank credits for their solvency and means of business, and who are therefore obliged for their own safety to propitiate the favour of the money power by distinguished zeal and devotion in its service. The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly was to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Union, with its boundless means of corruption, and its numerous dependents, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head; thus organising this particular interest as one body, and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and enabling it to bring forward upon any occasion its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the Government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organised, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labour in every quarter of the union; and to bestow prosperity, or bring ruin, upon any city or section of the country, as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

We are not left to conjecture how the monied power, thus organised, and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people, in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace what would it not have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, the government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few; and this organised money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers, and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your government might, for a time, have remained; but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and sufferings inflicted on the people by the bank are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States; and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to influence in any degree, our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the general Government. Let us abide by the constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode, if it is found to be defective.

The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behoves you, therefore, to be watchful in your states, as well as in the general Government. The power which the monied interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the United States Bank. Defeated in the general Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the states, and endeavour to obtain there the same organisation which they failed to perpetuate in the union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and state interests, and state pride, they will endeavour to establish, in the different states, one monied institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges, sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the state in which it is chartered, the monied power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided force, to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and labouring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependent on bank facilities the dominion of the state moneyed power will be absolute, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency the money power would in a few years govern the state and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of states can be induced to create similar monopolies, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organisation by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the labouring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great monied corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have, no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependents about them, who hope to grow rich without labour, by their countenance and favour, and who are therefore always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the labourer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country—men who love liberty, and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of free men who possess it. But, with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them.

The mischief springs from the power which the monied interest derives from a paper currency, which they are able to control; from the multitude of corporations, with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different states, and which are employed altogether for their benefit, and, unless you become more watchful in your states, and check the spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil; and it will require all your efforts to check it further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the general Government as well as in the states, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain firm, I trust they never will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watch ful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared during my administration of the government to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done towards the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it.—*The Times April 15th 1837.*

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Morning Chronicle's Correspondent.)

THE CURRENCY.

Paper (Bank-notes) in circulation,

Dec. 6th. 1836.	..	Drs. 120,000,000
Specie in active circulation	..	,, 28,000,000
Specie in banks	..	,, 45,000,000
Total currency	..	Drs. 193,000,000

The United States Mint coined in 1836 7,761,000
There are 558 banks (nearly all joint-stock and chartered) in the United States with 146 branches.
Capital invested in banks, in 1835. Drs. 231,000,000
In 1836, estimated at 300,000,000
Legal interest of money in the United States varies from 6 to 10 per cent. In Pennsyvania it is 6, New York 7, Ohio 7, Louisiana 10. &c.

All the banks send accounts of their state of affairs once a year to "examining commissioners" appointed by the state governements. These accounts are submitted to the state legislature, and published.

MANUFACTURES.

The annual amount of all the manufactures of the United States, is about .. Drs. 100,000,000
Of which cotton manufactures produce ,, 50,000,000

RELIGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

These are estimated by the best authorities as follows:—

Baptists	..	4,300,000
Methodists	..	3,000,000
Presbyterians	..	2,000,000
Congregationalists	..	1,200,000
Roman Catholics	..	1,000,000
Episcopalians (Church of England)		1,000,000
Universalists	..	600,000
Lutherans	..	500,000
Dutch Reformed	..	400,000
Christians	..	300,000
Friends (Quakers)	..	220,000
Unitarians	..	180,000
Mormonites	..	12,000
Dunkers	..	30,000
Shakers	..	6,000
Moravians	..	5,000
Swedenborgians	..	4,000

The clergy is nearly all the principal persuasions are educated in colleges, and pass their regular degrees. In their appointment the elective principle, which is the very soul of this country, is observed, and the ministers are elected by the congregations, by ballot. I believe that none of the Catholics form the only exceptions to this rule.

CANALS AND RAIL ROADS.

Length of Canals	..	2,687 miles.
Unfinished ditto, about ..	..	500
Length of rail-roads.. ..	..	1,000
Unfinished ditto about ..	..	1,270

POPULATION OF CHIEF CITIES.

New York, ...	305,000
Philadelphia, ...	210,000
Boston, ...	90,000
Baltimore, ...	80,000
Washington, ...	20,000
New Orleans, in the Winter, from	75,000 to 100,000
Ditto, in the summer, from	40,000 to 50,000
Pittsburgh, on the Ohio, ...	40,000

(The chief seat of American iron and hardware manufacture.)

Cincinnati, on the Ohio, ...	35,000
Charleston (South Carolina)	33,000
Albany, ...	30,000

GOVERNMENT.

The President's Council is *six* in number, consisting of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Postmaster, Attorney-General. Salary $ 6,000 each ($1330) except the Attorney-General, who only receives $ 4,000.

The Senate consists of 52 members, being two nominees from each state. They are chosen by the legislatures of their several states, and are elected for *six years*. They receive *eight dollars per day*, each member, during the session; the President of the Senate receives 16 dollars per day. One-third of the Senate goes out every two years. The House of Representatives is composed of 242 members, elected by the people in the different states, for *two years*. They receive *eight dollars per day* during the session.

Singapore Free Press, August 31st, 1837.

THE MARTHA.

From the Canton Register 19th September.

Account of the loss of the MARTHA from Liverpool taken from Captain Viner's statement.

30th August.—11 P. M. vessel struck on the Paracels (on the *Triton* shoal,) dark severe night.

31st. do.—At day light, the water was two (2) feet above the cabin deck. All hands landed on a sandbank nearly covered with water, as much so as to extinguish our fires; remained there eight (8) days.

9th September.—Left the sand-bank at 10 A. M. with the whole crew, excepting one apprentice, William Holden, who was drowned by the upsetting of the boat, when landing provisions &c. Water was procurable from a hole dug in the sand.

Weather fine, winds mostly from the S. by S. & W. Three boats in company three days.

19th. do.—One of the boats parted from the others being a better sailer; Chief Mate and three men (3) in her.

13th. do.—*Made* St. John, but did not land.

14th. do.—3 P. M. landed at Macao, all well, Capt. Viner, 2nd Mate, and two (10) of the crew; the Chief Mate and his boat not arrived.*

The day before the MARTHA struck a good observation, made us twenty (20) miles to the S. and W. of the parcels by Chronometer. Steering North under easy sail, the weather being threatening, with heavy squalls and rain.

Sounded in 20 fms. steering SW.
Latitude 15°. 17' N.
Longitude 110°. 40'. E. } or thereabouts.

Since the foregoing was printed we have received the following letter from Captain Viner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—I beg to hand you the following statement relative to the bark MARTHA, on her voyage towards Canton, and her loss on the 30th ultimo at 11. 20. P. M.

The MARTHA was towed out of Liverpool by steam on the 30th April, and touched at Madeira on the 15th of May to get medical advice for myself (having had a serious fall and injury three days previous); and after waiting four hours, proceeded on until within 70 miles of the island of Amsterdam, all well, when she shipped a heavy sea over the larboard quarter, breaking the wheel and glass of the binnacle in pieces, and washing the two men steering nearly overboard; fortunately, every port having been previously secured, the water was prevented from getting below; the ship being under close reefed main-topsail and reefed foresail, scudding with a violent gale at SW. and constant hail. Observed also next morning a part of the storm stove in; the crew shortly put it to order, and she left Anjer on the 17th of Aug. and was wrecked on the aforesaid reef on the 30th ulto. the wind even at noon of that day enabling her to carry studding sails fore and aft on both sides; and the distance at noon from the reef 20 miles, bearing N. E. by N.—At 1. 30 it looked very heavy to the N. W. commenced taking in sail as fast as possible, and reduced the canvas to double reefed topsails and foresail. At 10 minutes past two P. M. the wind came out in a squall from the northward with rain, but light variable breezes succeeded with heavy looking weather. At 3. 30 nearly calm; hauled the foresail up, and had the yards ready for either tack; At 6. P. M. a light air from the S. E., steered N. by W. scarcely steerage way. At 10. a noise was heard, which made us haul up S. W. and make sail; we lost the vessel, and got a cast of the lead in 60 fathoms; shortly after smashed again, and the noise was again heard, and before the boat was hauled in the breakers were seen close to us; tried to tack ship, but she would not come round.

* The boat with the chiefmate and three men has since arrived at Macao, previous to which two gentlemen left Macao in the *Coral* in search of her. A fastboat has since been despatched after the *Coral* to apprise them of the arrival of the boat. Ed. C. P.

and immediately struck. The pumps were sounded, and as she made a great deal of water, were kept going the whole night, and at daylight the water was two feet above the cabin deck. Hoisted the boats out, and landed on the sand where we remained eight days, during which time the weather was very severe, two days incessant rain and blowing very heavy;—five days without seeing sun or star, and the water in one instance within six inches of overflowing the bank. We were enabled to get water drinkable at times by digging in the sand, but which made several very ill; and we caught three turtle while there. On the 7th instant the boats again went alongside, and got some provisions; but the gig, in going a second time, was upset, and William Holden, an apprentice, was unfortunately drowned; we picked him up next day, and buried him with the funeral service. On the 9th at 10 A. M. all three boats made sail together for Macao; two boats arrived there on the 14th instant, 5 P. 30m. with myself and eleven of the crew; the chief mate and three men having separated two days before, through superior sailing. I fully expected to see him on my arrival, and he must be near at hand and hourly expected.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours &c
W. VINER.

Canton, 18th September.

P. S. The Triton Bank is said to be from 6 to 20 feet high in Horsburgh's directions, and called an island in the chart. I can only say it is neither, but a mere bank and overflowed at times: and I can only account for the unfortunate loss of this fine vessel through an extraordinary current, which was afterwards felt by the boats the day we left, making a difference of 24 miles N. by E. more than the distance by account, and I had every confidence in the Timepieces, having had several opportunities of trying their correctness by daily observation before seen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Sir,—I rather regretted to see in your last paper, a letter from a Correspondent, on the late seizure of the luggage of a party landing from a ship in the roads, by the Macao military guard. This regret arose from no unwillingness that the case should be made public, but from the simple consideration that the Macao authorities would rather be annoyed by such an appeal to the public,—but it was better to await the decision of the "Court" and then to take measures to recover the property, if confiscated; or if not, to secure ourselves against the recurrence of the like difficulty.

However, the affair having "got wind," and that, in an incorrect form, I take the liberty to place you in possession of the particulars.

The party in question had embarked from the same spot where the seizure was made, two months before, their baggage being sent on board in the manner in which it was landed—i. e. in a Chinese (not in a foreign) boat, as your correspondent has stated.)

On their return to the roads of Macao, in the equally afternoon of the 29th ult., it being too rough for all to land in the ship's boat, three of the passengers, were brought on shore in the pinnace, and the remaining three, in a Chinese fast boat, the baggage of the party being left on board.

The party in the pinnace landed unnoticed by the guard, but the Gentlemen in the fast boat were squeezed, as usual $ 1 each, by the Chinese tide waiter on the praya grande.

The following morning a Chinese boat was chartered by the comprador of one of the Gentlemen, to bring the luggage from the ship. Executing this commission, in less time than was expected, the proprietors of the articles were not aware of the landing of them, until they were already in the possession of the guard,

It was to no purpose to invite an examination, it was a capture—and the whole, consisting of apparel, books, medicine &c., was marched off.

This detail will show not only the circumstances of this *case*, but the anomalous position in which the British and American residents are placed at Macao, by the conflicting, unsettled claims of the Portuguese and Chinese.

The owner of a considerable portion of this baggage had just paid a tax *to the Chinese Mandarin because they had landed in a China boat*; their baggage is seized by *the Portuguese, to which end it also landed in a Chinese boat.* The same luggage had paid a tax to *the Chinese Mandarin* on its embarkation two months before, from the same spot, and I believe, in the same boat, but on its relanding, it is seized *by the Portuguese guard.*

What, Mr. Editor, is the explanation of this affair? Can it be any other than this—the Portuguese do not tax *heads*, or *exports*, but all is fish to finer meshes of the Chinese net. When the one party alights on the foreigner, the other interferes not—it is the family compact that *both* shall *levy* and *neither* protect.

Unhappily, Mr. Editor, we know the full distinction, in this part of the world, between, *law* and the *execution of law*. Ignorant, as most of us are, of Chinese and of Portuguese, we interpret enactment by usage. What then is the bearing of this interpretation on the case in point? The Portuguese regulations are not, I believe, extant in English, nor is it very convenient for a stranger to find them in the archives of the Senate House. He can only conform to usage. And on this point I will aver that, landing a great many times in Chinese boats on the praya with baggage, I never paid or had demanded a tax to the Portuguese guard. Even within the last year, I have debarked from the passage boats, many times, on the same spot, with my luggage, in sight of the guard, without being on mouth as told that there existed any regulation to the contrary. If such regulation exists, the negligence of the guard has *misled*, I will not say *deceived* me too.

But there is a higher ground than present usage, there is no doubt a *right* in this question. And I will merely indicate where it appears to me to lie. We visit Macao, in the summer, place our families there by command of the Chinese, not by permission of the Portuguese. The historian of Macao tells us that *their* right of occupancy is founded on bribery and usurpation, and now maintained as an *unpublished*; our right of residence is based on *free*, express, Imperial sanction. Is it not therefore probable that we might reclaim, and, by claiming, obtain "a quarter" at Macao, where we might enjoy a freedom from confiscations.

At Canton, we are subject to inspection, on arrival or departure, but what we pay, is paid as *Canthow* and no articles for the use of our Factories, we pay little or no duties.

I am not myself desirous to see the Portuguese power at Macao, extinguished, I only wish to be able to send a pair of shoes, or a box of tea now and then to my family, without troubling my Agents with an entry at the custom house, or obtaining for my petty commissions the honor of serving some Senhora capo ala.

I trust the worthy governor of Macao will do the British and American residents the justice to believe that they aim no blow at his authority when they bring a trunk on shore with them, rather than leave it in uncertain hands, to find its way to the inner harbor, while they wait in dishabille for the opening of the custom house, withal a little doubtful whether their best will ever arrive; and much pleasure would he give them all, if he would establish his right to the Praya grande, kick out the dirty Chinaman who has filched from them so many dollars ever at a baggage room, and convert the guard confiscatory into a guard protective.

But if the stranger must be left to be preyed on by both the pretenders to an unsettled jurisdiction, it can not be regarded as improper from them to appeal to the Chinese, and to their national representatives at Lisbon, if not to protect their single rights, at least to ascertain their double duties. It would be worth their while in such case, to make a *strong* effort (we know what the sinews of war are) to acquire a right of occupancy to the curve from Kee-ow point to Cumsingmun, where their vessels, arriving without opium, might wait pilots near them, and where, less remote from their countrymen, they might enjoy, in more quiet, more roomy sea side residences, a compensation for the loss of Portuguese society and Portuguese protection.

But I do not write for the purpose of proposing extreme measures, but only to explain a case affecting us all, and to request you Mr. Editor, to close your columns against any communications, calculated to annoy the Macao authorities, or to prejudice them against the proprietors of the detained property,

Your's
C. C. C.

CANTON PRESS,

23rd September 1837.

In another column will be found an account of the loss of the the British Brig Martha on the Paracels. She had a valuable cargo on board, and, the total loss is, we hear, estimated at about £ 25 g 30,000. Ship and cargo are, we hear, insured in England—our Insurance Companies do consequently not suffer. This season has been one of good weather in the China-sea, and but very few casualties have happened—and underwriting in China has been a more profitable business than it was last year, when the loss to the shipping from bad weather and accidents was unprecedentedly great.

In the shipping report of this week we see no arrival but the *Abercrombie Robinson* from Calcutta 4th August, and Singapore 3d September; she brings us from the latter place the *Free Press* of 21st August, and the *Chronicle* of 2d September.

We have made a rather long extract from the message of the late President of the United States on his retirement from office, on account of the sound views he expresses on the currency question, a question which has of late been much agitated and which is but little understood, and on which even the best authorities are at issue. The President deprecates the practice which has hitherto obtained among the different banks to extend or contract their paper issue at will, as enabling them to exercise an undue influence over the interests of the community. The remainder of the President's message is an exhortation to his countrymen to keep the Federal System intact, as the only form of government likely to ensure the lasting welfare of the United States. In the new President's (Mr. van Buren) message on his entering on office we find not much of interest, except that he declares his determination to oppose every attempt at the abolition of slavery in the southern states.

On the night of Wednesday last, the 20th inst., two lascars belonging to the *Greyhound*, Macao Passage boat, were by the Chinese authorities arrested and confined in the Consoo-house being charged with having stabbed and dangerously wounded a Chinese in a quarrel which commenced while they, with others, were, as the Chinese allege ambling on shore. Other two lascars belonging to other boats were in the same night also arrested by the Chinese near the foreign Factories as having been implicated in this affair. On the Thursday morning the Hong-merchants and other officers assembled at the office of H. M. Superintendents, these lascars being British subjects, and an investigation took place, at which the accusation was, we believe as above stated, and the defence of the lascar who is charged with having used the knife was, that as he and his comrade were going peaceably to buy some fish, a Chinese laid hold of a silver chain he wore round his neck, whilst another gave him a smart blow on the head with a bamboo, when a scuffle ensued, in which according to the lascar's statement he did not draw a knife. The men were then again shut up in the Consoo-house, whilst the nature of the wounds of the Chinese is being ascertained. We hope that they may not be dangerous, for if the man should die, there is very little hope of the life of he lascar being saved, he being now in the power of the Chinese who are not very likely to give him up to the British authorities. This accident is the more to be regretted since it may probably cause greater rigour to be again shown towards the Macao passage boats, which, though lately prevented from anchoring opposite the Factories, have been suffered to lay near the old Dutch fort, though contrary to the edicts issued against them a short while ago.

On the evening of Thursday the four prisoners were again taken before Capt. Elliot, and delivered over to him on an understanding, we believe, of Capt. Elliot's guaranteeing that they shall be forthcoming should the wounded man die of his wounds. The lascars are at present under lock and key in a godown in the British Hong. From the Chinese having delivered over these men to British authority, it would appear that the wounds inflicted upon their countryman cannot have been of a very serious nature, and we almost incline to credit the lascar's statement that no knife was used; the blood shed has been possibly from the nose only.

The Dutch have after many years unsuccessful exertions, at last obtained possession of the Padrie fortress *Bovjol* near Palang in Sumatra. The *Javasche Courant* of 26th August does not give particulars, it merely states that the Governor General, at a general audience held on the 24th August, and at which his Royal Highness, the prince *Hendrik* was present, informed his Company that the fort named had come into their possession through the exertion of the military talents of Major General Cochius. A ball and supper was given on the following evening to celebrate the event.

We mentioned some weeks ago (*Canton Press* 26th August) that a Lorcha had left Macao with 15 men, of which 4 Europeans, for the Cap-shuy-moon, and that she had been attacked by a lorcha, and several of the people killed. We have now however heard another version of this affair, which we believe to be the true one. The crew and passengers of the Lorcha went on shore on one of the small islands, and finding only some women there, robbed them of vegetables, fowls, and other eatables they found there, and returned with their spoils on board the Lorcha, anchored off the Island. In the evening the husbands of these women returned, and hearing of what had happened, attacked the Lorcha, when during the conflict one man belonging to the Lorcha was killed.

Texas.—We find from the American papers that the independence of Texas has been acknowledged by the U. S. government and that Mr. Alcee Labranche has been appointed, to proceed to the new country as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States. The Mexican government had concluded a loan with several old Spanish houses for $ 2,000,000, to enable it to carry on the Texian war.

The American papers of which some files have been kindly lent us, contain nothing of political interest, besides the above; they are chiefly filled with complaints on the scarcity of money, and want of confidence. They reach to the middle of April having come via Batavia.

The Vice-roy has lately addressed a report to the Emperor concerning the Hongs. We have not yet seen the document, but hear that the Vice-roy is hostile to the establishment of any new ones, which would, as he fears, only go the way the other new Hongs have done, such as have hitherto applied to be put on the Hoppo's book, having been men of little or no property, who would therefore be likely still more to diminish the credit of the Co-hong instead of raising it. He has lately refused to give his sanction to the establishment of a Hong the intended partners of which had obtained permission from the Hoppo. We hope in our next to be able to lay this document before our readers.

Our Correspondent, *One of Many*, who in our last paper, attacked some previous remarks of ours, has misunderstood us—we meant to say in answer to "*A British trader*" that only a portion of the losses and disasters which the China-trade has suffered lately can be laid at the door of the Ministry, whose neglect of this extensive branch of trade, in not giving it proper encouragement, and in overburthening our principal export from here, with duties heavier in the aggregate than paid during the Company's monopoly, must certainly be one of the several causes of the disappointment of speculators. We agree with our Correspondent that the Brito Chinese interests have not in the home legislation found any strenuous advocates; on the contrary, the parliamentary interest has altogether been on the side of the Company, and that, if we had zealous advocates in the house, it is very probable that the at present so very heavy and unequal duties would be reduced and settled on a more equitable footing. It must however be remembered that during the two first years a duty was levied, which appeared to be more just by being less on low teas per pound than on the better descriptions. This plan was found not to work well, and, if we remember right, it was at the instigation of "the Trade" that the uniform duty of 2s 1d per ℔ was adopted. This duty, from increased consumption, has yielded a greater aggregate of duty than was paid during the monopoly, though not exactly as much as 50 per cent more, as our correspondent would have us believe, for it must be recollected that a large quantity of Bohea was cleared for consumption at once at the duty of 1s 6d, and this considerably swelled the receipts much beyond what they would have been otherwise. That the Ministers, in fixing the new duty, treated the Exchequer with more favor than the tea-importers we will not deny, but some allowance must be made for it, since it was at the best but an experiment, and it was not very certain that the consumption of tea would considerably encrease. That having now been the case, it is time the duty should be reduced, but there are many objections to frequent changes of the duties levied on an article, and the government have not only to consult our wishes, but also those of a great many others, who, holding stocks at the old duties might be losers by a reduction. This we believe, would however not prove to be an obstacle of much importance, since most of the teas continue in bond, and the stocks in the hands of the dealers, on which duty has been paid, are represented to be but small. To render the duty equitable and weighing alike heavy on the rich and the poor consumer, a percentage on Invoice ought to be levied, and we cannot see that this plan would be very difficult to execute, seeing that it is followed successfully in the United States of America. It is generally said that few matters of reform or improvement ever emanate spontaneously from a government; they are pressed upon is it by persevering agitation; this we would recommend to be done by the tea importers.

But heavy as these duties press on the trade, the very low prices for our produce are not exclusively originated by them. The chief cause of them, it must be allowed, is the present commercial distress caused no doubt by a too great facility of credit all over Europe and America, and England has not only to bear the losses her merchants have sustained among themselves by the shock that credit has sustained, but part of the American losses will also fall on them, and the great sums drawn to the United States for different speculations, most of which were losing ones, not coming back to England at the time anticipated, the monied distress there naturally becomes greatly encreased. The consequence of this state of things has been the fall in value of all kinds of Produce, tea included, which has, under importations greater than the consumption warranted, not fallen much more in proportion than Raw Silk, Cotton, Indigo, Sugar for exportation, and many other articles on which the duties are next to nothing. We have so many times touched on the company's finance operations here, that we now content ourselves with agreeing with the remarks of our Correspondent, observing only that it is not till very recently that many of the influential houses in London began to share our view on this subject; many have hitherto thought these advances beneficial rather than otherwise; and how, under such conflicting opinions, is a Minister to judge?

Our remarks alluded to by *"One of many,"* were chiefly directed to the British *political* relations with China, and we do adhere to our former expressed opinion that the less is done officially, under the present circumstances, the better; the circumstances which may arise to justify and to call for such interference, would be acts of aggression by the Chinese upon rights previously conceded, and non payment of debts due to British subjects by any of the Hongs. That such interference may be needed at no very distant period, is probable, seeing with what degree of evasion the claims for payment of Hing tae's creditors are treated.

We hear of nothing further having been done in Hing-tae's affairs, except that the Committee for auditing his accounts were again assembled yesterday; to what purpose we have not heard.

We were in hopes of being able to obtain for this number the translation of the new Edict of the Vice-roy against the outside shipping which was sent through the Hong-merchants to the foreigners two days ago, but have been disappointed. The contents of this document are to order the shipping at Hong kong, particularly the Opium ships, to be off forthwith, and the Vice-roy moreover expresses his surprise at the inactivity of H. M. Superintendent in not compelling these ships to leave forthwith, since he, the Vice-roy, had been informed by the Superintendent that the King of England had sent him for the purpose to controul his countrymen and prevent their acting against the laws of the Celestial Empire. We hope to obtain a translation of this Chop for our next.

We are also informed that a chop has been stuck on the wall of Mung-qua's house, warning outside traders not to enter the factories for the purpose (as the Hoppo expresses himself) of leagueing with the foreigners to smuggle, and forbidding any but Hong merchants to deal with the latter. This chop means probably nothing more than other similar papers published before, namely to prove that the Hoppo is not sleeping on his post, but on the contrary watchful over the interests entrusted to him, but the Vice-roy's edict, from the frequency with which prohibitions against the Opium trade have appeared, and the fact that a more than usual number of warjunks are assembled on the coast and near Macao, shew that the government is more than usually anxious for the suppression of that trade and they certainly have, for the present, succeeded in almost totally paralizing it. The deliveries at Hong-kong up to the 15th have not been equal to what, in the regular course of business, they ought to have been in two or three days, and all the brokers still keep out of the way.

Interesting Fact.—A correspondent of the American furnishes the Editor with the following interesting statistics:

"The cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the villages of Williamsburg and Jersey city, according to the recent census, contain a population of three hundred thousand souls. This number of persons on the foregoing estimates, would daily consume *one thousand five hundred and thirty barrels* of flour, or *seven thousand six hundred and fifty bushels* of grain; and in one year, five hundred and fifty eight thousand four hundred and fifty barrels of flour, or in grain two millions seven hundred and ninety two thousand two hundred and fifty bushels. Now it is stated on authority which has never been called in question, that the distilleries in the places above mentioned consume at least *ten thousand bushels* of corn and rye daily, or three millions of bushels yearly, besides the immense quantities of nutritious grain destroyed by the breweries. Astounding therefore as is the fact, fellow citizens, it is now demonstrated that the distilleries and breweries in this city and vicinity destroy more grain, created for purposes of sustenance, than would suffice for the support of the entire population."

A brother editor who is somewhat celebrated for the magnitude of his nasal organ, in reply to an antagonist who has threatened to pull his nose, says, if he attempts it *he will have his hands full.*—*Boston paper.*

STATEMENT.

Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.

Date	Ships.	Destination.	Tonnage.	BLACK TEAS. Peculs								GREEN TEAS. Peculs.							
				Canton Bohea.	Fukien Bohea.	Congo.	Capar.	Souchong	Campoi.	Ankoi	Hoaymoay	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Raw Silk
May 14	Mary Walker, ..	Glasgow	198			1216	20			40	16	170		107			111	46	21	
,, 28	John Fleming, ..	London	502			4389	115	103		36	8	5		19			156			46
,, 31	John Duddale, ..	Liverpool	313			1737	66	106		32	121	6		118		89	256	104	97	49
June 15	Bencoolen, ...	,,	417			1167		241	215		162	122	43	520	234		575	82	64	
			1423			8492	201	542	215	108	307	294	43	755	434	89	793	232	182	95
	Quantity 1st May,		31209	679		170152	4273	17786	72	1137	3677	2665	7832	18938	4782	3609	37230	4288	2964	13667
			32632	679		178644	4474	18333	287	1245	3984	2949	7875	19738	5016	3698	31023	4520	3146	13762

Black Tea	Peculs	213670	Lbs. 29,922,666
Green Tea	,,	66,141	,, 8,818,800
Total	Peculs	283,811	Lbs. 37,841,466

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Secretary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British, *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, from Calcutta 4th August, and Singapore 3d September. *Saguney*, White, from Singapore.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, for Singapore and Bombay. *Syed Khan*, Gallie, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Blakely*, Snipe, for the Paracels, and Manila. *Saguney*, White, for Manila.

PASSENGER.—Per *Lord Castlereagh*, Mr. T. Gemmell.

The *Shah Allum* for Straits and Bombay will be despatched in a few days.

The *Martha*, Capt. Viner, from Liverpool 30th April, struck on the 30th August on one of the Paracels, the Trident shoal, and will, we are afraid be a total loss. The crew, with the exception of an apprentice, who was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, reached Macao in safety in their three boats, after having been near the wreck, upon the shoal, eight days. The *Blakely*, on her way to Manila, will look for the wreck to see whether any thing of the Cargo can be saved. Ship and cargo were, we hear, insured in England.

LATEST DATES, from England 13th May via Singapore. United States, 10th April via England. Calcutta, 3d August per *Governor Lord Somerville*. September 3d per *Abercrombie Robinson*. Java, 26th August, per *Prince George*. Manilla, 31st August per *Favorite*. Bombay, 20th July per *Herbert Compton*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Alexander Baring, Ann, Exporter, Olander, Edgborough, John O'Gaunt, Elenore, Calcutta, Red Rover, George IV, Sir Archibald Campbell, Waterloo, Lady Hayes, Intanong, Bombay, Edinburgh, Hydaspes, Earl of Clare, Jessie, Madras, Falkland, Salem, Tweed, Sir C. Malcolm, Julia, Hero, Madras, Marquis of Cowden, Duke of Sussex, Sophia, Argyll, Ann, Java, Rose, Innerary, Manchester, Sydney, Lady Macnaghten, Hooghly, Hero.* Singapore, *Arab, Janet.*

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place is this day dissolved and Mr. H. Constable, failing whom Mr. James Innes, are furnished with the requisite powers to settle all pending business.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 16th September, 1837.

CANTON CHAPEL.

THE repairs being nearly completed, the Committee appointed at the public meeting on the 18th of May last, hereby give notice, that the Chapel will be re-opened on Sunday the 24th instant, and the usual religious services resumed and afterwards regularly continued.

Canton, 8 ptember 18th 1837.

NOTICE.—The first annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the American Hong No. 2. at 11 o'clock a. m. on Wenesday the 27th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in its object, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,

E. C. BRIDGMAN,

Canton, August 22d 1837.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 2nd August, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles,
Penny Magazine No. 51.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Smith has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Markwick & Smith.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 24 May, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₰1
,, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... ,, ,, ,, 1. 50.
,, Policies and folio pages. ,, ,, ,, 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In London,—Mess. Palmers Mackillop Dent &Co.
,, Calcutta, Mess. Mackillop Stewart & Co.
,, Bombay,—Mess. Forbes & Co,
,, Singapore, Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
,, Manila,—Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

FOR LINTIN & SINGAPORE.

THE Ship "Lord Auckland," Willie, Commander will have early despatch. For freight apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 18th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "Ruby," Capt. Hews, will leave Whampoa for the above ports about the 25th inst. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 12th September, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT TO BATAVIA OR CHARTER TO HAVRE DE GRACE.

THE French Barque Trident now lying in the Typa at Macao, for particulars apply to

B. VAN BASEL TOE LAEE & Co. Canton,
or
C. FEARON, Macao,

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ardaseer, Capt. Mac. Intyre will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship "Charles Grant," Capt. Pitcairn, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Lowjee Family, Captain Rowland, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE new fast sailing Ship Shah Allum, of 851 Tons, E. Evans, Commander will be despatched positively from Whampoa on the 15th September. For Freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
No. 4 Chow-Chow Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Charlotte, C. L. Liebschwager Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 5 Foongtay Hong.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "Charles Forbes," Capt. Thomas Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshing Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

TWO lightly built, fast pulling Gigs; in good condition, and well adapted to the use of Shippine, may be viewed within the next fortnight at "Mingqua's *Packhouse*." For further particulars apply to

W. VARNHAM.
No. 2 Imperial Hong.

Canton, 1st September, 1837.

FOR SALE.

GOODS of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Ivory and Lacquered ware, China ware, &c., which were shipped from Macao per "Sam Francisco de Paula" for Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon, and are now in deposit at Batavia, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoices may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second volume of the Canton Press Newspaper and Price Current, at 1½ per file.

Bills of lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper. also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jibbooms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ½ and ¾ Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also; all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillas on board, or
Stanford & Marrs, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with every-alof the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship			900		
Scaleby Castle....	British	Morgan	1056	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	,,	Fraser	1712	Bombay	
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland	661	Manila	F. S. Hathaway.
Chas. Forbes	British	T. Wills	917	Bombay	D Muncherjee H Framjee
Shah Allum	,,	Evans	851	,, ...	Muncherjee Jamsee Jee.
Allalevie	,,	Clark		Calcutta	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Earl Balcarras....	,,	Vaux	1186	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charlotte	,,	Liebschwager		Bombay	T Ritchie & C Cursetjee
Lowjee Family	,,	Rowland		,, ...	Lindsay & Co.
Charles Grant	,,	Pitcairn		,, ...	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Glenelg	,,	Langley	873	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rosalind	,,	Crouch	370	London	Turner & Co.
Ruby	,,	Hews		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Carnatic	,,	Laird	670	Bombay	
Buckinghamshire	,,	Hopkins	1568	,, ...	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lord Auckland..	,,	Willie		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Schofield.
Slains Castle	British	Petrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Ann	,,	Griffiths	100	,, ...	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Jamaica	,,	Martin		,, ...	Turner & Co.
General Kyd	,,	Foord		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberchie. Robinson	British	Scott		Calcutta	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Auckland*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barrett to Dent. & Co The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Ord Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rutton-jee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Cornwallis	British	Clark	667	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	,,	Jauncey		,, ...	,,
Psyche	,,	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	,,
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Diana, ...	,,	Carter		Manila	,,
Eleanor	British	Lyons		,, ...	Dixon & Co.
Sophia Robertson	,,	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mona	,,	Robertson	160	,, ...	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Thomaun	H. Ruston Jee.
Ardaseer	British	Macintyre		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Enfield	,,	Thomas	130	Manila	Gabriel Trustagoyena.
Rob Roy	,,	Mackinnon		,, ...	Pereira & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Cross		Java	Russell & Co.
Trident	French	Goué		Batavia	S. V. Basel toe Laer & Co.
Adhemar	,,	Lefferd	273	,, ...	Dent & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	,,	Bolton		Bombay	Shawitzkhy Rustomjee.
Harlequin	,,	Chieme	290	Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Blakely	British	Snipe	340	Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Danish Oak	Danish	Rabe		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Theodore	Ameri.	Farrington	144	Singapore	,,
Favorite	French	Larrogue		Manila	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Nugent	British	Fawcett		Soerabaya	,,
Frances Ann	,,	Hay		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Prince George....	,,	Holton		Batavia	Jas. Hamilton.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Ca.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoda,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoda, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 3. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 23RD, 1837. No. 107.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
„ „ blue - - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	4½. a 6.	
„ „ 80 „ - -	„	10. a 12.	in demand.
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	4½. a 6.	
„ „ - - 60 „ 38 in	„	6½. a 9.	
„ „ - - 80 „ 38 in	„	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	3. a 3.30.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	40 a 41	
„ „ „ 30 @ 52 in	„	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - „ 18 @ 24 in	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yrd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
„ Span. Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.25 a 1.35.	
„ Supers - - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - - - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	23 a 27.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	„		
Second - - - - - - -	„		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	28	No demand.
„ - - - - 40 „ 28 „	„	22	
Bombasets - - - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	„	9½	
Assorted colors - - - - -	„	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	7. a 10.5	
„ supr. and fine - - -	„		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	„	7. a 10.5	
„ supr. and fine - - -	„		
Madras - - - - - - -	„		None.
Manila - - - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheathg. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
„ S. American slab - -	„	24.	None.
„ nails assorted - - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	„	7 a 7½	
„ Spanish „ - - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	„	2.	
„ Rod ½ @ in - - -	„	3.50.	
„ Nailrod ¼ and under -	„		
„ Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	„		
„ Scrap - - - - - -	„	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	120	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - - -	Cht.	790	Nominal.
„ „ new - - - -	„	655	
Benares old - - - - -	„	740	
„ new - - - - -	„	650 a 655	
Malwa old - - - - -	„	500 a 510	
„ new - - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - - - -	„	520	
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.60 a 1.70	
„ Java - - - - - -	„	1.35 a 1.45	
„ White table - - - -	„	1.65	
„ Manila - - - - -	„	1.35 a 1.45	
„ Paddy - - - - -	„	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	No demand.
„ „ infr. „ - - -	„	11. a 16.	
„ „ black - - -	„	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	„	3	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	„	34.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - - - -	„	8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	„	3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	„	19.	
„ Singapore &c. - - -	„	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
„ small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	„	12. a 36.	
„ good - - - - - -	„	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	„	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
„ fragments - - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory - -	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings -	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	„	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified - - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	„	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	„	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	„	6½. a 7.½	Nominal.
Shark's fins - - - - - -	„	15 a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	„	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - - -	„	2.	
„ Sandal Indian - - -	„	26 a 28	In demand.
„ „ Timor - - -	„	12. a 18	
„ „ Sand. Islands -	„	7. a 10	
Sapan „ - - - -	„	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by „	28	13½.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 4.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - / „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
„ „ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.80	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80 a 6.	
„ figured „ 32 „	20	9.20 a 9.80	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20 a 7.30	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50 a 12.	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	24	8.50	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	11.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 „	33	14.50	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	7.10 a 7.20	
„ black „ „ 29 „	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	30	10.20 a 10.40	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	29	10. a 10.20	
„ „ 30 „ 32 „	32	11.50 a 11.75	
„ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „	27	10.10 a 10.40	
„ „ C. „ „ 29 „	25	8.40 a 8.50	
„ „ „ „ 29 „	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 „	34	14.25 a 14.50	
„ colored 30 „ 29 „	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ 24 „	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 „	44	14.50 a 15	
„ „ 18 „ 29 „	36	13. a 13.40	
„ colored 18 „ 29 „	33	16.30 a 16.50	
„ high „ 18 „ 29 „	36	17.60 a 17.80	
„ damasked crimson „	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored „	38	16.	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „	40	15 a 15.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	16 a 16.40	
„ „ „ 29 „	36	17 a 17.50	
„ Canton black 29 „	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s	Pl.	4.40 a 4.70	
„ „ black - - - -		4. a 4.25	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 53 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
„ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.90	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 - -	4	1.60	
„ „ damas'ed silk 54 @ 5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - - -	„	11 a 13	Nominal.
„ Fokeen - - -	„	14	
„ Congou Soug. k'd. - -	„	16 a 20	Old teas.
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	„		Nominal.
„ Campoi - - - -	„	18 a 23	
„ Souchong - - - -	„		None.
„ Hung muey - - - -	„	35 a 38	New.
„ Pekoe - - - - -	„	60 a 90	
„ Ning Yong - - - -	„	24 a 27	None but of very low quality.
„ Ankoi - - - - -	„	16 a 22	
„ „ Pouchong - - -	„		Nominal.
„ Orange Pekoe - - -	„	23 a 35	
„ Caper - - - - -	„	24 a 30	
GREEN TEAS.			Canton Tea.
„ Twankay - - - -	„	None.	
„ Skin - - - - -	„		10 a 11.
„ Hyson - - - - -	„		28
„ Young Hyson - - -	„	24 a 26	18 a 22.
„ Imperial - - - -	„	None.	30 a 32.
„ Gunpowder - - - -	„		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T.	
„ „ „ „ 2	„		
„ „ „ „ 3	„	235	
„ „ „ „ 4	„	165	
„ „ „ „ 5	„	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	„	400	Nominal.
„ Taysaam - - - - „	„	320 a 335	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	T. 5.5	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	5.2	
„ Pingfa - - - -	„	6.4	
„ Candy Canton - - -	„	6.8	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	„		
Alum - - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	„	10½ a 11	
Camphor - - - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		11.50 a 12	
„ Lintin - - - -	„	9.	None.
„ buds - - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	„	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
„ blue edged small	„		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
„ Canton made - - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - - -	„	82	None.
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	60 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d.	„	58	
„ small „ „ - -	„		
„ white „ „ - -	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
„ Dutch cut - - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 7. nominal
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days....................	none.....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight....................	....
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	none.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight........	216 C. R.
E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs.	....
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 21.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 98 touch 6½ per Cent premium.
„ .. .. small 96 a 98 „ 6 .... „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. .. .. 9 per Cent „
South American Republics .. .. none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st AUGUST, 1837.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Septbr.
Patna ....old.	17	790	13,430	1,640	1 171,340	345
„ ....new	350	670	234,500			1,746
Benares ......old	11	740	8,1.0	778½	535,130	9
„ ....new	48	665	31,920			294
Malwa ....old	1539	515	792,585	7,805½	4,154,392	6,441½
	1965		1 0?0,575	10,224	5,861,062	8,835½

Total of deliveries in the 5 months from 1st April, to 31st August, chests, 12.189 value, Sp. Drs. 6,941,637.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3..	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1¾	1½	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1 pm	
Australia			„ direct	3	2½	Lintin &c..	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Aboverates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „	0.7221091	„ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do.	0.5062341	„ „

N B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4300; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—White and grey LONGCLOTHS continue in much demand whilst no new importations have been received. COTTON YARN not so much in demand.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES and LONGELLS continue nearly the same.

CAMLETS,—are almost unsaleable.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER is saleable at our quotation. The importations of BETELNUT have been heavy, and the dealers are afraid to speculate, anticipating more. The principal holders are still asking 3.25 a 3.30, but no buyers. TIN remains as before.

RICE,—without improvement.

COTTON.—Small lots of Bombay Cotton are being forced on the market, and there has consequently been a further decline—indeed the inferior kinds are at present almost unsaleable, the dealers being supplied and the clearances small. The holders of good Surats are firmer, but they would not command our quotations. The only transaction during the week reported in Bengal Cotton is a sale of about 1,500 bales, upwards of two thirds of which were Banda a 10. 2., which shews a decline also in this quality.

OPIUM.—There is no change in this article. The trade continues completely suspended both here and at Macao, nor do we hear that any arrangement is likely to take place. Several expeditions have gone, and are in progress for the East-coast, where the deliveries of Malwa have been considerable. The deliveries at Lintin to the 15th were; Patna, old ——, new 113; Benares, old ——, new 40; Malwa 103; Total 256 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Though several parcels have arrived, the prices asked by the holders are still too high for export.

TEA.—We hear of no transactions.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d No. 4. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 30th, 1837. No. 10

LITERARY EXAMINATIONS IN CHINA.

From the Chinese Repository October 1837.

The highest literary examinations in the empire are triennial, and take place at Peking. Besides these at the capital, there are also other occasional examinations, which are granted by special favor of the emperor. Up to these contests, the most distinguished scholars go from all the provinces. This privilege is not gained without long, patient, and successful endeavor; the examinations, at which it is determined who shall enjoy it, occur also triennially, and are held in the metropolis of each province. These examinations are of inconceivable interest to great multitudes of the people in every department and district of the empire. High honors, rich emoluments, and, in a word, every thing that the young aspirant and his numerous kindred most esteem, are at stake. A long season of preparation has been endured; heavy expenses incurred; and now the decisive hour approaches.

Two examiners are chosen from the distinguished officers at Peking under the immediate superintendence of the emperor. They must leave the capital within five days after they are chosen. They are allowed the use of the post horses belonging to the government. Upon those who attend to starting six hundred taels are conferred to defray their expenses while on the road; two hundred to which are paid when they commence their journey from Peking; and the remainder, by the governor of the province, when they are about to return after the examination is completed. They are escorted by ten other examiners, who are selected from the 1 scholars, over whom the two pass in front. Besides these there are many inferior officers, who are employed as inspectors, guards, &c., All these, together with the candidates, their attendants, &c., amounting to 10,000 and upwards, assemble at the *Kung* guen, a large and spacious building designed solely for these occasions. It contains numerous apartments, in each of which each candidate may be seated separated from his competitors. All of the walls are numbered. The apartments are low and narrow, and have only a single entrance, and no furniture except a chair and a narrow writing desk.

The number of candidates who assemble in Canton is between seven and eight thousand. They are often attended by their friends, and continue here for several weeks, and sometimes for months; during which time the bustle and hustle of the city is greatly increased, and every kind of mercantile business receives a new impulse. These candidates are always persons of some distinction, which they must have gained, either at previous examinations or by the payment of large sums of money. They are all called *sew tsae*,—a title not on the that of master of arts; but they are divided into se ei classes, and those who have purchased their degree are often despised by the others, and are generally regarded with less respect than those who have gained it by their own merits. They meet now on equal terms, and their "true nobility" is to be determined by personal efforts, which are to be made during a given period and under given circumstances.

The candidates assemble on the 8th moon; but none are allowed to enter examination except those who have been previously enrolled by the literary chancellor of the province. The age, features, place of residence, and lineage of each candidate must be given in the chancelor's list; and a copy of it lodged in the office of the fooyuen. They must all attend at the examinations in their native province; and those who give in a false account of their family and lineage, or place of nativity, shall be expelled and degraded;—for no candidate can be admitted at any place, without proving that his family has been resident there for three generations.

The examination continues for several days, and each student must undergo a series of trials. The first trial is on the 9th of the moon; the second, on the 12th; and the third, on the 15th. The candidates are required to enter their apartments, on the day preceding the examinations, and are not allowed to leave them until the day after it is closed. Thus they must pass two nights in close and solitary confinement. On the first day of their examination, *three* themes, which are selected from the '*Four books*,' are proposed to them, and they are required to give the meaning and scope of each; and a *fourth* theme, on which they must compose a short poem in *rhyme*. On the second day, a theme is given them from each of the *Five classics*; and on the third day, five questions, which shall refer to the history or political economy of the country, are given them. The themes must be sententious, and have meaning which is refined and profound. They must not be such as have often been discussed. Those which are given out for poetry, must be grave and important. In the themes for essays on political economy, the chief topics must be concerning things of real importance, the principles of which are clear and evidently of a correct nature. "There is no occasion to search and enquire into devious and unimportant subjects." All questions concerning the character and learning of statesmen of the present dynasty, as well as all topics which relate to its policy, must be carefully avoided.

The paper on which the themes and essays are written is prepared with great care; and must be inspected at the office of the pao-ching-sze-di ma-fan, that is paper; and the only kind that may be used. The price of it is fixed by authority. The number of characters, both in the theme and essays, is limited. The lines must be straight; and all the characters tall and fair. At the top of every paper, containing elegant composition, verses or answers to questions, it must be stated by the student how many characters have been blotted out or altered; if the number exceed one hundred, the writer is fee ed, punished out;—which means, that his name is p sted up at the gate of the hall, as having violated the rules of the examination, and he is for that life excluded from that year's examination.—There are usually a hundred or more persons at every examination in Canton subject to this punishment, for breaking this or some other of the regulations.

The candidates are not allowed "to get drunk and behave disorderly" during the examination. All intercourse of civility between the examiners and the friends and relations of the students must be discontinued; and there must be no interchange of letters, food, &c. On entering the outer gate of the *keaug-yuen*, each candidate must write his name in a register kept for that purpose; and if it is afterwards discovered that the name was erroneously written, then the officer appointended the register shall be immediately arrested and delivered over to a court of inquiry; and if it shall be ascertained that the student has employed any person to compose his essays for him, or if he is found guilty of any other similar illegality, both he and his accomplices shall be tried and punished. Moreover, the student on entering the hall of examination must be searched; and if it be discovered that he has with him any previously composed essay, or manuscript copy of the classics, he shall be punished by wearing the wooden collar, degraded from the rank of sew-tsae, and forever incapacitated to stand as a candidate for literary honors; and the father and tutor of the delinquent shall both be prosecuted and punished.

All the furniture and utensils, such as the writing desks, inkstands, &c., in the apartments where the students write their essays, must be searched; and also each and all of the managers, copyists, attendant officers, servants, porters, &c., &c. If in any manner a learned person, who is to decide on the papers, be admitted to the apartments of the students, dressed as a servant, he shall be punished, and the chief examiner delivered over to a court of inquiry. A watch, composed of military officers and soldiers, is maintained day and night both in the inner and outer courts of the hall; and if any of these men are guilty of conveying papers to the candidates, concealed with their food, or in any other way, they shall be punished. There are many other regulations and precautions, which have been adopted to prevent fraud; but we have given enough to show something both of the interest which gathers around the examinations, and of the schemes which are formed to gain distinction without the toil and fatigue of hard study.

Of the thousands of candidates assembled at these examinations in Canton, only seventy-one can obtain the degree of *Kew jin*; the names of these are published by a proclamation, which is issued on or before the 10th of the 9th moon, and within twenty-five days after the examination is closed. The time is allowed the examiners to read the essays and prepare their report. The proclamation, which contains the names of the successful candidates, after it has received the appropriate signatures, is posted up on the office of the fooyuen. At a given hour, three guns are fired; and the fooyuen at the same time comes forth from his palace accompanying the official paper; it is forthwith posted up, and again a salute of three guns is fired; his excellency then advances and bows three times towards the names of the 'promoted men' (*Kew jin*); and finally retires under another salute of three guns.

Ten thousand anxious minds are now relieved from their long suspense. Swift messengers are despatched by those who were won the prize to announce to their friends the happy result of the long trial which they have undergone; and while the many return with disappointment, to their homes, the successful are congratulated with encomiums and congratulations, and their essays sent up to the emperor. To crown the whole, a banquet is prepared for these newly-promoted men; and the examiners, and all the civil officers of rank in the province join in these festivities. Gold and silver cups for the occasion must be provided by the provincial treasurer. The chief examiner from Peking presides; the fooyuen, at whose palace the banquet is given, and who is present as visitor, is seated on the right, and the assistant examiner on his left. The governor of the province is also present in a train of inferior officers wait as servants; and two lads, dressed like *sennets*, holding in their hands branches of olive, grace the scene with a song from their ancients classics.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Mr, Editor.—The excuse for the interference of the E. I. Company, in the markets and exchanges here has hitherto been the advantage to them, afforded by their Agency in China, of getting home their Rupees from India at a better rate. Although it might and should have been a question with the granters of this permission, whether another body of men should be injured, that proprietors of India stock might gain; and although the E. I. Company, who knew what they were about, have proved too cunning for the free-traders, it may become a new question as to their *right*, in any case to interfere here, when the state of the exchange, Calcutta on London, offers, as now, an excellent and *profitable* medium of remittance. If this rate is 2s. 6d. per Company's Rupees, and if Bills on Calcutta can be sold at so "low a rate, Leadenhallstreet, as 2s. 1d., why come here at all? I have not the act at hand to consult—probably you have—and if so it may be as well to publish the part relating to this. My impression is that it was allowed, with a view of *preventing loss* to the E. I. Company in making their home remittances, and not *as a means of profitable speculation*—the sole aim, as now proved to be, at the expense of others.

By the way—at what rate per Dollar will the Company's Committee Exchange this year open on England, to make it more advantageous than if the Rupee were remitted direct from India? And will not this, of necessity, raise private Exchange to a worse rate for drawers than the state of the market will probably warrant in addition to the high prices which these advances will alone enable the Chinese to stand out for? And thus, for the sake of a half-penny *greater profit on* part of their remittances from India, the East India Company is to be allowed the gratification of marring the year's operations as far as their countrymen are concerned, and obliging their friends, the Chinese at the expense of their hated rivals the free-traders.

This subject is, I think, one which you and "the Register," should keep constantly at, till the point is carried.

Your's obediently,

September, 20th, 1837. X.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Editor,—I beg to differ from your Correspondent, "A looker on;" I am glad to find that some of the Macao authorities have at last resolved to take the doings on the *Praya* grande under their care, as the consequences may probably be a diminution of some of the intolerable nuisances constantly going on, to the annoyance of more senses than one. Perhaps now, that the new lessons are at work, they will sweep off the bathers and others who publicly at all hours, are to be seen enjoying the cool, unencumbered with clothing within a few yards of the windows of the houses many occupied by females. Surely the zeal of the worthy Corporal who so valiantly seized the dirty linen, and who so firmly holds by his rights, will be directed to this point. If he has a *penchant* for this sort of thing, there is no want of dirty linen, or dirty fellows either, and to his attention I recommend both. Ask your *Contemporaries*, of the Macaista Imparcial and Chronica de Macao, their opinions as to this.

Your's, Mr. Editor,

NASOPHILOS.

Macao September, 19th 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

THE TEA TRADE.

Dear Sir,—If I misunderstood your former remarks as to the management, by the British Government of the interests involved in the China trade, I cannot say that I am much enlightened by your last, for I am somewhat at a loss to discover what it is that you mean to assert. You appear half disposed to agree with me, yet unwilling wholly to give up your former assertion, in defence of the conduct of the Ministry.

It seems as though you wished so prove that it is from causes purely of a commercial nature, and not from misgovernment and want of due knowledge, or attention of the authority, that the prices of Tea have fallen. This I beg to dispute. The effects of the unfair duties were felt, long before the commencement of the commercial crisis in England; and the prices of tea, you should bear to mind did not fall to an undue height, where nearly all others did so. That this crisis has produced a yet further fall in prices, by circumscribing the amount of capital embarked in all branches of trade, is not to be denied; but that the real cause of the loss, on most of the tea-shipments, is to be looked for in the immense amount taken by the Government as duty, out of that which the wholesale dealer was prepared to pay, is so plain that I need scarcely re-assert it. As to "the experiment" of which you talk, (now of three years duration) it is so "with a vengeance" — an experiment on the pockets and the patience of the tea-importers; and, until we find some one willing to undertake our cause a little more warmly than you do, the experiment may continue. You say, and I deny, that it is "not certain that the consumption of tea would considerably increase. It was quite certain, quite as certain as any thing in this world can be, that, at lowered prices, more tea would be consumed. Do you suppose people would abstain from tea, because cheap? Or, do you suppose that those, little whose reach tea was brought, would not gladly seize the chance; while those who could before buy but half enough, would still expend the same money in procuring as much as possible of such a favorite article. You must have a strange idea of the effect of low and high prices if you do not think this; and as to "the experiment," it has been seen to succeed in all the articles, on which the duties have been lowered; witness *Coffee, Cocoa* *, &c.

That there was a graduated scale in some sort, I well know;—but what I assert is that, in lieu of 1s. 6d. per pound, Bohea, and such low class Tea, should have paid but 1s. so as to let the owner divide the profit with H. B. M.'s Treasury—that low Congous should not have paid as much as the highest, selling at three times the price; while high green teas paid but four more duty, though producing eight or ten times as much. What I assert is that the whole assessment was a mere jumble; unjust in it's operations, and mainly devised to defeat the advantages, to the merchant, of the opened trade; it is not some time that it prevented that great increase in the consumption, which should have resulted, to our advantage, and the increased comforts of the people of England? as of them tea may be looked on as one of the principal.

Why when, within a few months after the opening of the season, it was seen that common teas were forced down in price, through the scarcity of the day, while high ones were proportionably raised, should not a reduction on the lower classes be, at once, made, to put them on a fair footing? The explanation attempted, I know, was "the introduction of a better article;" as if the consumer wanted government to instruct him as to what he *should like and could afford!* And why should the clamor of the "London brokers" have been listened to, while the interests of the importer were not consulted? Because the one were united, and knew what they were about; while the others were scattered and new to the trade. I hope the East India and China Association will attend to these affairs, now that it has condescended to interfere with our wisecares of the Government; and thus it will not allow them to proceed on with a graver error, to avoid a present one; and that, instead of raising the duties, as say true, it will compel them to lower them "at all." This is the only way to raise a certain revenue; and that without running the hazard, or having recourse to such poor shifts as that exhibited last year in the forced payment of the duty, on *all* bohea tea; for which act of foolish Government dear as it has cost many, Mr. T. Spring Rice acknowledged he could not assign a reason.

The payment of an *ad valorem* duty in the least, the only just one, and in easy enough, were the government sincere in the wish to act fairly by their trade—"but they are shackled at the stamps of not thus squeezing to the last penny out of whom the duties can buy at. Are there not teas, now resting in the warehouses, for which no one will give more than 6s, or more than the duty? If this tea is worth 6s 2d per pound, in the market, (this being the duty) why should the importer get nothing? Is it more for the interest of either government, or importer, that the tea should spoil there than each should get 1s 1d per lb? What I wish to establish is that, with *ad valorem* duties, as in the E. I. Company's time, the merchant would have got so much duty as now but on 60,000,000 of pounds instead of 40,000,000; while assets would not have accumulated, nor consequently prices have gone down before perhaps the end of a season. And in what would the government then have been the loser? It would have kept faith with the nation, and the importer, who would not have had to pay, as now, out of his capital, the extra duty, would, on the long, while the country generally would materially have benefited; and the increased comforts of thousands of others of us, now starved, as a consequence, been spread abroad to the delight and enjoyment of millions!

These are my points, which you have not as yet overthrown! and which you may try as much as you please. Think well on the points at issue, before you do answer them; for you know, over those unguarded articles in a public press popularly read, we do great harm to the cause which your correspondent here, as well as strict justice, should induce you to forward the interests of, as far as in your power. Throw on one side of "encouragement" and such stuff. The trade that requires such encouragement is or should be on the way to destruction. This ought not to be the case with the tea-trade between China and England. Give us fair play, moderate duties, and we want no "encouragement" from Government, to proceed even further than we have already carried with nation, and which for twenty years we have withheld, however unwisely.

Do not oppose our trade by your blind zeal; nor deny them as great part of our prosperity, embarked in their success, to swell the coffers of the treasurer—to first, our interests, the real ones of the fatherland, and then to the measures as may, require; and we shall be content. Such would be the raise of the China free-traders to their present comment; or, in few words: "be as good as to let us alone that you have done; and to commence a new plan, as much as possible at variance with the old."

Your humble servant,

ONE OF MANY.

P. S. You mistake in your remarks as to the production in the United States. An *ad-va-rem duty* was formerly raised, but now it is *free*. Am I not equally wrong in the assertion that Adam Smith's opinion exist here as to the Finance committee's views on the trade? I doubt if there is now one man in China who is not cordially aware of the injury it has done, and yet works.

MORRISONIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the Society took place on Wednesday last the 20th inst. Captain Dent Esq., President, in the chair, who addressed the meeting, stating that if it were supposed by the members of the Society one hour of much time had been actually effected by the Committee during the first year of it's labors, they would find themselves mistaken. The objects of the Society were such as could not be accomplished without considerable expenditure of time, nor was it the wish of the Trustees to act merely for the sake of being enabled to publish brilliant statements of what had been effected already, to the disadvantage of beneficial future results of the Society. The object of this Society was to raise the Chinese by education to a level with other civilized nations, and great as this object was, no steps were left unattended to, to enable it to achieve it. The Society would be well disposed, and consistently advanced in future however as had actually been done in education of the Chinese, the Committee, and particularly the corresponding Secretary, the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, had by no means been idle, though the result of their powerful endeavors would only become apparent at a later period. Mr. Dent stated that Mr. Bridgman, though sufficiently occupied by his other numerous avocations, had been very active in forwarding the designs of the Company by obtaining intelligence as to the system of education now pursued in China, and not there alone, but also in Java, the Straits and other places where the Chinese settlers are numerous, and in otherwise preparing the way for the Society's active exertions at a later period, and Mr. Dent concluded by stating that Mr. Bridgman would then proceed to read to the meeting the annual report.

The Revd. Mr. Bridgman then read the report which from it's length and from it's being about to be published in another form, we shall not lay before the public, contenting ourselves with a short outline. Mr. Bridgman's account of the Trustee's labors during the first year, was similar to the observations of the Chairman, namely that they were now chiefly engaged in preparations to render the exertions of the Society more efficient at some future period, but that, notwithstanding this, five boys were now receiving instruction by means of the society, two of these in Canton, and three in

* See Macculloch's Dictionary.

Singapore. One of the boys in Canton was taken from the street in the most destitute condition, sick and nearly starved, with-out parents or friends to look up to for support. This boy had received medical assistance, and was now doing well. Mr. Bridgman here took occasion to observe that it was by no means uncommon to meet in the streets of Canton these unhappy young creatures, who abandoned by their parents, led a most wretched existence of want and destitution, unchecked by the sympathies of their fellow-men, through which they probably pined until they reached man's estate, and then generally died.

The Secretary proceeded to state that letters had been sent by the Trustees to America and England, to obtain from each country a young man of liberal education, conversant with teaching, and that a few passage had been secured to the one expected from America; as to the one to be obtained from England the expense was first to be ascertained before final arraignments were to be made. It was the intention of the Trustees that these young men, before they entered on the duties as teachers of Chinese boys, should devote their time exclusively to the study of the Chinese language as the only means of fitting them for the station which they were intended to fill; it was thought that three years would be enough to give them a sufficient knowledge of the language. The society could not therefore expect that any progress in the education of the Chinese would be made until at the expiration of that time, but it were better to enter on the plan laid down by the committee duly prepared than to hurry things.

Mr. Bridgman then gave some interesting details on the mode of Chinese teaching, as observed in the scools of part of the Province of Kwang-tung, from which it would appear that though the faculties of Chinese children were fully as good as those of Europeans, yet the system of education pursued was far from improving them sufficiently. Children in China are generally sent to school at the age of from 7 to 9 years, where, if they are intended to follow a commercial or mechanical profession, they remain until about their fifteenth year, when they enter into business. During this period the greatest part of their time is taken up by committing to memory a number of Chinese characters, and sentences from the books of their classics, and in learning to write, which is done by tracing upon semi-transparent paper the characters of the writing placed under it, thus accustoming them to write the characters, the meaning of which, when sufficiently expert at writing, is explained to them. Those youths who devote their lives to literary pursuits after the age of fifteen continue the study of the ancient writers.

It does not appear that great literary acquirements are considered as necessary in teachers; these are generally students who have been un-successful in gaining literary honors—the most essential part in a school-master is to know well how to govern his school, and keep the boys in order, over whose good manners a rattan or thin bamboo, ever suspended in a convenient place near the master's seat, and within reach of his magisterial arm, has a most salutary influence. Punishments are sometimes inflicted in the schoolroom, but more frequently in private.

Mr. Bridgman then went on to state the result of his correspondence with Chinese in Batavia, Malacca and Penang. The report from his correspondent in Batavia was to the effect that learning was at a very low ebb among his countrymen there, most of the children growing up without learning to read or write, which was chiefly owing the poverty of the majority of Chinese at Batavia. There were however some schools where the children of the more wealthy were taught. The account given of education in Penang was to the effect that education, or rather the teaching to read and write, was very generally diffused, and that most of the Chinese there could read; that there were several private schools and others supported by the Government. One of the reports sent from Malacca had not come to hand, and the second letter from the Chinese correspondent was merely supplementary, and this seemed to refer chiefly to such schools in Malacca as receive support from the Government and the Mission Societies. From Singapore no account had yet been received.

Female education in China is, from what Mr. Bridgman stated, on a very low scale. Formerly it is said that many females learned to read and write, but at present only few, children of the wealthiest people, receive any education in letters at all. Here and there schools are found for the education of females at the head of which is a schoolmistress. One of the late governors of Canton, after the death of his daughter, published a number of verses composed by her. Instances of literary attainments among women are however very rare, and in general discouraged by the men. We have thus given a short outline of the able and interesting report of Mr. Bridgman, to which we fear we have done but little justice.

After this report had been read, and after a brief discussion of one or two subjects therein alluded to, it was moved by the Revd. Doctor Parker, seconded by Mr. Reeves, and carried unanimously, that the report just read be approved and accepted, and printed for circulation among the members.

Some further discussion having arisen on the subject of schools, and it having been asked whether schools might not be established at Canton and Macao under the care of native tutors, objection was made to such a measure, on the ground of the utter inefficiency of such native tutors as are at present procurable. In enforcing this objection Dr. Parker addressed the meeting in an able speech, in which he alluded to the eminent talents and virtues of Dr. Morrison, the founder of the Society.

The members present then proceeded to elect by ballot the office bearers for the ensuing year. The result of the ballot was.

TRUSTEES.

President,	L. Dent, Esq.
Vice-president,	J. C. Green, Esq.
Treasurer,	W. Jardine, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary,	Rev. E. C. Bridgman.
Recording Secretary,	J. R. Morrison, Esq.

AUDITORS.

R. Turner, Esq.	C. W. King, Esq.

From the Treasurer's report it appears that the funds of the Society now amount to $ 7,377—being about $ 1,400 more than at the first meeting, several donations having been received, and interest, while the expenses have been very small, having been chiefly confined to a monthly donation given in support of Mrs. Gutzlaff's school at Macao.

THE GOVERNOR'S EDICT AGAINST OPIUM SHIPS.

We, *Tung*, President of the board of war and Governor of the two Kwang provinces and *Ke*, second ary guardian of the heir apparent, Vice president of the board of war and Lieutenant governor of Canton, proclaim to the Hong-merchants for their full information.

We find by the records that on the 3rd of the 7th moon of the present year we reverently received an Imperial Edict enjoining us urgently to command the Hong-merchants to induce the foreign residents instantly to send away all Opium ships anchored in the waters (of China) and not to allow them on any pretence to loiter about and delay. We also commanded the senior Hong-merchant, to enforce upon the English *Ling-sze* (Superintendent or director of affairs) Elliot, the necessity of obeying the Imperial mandate to drive away all Opium vessels anchored in the waters (of China) and not to permit them on any pretence to loiter about and delay. Hereafter he was to permit vessels with legal articles only to come, and sternly prohibit those with contraband goods such as Opium &c. Thus the source of the evil would have been blocked up and the beneficial effects of the laws have displayed themselves.

Since then some time has elapsed, but how have the Imperial commands been obeyed, and what steps have been taken in the matter? Up to this time the Hong-merchants have made no report concerning this.

On the 6th 10th 11th 15th and 16th of the 8th moon the *Tsam.tsuang* of the Taping encampment, the *Tsung-che* of Macao and the Hoo and Heen of Heang-shang successively reported that twenty five receiving ships were anchored off Motaou, the nine Islands, Macao roads, Cabreta point and the Taipa. On the 29th and 30th of the 7th moon and 3rd and 4th of the 8th moon, 19 vessels left Motaou and anchored at Tseen-shatsuy, as also two from nine Islands and Cabrita point. On the 9th day of the 9th moon two vessels left Tseenshatsuy and anchored in the Taipa and on the 10th one vessel left Tseen shatsuy and anchored off Cabrita point. In the 14th year of Taou-kwang the Dutch ship *Leih-teap-ching* arrived and anchored in Macao roads off the nine Islands: she afterwards removed to Tseenshatsuy and on the 8th day she weighed anchor and went out to sea by the Great Ladrone passage. These are the reports. We have also received a dispatch from the Admiral which confirms the above and clearly proves that Tseenshatsuy is to the Eastward of Motaou consequently all the foreign vessels anchored there ought to be instantly driven away.

We find by the records that the store ships all came from the Southwest and must therefore necessarily return in the same direction. Why then have they removed to the Eastward; thus wandering about without any fixed anchorage? It is evident that their unrestrained passions and desire of wandering about and spying into every thing cause this unsettled behaviour,

By the most tender and cherishing benevolence of the heavenly dynasty, foreigners of all nations are permitted to come and trade here! Have they once been required to go elsewhere? For two hundred years, day after day has rolled on in the same even manner; verily, such profound benevolence and nourishing goodness ought to sink into their very bones. But not withstanding this, there are designing foreigners who, under pretence of trading, totally disregard the laws and carry on their contraband schemes.

The Imperial edicts are resplendently luminous. Yet, they are so daring in the face of these edicts which have long been perfectly understood, to allow the store ships to loiter about and delay as much as ever. Shall the waters of the central flowery Kingdom be the haunts and lurking places of smugglers? These waters are under our jurisdiction, shall not we, the governor and lieutenant governor, therefore execute the laws on all offenders therein? They should consider that every country has its own laws and boundaries; suppose a ship of another nation, in defiance of the former, force its way beyond the latter, and after however long a stay refuse to depart, would not the King of that country put the laws in force and execute the offender! He will not tamely permit his laws to betrampled on. Shall then the said foreigners be permitted to remain in the waters of the heavenly dynasty contemptuously disregarding our laws? The king of that nation (England) has hitherto been reverently submissive, his laws are extremely strict and clear; fearing that the merchants and sailors who come here might offend against our laws, and thus disgrace their own country, he dispatched the Ling-sze Elliot hither to controul and govern them. It is now a month since he was ordered to send the store ships away, yet they are still here. It is to be feared that he is incapable of performing the duties of Ling-sze. He thus shares the anger with which we regard the Opium ships. How will he answer to his king and to us, the governor and lieutenant governor, for this neglect of duty? Let him think of this in the stillness of the night, and verily he imagine we will not enjoy refreshing sleep.

Considering the circumstances we issue the edict. On receipt of it the senior Hong-merchants are instantly to transmit it to the *Ling-sze* Elliott for his instant obedience. Let him explain to the owners of the Opium ships the cherishing benevolence and dazzling power of the celestial dynasty. Let them distinguish between the happines (which await their obedience) and the misery (which will surely follow their disobedience). Let urgent orders be given to the vessels to return to their own country; let there be no opposition or delay. Let the said Ling-sze memorialise his king sternly to prohibit all Opium vessels from coming hither, for it is difficult to distinguish them from the honest merchantmen. Thus the benefits arrising from the benevolent favor of the Great Emperor will display themselves, and the paths of commerce be ever open to all good foreigners.

We, the governor, and lieutenant governor possess ample power to uphold the laws; it is easy for us to carry our measures execution. What could present out at at once driving the Opium ship away? We have not been sparing of, but have a second and third time, issued our prohibiting and warning edicts, fearing lest they might fail to fulfil our desires with perfect faithfulness, and so fall short of our wishes to treat all with benevolence. *

If after receipt of this present edict, you persist in refusing to listen to the comarands and loiter about and delay, truly you will be obstinate fools, and all further warning will be superfluous.

Whether or not the said Lengsze disregards these orders and the owners of the Opium ships close their minds against conviction, the senior Hong-merchant must make a clear report to us that we may act accordingly. They must know that it is their duty to enforce the Imperial commands on these men. This is the most weighty & responsible port of their duty. Let them look to their own lives and the safety of their families and property. If they in conjunction with the foreigners any longer delay obedience to this command, they will bring down disgrace on their own head and their punishment will be awful. Think of this and obey. Oppose not —A special Edict.

September 18th, 1837

Translated from the Macaista Imparcial of 20th September

Extract of a *Chop* of the Cso-tang, respecting Chinese servants in Portuguese families in Macao.

Pang, the Cso-tang, informs the procurator, that it is well known, that the Portuguese, on hiring Chinese servants, do so without requiring security or even without the intervention of responsible compradores; of which practice the consequence is that these servants have no fear nor respect, watching their opportunity when to steal and run away; abusing the confidence reposed in them by the Portuguese in moneymatters or business, committing faults and leaving the house; and when complaints about their conduct are made by the procurator to the Mandarins, only the name, of the individuals are given, and neither their cognomen nor that of their brothers, sons, or parents is known, nor where their abode is, and moreover no one has become surety for them, nor are any compradores responsible for their conduct. These are circumstances which render it difficult to examine, (in case of complaints being made) &c. &c., and the Cso-tang therefore addresses the Procurator, in order that he may communicate it to all the householders in Macao, informing them that henceforward, when hiring Chinese servants, they must comply with the regulation which his Excy., the Governor, proposed, and which had the Imperial sanction, in the 15th year of Taou-kwang; and which provides that, whenever strangers hire Chinese servants, they must be recommended by compradores. And, should there be no compradorers in Macao, the servants must procure good bail, that thereby negligence may be avoided; and that in case any one loses any thing, there may be found those who are answerable; by which means whenever the Procurator addresses complaints to the Mandarins these may know where to find the thief and the stolen property.

The Mandarin's object is to establish quiet between Chinese and strangers, and to prevent thieving. * * *

CANTON PRESS,

30th September 1837.

Edicts against the Opium-trade are the order of the day. We now lay before public the the edict wealluded to last week; another which has subsequently come to hand is nearly to the same effect, containing the Imperial order against smuggling of opium. Besides this we hear of a report of the governor to the Emperor on this subject, in which the blame is chiefly laid on the traitorous natives & the venal mandarins. It proposes, as the only means of effectually preventing the Opium from being brought into the country, that every boat be strictly searched, and that the government servants be ordered to keep a strict look out for the drug. If, the governor says, efficient measures be taken to prevent the Opium from being landed, the foreigners will cease to bring it. In this the governor, we apprehend, is right enough, but has the Chinese government the power of rendering it's servants honest, or even supposing that honest mandarins (beings as rare as the phoenix of old) can be found, will they be able to guard the immense line of coast between Canton and Corea? We believe not.

Besides the above document another proclamation of the Admiral of the Fokeen and Kwang-tung provinces has been handed to the Captains of the ships on the East-coast, in which that officer marvels at the stubbornness of foreigners who have so frequently been ordered away from those waters, but still they not only persevere in coming, but their visits have become more numerous of late. He now threatens, if they do not obey him, and return to their country, forthwith he will destroy them with his warjunks. Many of these are actually on the coast and we have been told that one of the foreign vessels there counted at one time twenty three twarjunks near her.

Things wear a threatening aspect for the Opium trade, which is now nearly suspended in Canton, none of the opiumbrokers having made their appearance, and the deliveries at Hong-kong during the first three weeks of this month have been only 185 chests to the smugglers.†

* According to *Canton Register*—" apprehending that you know not yet the sincere truth of our hearts which is damage to the truth that we record you in the same hight and treat you with the same benevolence as natives. "

† In our last price current the deliveries up to the 15th are stated to have been 256 chests—this excess over the present returns arose probably from 80 chests sent to Macao having been included in the report of the first week—which ought to have been 27 chests instead of 107—thus giving the delivery of the third week of the month of 9 chests only!—

LOTTERIES. It is now about a year since we adverted to the practice of gambling in lotteries which has spread so widely among the Chinese. The manner in which the prizes are drawn must appear very singular, being connected with the great examinations for literary honors, the greatest of which are triennial, and others annual. We have taken a very interesting account of these from the 2d volume of the Chinese Repository, which will be found in another column. The great triennial examination took place here about a fortnight since, at which between 7 to 8000 students are said to have been present, of whom only 72 can earn literary rank, and only 3, 4 or 5 prizes are distributed. So eager are the Chinese for literary rank that not only the young and strong enter the lists, but even old and infirm men are found among the candidates, whose strength frequently gives way under this severe trial, and they find a grave where they hoped to gain distinction. But, *retournons à nos moutons*, or let us return to our muttons, as we saw this translated somewhere, the Lotteries. Each of the candidates having a numbered chamber where to compose his exercises, it follows that as many numbers as there are students are in the lottery, and the prizes the scholars can gain being not more than five at the utmost, the prizes drawn in the lotteries are so many, the numbers of the rooms in which the successful candidates composed their tasks being the winning numbers.

To such extent had this sort of gambling grown of late, and so many were the lotteries on the approach of this late examination, that it excited the attention of the local government, and severe edicts were issued against a practice which the magistrates very justly considered as very subversive of honesty, morality and industry.

We mentioned before that the origin of these lotteries is probably to be found in the one annually drawn in Macao, for alleged charitable purposes, and we are sorry that, much as we Europeans pride ourselves on superior ethics, just our bad deeds should find imitators in the Chinese. We had last year to suffer the angry reproaches from our Macao cotemporary for our reprobating the gambling in lotteries, but we are grieved to see that our remarks on the subject have not yet had the desired effect and that the " Loteria da Misericordia " is again advertised, for the corruption of the honest and industrious, and the temptation to the idle and thieving to exert the latter. We regret that the local authorities of Macao do not stop such mischief, whilst it is gratifying at the same time to observe that the Canton magistrates, aware of the fatal influence such practices have upon the morals and indu-stry of the multitude, have interfered to prevent their continuance. If money for charity is wanted in Macao it may surely be raised by some less objectionable means.

We are glad that we partially, in our last, dissented from our Correspondent " One of Many " in the view he takes of the consequences, to the tea-trade, of the conduct of the British Ministry, since it has drawn from him another very able letter, which we are sure will be read with interest, and carry conviction to every one, that it is necessary for the good of the China trade, that the duties of tea, be not only reduced but levied in a more equitable manner. To our correspondent's questions we reply that we did not allude to tea, but to merchandize generally, in stating that the system of levying duties on the amount of the invoice in the United States had been successfully followed. We are perfectly aware that no British merchant here wishes for a continuance of the Finance Committee in Canton; we said that *London* influential houses had hitherto thought the Finance Committee rather beneficial to the trade than otherwise, but that their opinion on the subject seemed now also to have changed.

On the 25th an English sailor who had been knocking about Macao for some time, quarrelled with a Portuguese or Manila sailor, who stabbed him, once in the lungs, & once in his left side. The wounded man is now in the hospital in a precarious state, and the other is in custody. Could not H. M. Superintendent make some arrangement with the Macao-authorities to prevent sailors from living about in Macao, and getting themselves, and perhaps others, into scrapes?

We have not yet been able to obtain a translation or abstract of the Governor's report to the Emperor, concerning the hongs.

A FRIEND IN NEED. The selfishness of the Chinese is well known; as well as their complete indifference to the sufferings of others, except in as far as they can be turned to profit. We think it is Osbeck we first (now near a century back) remarked the cool way in which the Chinamen, on the river, would drive a bargain, with a drowning fellow creature, before he would stretch forth his hand to help him. The following *trait* will prove that this selfishness extends in full to their fellow countrymen.

An attempt was made two or three weeks back to boat the large Chinese Junk which was driven on the rocks, under the Francisco fort at Macao, in a gale some time back. She was lightened, her masts taken out, and spars ranged alongside, with woolen water-tanks (as used in the Junks) but the rocks had got through her bottom, and she would not rise. Casks were wanted; and the commander or owner went on board a large Portuguese ship (the " Cassue ") and begged assistance, through the ship's compradore, offering to pay for the hire of the casks whatever might be asked. The Captain answered that, as the man was in misfortune, he would take no hire; but that he might have as many as he wanted on condition of restoring them when done with, or replacing them if lost. On this being interpreted, the Chinaman expressed his thanks and accepted the offer. It since appears that the compredor, thinking, that if his employer was fool enough to refuse a good opportunity, he was not, stipulated, as from the foreigner, that a *hire of four dollars per cask* should be paid, without which none would be lent him.

We have frequently heard complaints similar to those of our correspondent Nasophilos, as to the want of decency and cleanliness on the Praya grande in Macao, which, being the finest street there, and the one generally chosen by the inhabitants for recreation and exercise, ought to be kept free from the nuisances compained of by our Correspondent. We hope that our cotemporaries of Macao will assist us in writing down this evil.

"X" on the subject of the Company's remittances through China remarks that probably the remittances to be made this year will not be as profitable as those made from Calcutta direct, and that the Finance Committee will again interfere with the free-trader to his disadvantage We heartily wish to see this establishment removed from China, and so does every one connected with this trade; it cramps the exertions of the private merchant as opposing means to his with which he cannot hope to enter into successful competition, on which account he must desist altogether from bill operations, the profits of which are his lawful due; and what is as bad, it raises prices of exports to the advantage of the Chinese and the disadvantage of the exporter, and consumer at home.

As to the profit derived by the Company by sending their remittances by way of China, as compared with the exchange at which they have remitted direct from Calcutta according to our latest advices from there it will be found that Canton will give them no advantage over Calcutta, supposin gthat they will offer to take bills at 4s. 6d., during the next season and, such is the state of the produce market here and at home, that it is not probable they will be able to sell their dollars at a better price. A remittance of 4s. 6d. per dollar is exactly equal to one of 4s 1d. per Company's Rupee from Calcutta, without taking into account the expenses attendent on remittances by way of China, and the time lost in the double operation-though the latter is generally not a great hazard and may even at times be slightly in favor of the Company's transactions here. By our last advices from Calcutta the exchange there granted by the Company was 2s. 1¼d. per Company Rupee, thus shewing a loss even on the transaction by way of China, should the exchange on London not be more favorable this year than 4s. 6d. as before said, and if the Finance committee were to draw at 4s. 7d. as last year, it would just be equal to the remittances now made at 2s. 1½d from Calcutta direct, and the Company would not derive a farthing profit from it's financial operations here. India which has so heavy an annual tribute to pay to England, ought, in preference to other countries to enjoy the advantages that may arise from it's remittance to England, by fomenting it's agrieulture The Chinese are not entitled to the fostering care of the Company, nor have the merchants of Canton deserved to be singled out, by that Government, for commercial competition. The object of the Company in making remittances by way of China is gain—we have shewn that they do not gain now as compared to their operations in Calcutta—their end therefore is not attained—and we hope they will no longer continue to harrass the China trade merely for the sake of proving that the Free-trade can never be so prosperous as was their monopoly.

Boat-racing. A match was run for fifty dollars on Tuesday evening last, between a sixoared gig belonging to one of the Bombay ships and a Singapore Sampan. The former was pulled by Lascars, and, from never having been beaten before, though often tried, was the favorite, so much so that but few bets depended on the event. The Sampan, arranged like a gig, was pulled by five Chinese. The boats started at about 6 o'clock, in the Macao Passage, some way up it, and the winning post was at the Fort. Contrary to expectation, the Sampan, from the very starting, took the lead and encreased her distance from her adversary whilst going on towards the winning post, which she reached in 14 minutes beating her adversary by 35 seconds, or about 10 boats lengths. The Chinese, from all we have heard, (not being ourselves sufficiently amateur of these things to be able to judge) pulled beautifully, whilst the Lascars, confident of success, are said to have *anticipated* their earnings, and run up a score on their account in long-lane during the day.

NOTICE.

MR. DAVID KENNEDY has been admitted a Partner in our Concern from the 1st of May last.

FOX RAWSON & Co.

Canton, Sept. 18th 1837

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place is to day dissolved and MR. H. CONSTABLE, failing whom MR. MEEKINGS, are furnished with the requisite powers to settle all pending business.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 16th September, 1837.

CANTON CHAPEL.

THE repairs being nearly completed, the Committee appointed at the public meeting on the 18th of May last, hereby give notice, that the Chapel will be re-opened on Sunday the 24th instant, and the usual religious services resumed and afterwards regularly continued.

Canton, September 18th 1837.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 2nd August, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.

Administratrix to the Estate of the late CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

JESUS ANOLERS SAMBLES.
PENNY MAGAZINE No. 81

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH on this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement CHARLES MARKWICK AND JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing	Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes	} ₱ 100 @1
"	Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.....	" " " 1. 50.
"	Pos.ts and folio pages.	" " " 1.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE half yearly General meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on Monday the 2d of October, at noon.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
General Agents

Canton, 27th September 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, pretious to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "LADY NUGENT," J. FAWCETT, burthen 535 tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837

FOR LINTIN & SINGAPORE.

THE Ship "LORD AUCKLAND," WILLIS, Commander will have early despatch. For freight apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 18th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "RUBY," Capt. HEWS, will leave Whampoa for the above ports about the 25th inst. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 12th September, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT TO BATAVIA
OR CHARTER TO HAVRE DE GRACE.

THE French Barque TRIDENT now lying in the Typa at Macao, for particulars apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. Canton,
or
C. FEARON, Macao,

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ARDASEER, Capt. MAC. ISTYER will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship "CHARLES GRANT," Capt. PITCAIRN, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Captain ROWLAND, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 21st August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE new fast sailing Ship SHAH ALLUM, of 851 Tons, E. EVANS, Commander will sail with all despatch. For Freight apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

No. 4 Chow-Chow Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLOTTE, C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE, and COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

No. 5 Promptay Hong.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "CHARLES FORBES," Capt. THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 1st October, freight apply to DHUNJEESHOY MUNCHERJEE, and BOMANJEE FRAMJEE.

No. 5 Powsheng Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

TWO lightly built, fast sailing GIGS; in good condition, and well adapted to the use of Shipping, may be viewed within the next fortnight at "Minqua's *Packhouse*." For further particulars apply to W. VARNHAM.

No. 2 Imperial Hong.

Canton, 1st September, 1837.

FOR SALE.

GOODS of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Ivory and Lacquered ware, China ware, &c., which were shipped from Macao per "Sam Francisco de Paula" for Rio de Janeiro and London, and are now in deposit at Batavia, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoice may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 10 ₱ per box. Apply to EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 11 ₱ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper. also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE R. D, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

FOR SALE OR ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA,

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.

200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and ½ Inch thick.

20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.

Also: all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HELLEN on board, or STANFORD & MARES, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—The *Saguntry*, White, from Singapore is the only arrival during the week, having arrived only a few days ago, and not last week as we had been induced to report.

SAILED—Brit. *Gleneig*, Langley, for Singapore and Calcutta this day.

The *Charles Forbes*, Wills, Singapore and Bombay, will leave Whampoa on the 1st October, and her despatches will be forwarded from here on the third. The *Horatio*, Howland, for Manila, will be despatched in a day or two. The *Trident*, for Batavia, will be despatched on Monday next.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 13th *May* via Singapore. UNITED STATES, 10th April via England. CALCUTTA, 3d August ₱ *General Kyd*. SINGAPORE, September 3d ₱ *Abercrombie Robinson*. JAVA, 26th August, ₱ *Prince George*. MANILA, 23rd August per *Farquhar*. BOMBAY, 30th July ₱ *Sir Herbert Compton*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND *Alexander Baring, Ann, Exporter, Olander, Tugwborough, John O'Gaunt, Eleanor*. CALCUTTA, *Red Rover, George IV, Sir Archibald Campbell, Waterhart, Lady Hayes, Berkeley, Sesostris, Edinburgh, Rajahstan, Earl of Clare, Sarah, Hudson, Patley Salem, Tweed, Sir C. Metcalfe, John, Rose*, MADRAS, *Marquis of Camden, Duke of Sussex, Sophia, Argyll, Ann, Java, Rose, Somerset, Mandarin, Dartmoor, Jeannette Philippine*. SYDNEY, *Lady Macnaghten, Mangles, Hero*. SINGAPORE, *Arab, Janet*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship			900		
Sealeby Castle....	British	Morgan	1254	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Fraser	1068	Bombay	"
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland	449	Manila	F. S. Hathaway.
Chas. Forbes	British	T. Wills	917	Bombay	D Muncherjee & H Framjee
Shah Allum	"	Evans	851	"	Muncherjee Jamsetjee.
Allalevie	"	Clark		Calcutta	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Earl Balcarras	"	Vanx	1468	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager ..		Bombay	T Rustomjee & C Sapoojee
Lowjee Family ..	"	Rowland		"	Lindsay & Co.
Charles Grant	"	Pitcairn		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Rosalind	"	Crouch	970	London	Turner & Co.
Ruby	"	Hews		Calcutta....	Dent & Co.
Carnatic	"	Laird	576	Bombay	"
Buckinghamshire	"	Hopkins....	1368	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lord Auckland..	"	Willie		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Schofield.
Stains Castle	British	Petrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Ann	"	Griffiths	900	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin		"	Daniell & Co.
General Kyd	"	Foord		Calcutta....	Turner & Co.
Aberchie. Robinson	British	Scott		Calcutta	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barnes to Dent & Co The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Cid* Young,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Cornwallis	British	Clark	907	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jauncey		"	"
Psyche	Ameri.	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	"	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co,
Diana, ...	"	Carter		Manila	"
Eleanor	British	Lyons		"	Dirom & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta....	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson.....	160	"	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Dumean	H. Rustomjee.
Ardasser	British	Macintyre		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Enfield	"	Thomas	150	Manila	Gabriel Yrureetgoyena.
Rob Roy	"	Mackinnon....		"	Pereira & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Crow		Java.	Russell & Co.
Trident	French	Gand		Batavia	S. V. Basel toe Laer & Co.
Adhemar	"	Leferd	275	"	Dent & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	"	Bolton		Bombay	Shawzithw Rustomjee.
Harlequin..	"	Chiron....	290	Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Blakely	British	Snipe	240	Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Danish Oak	Danish	Rabe		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Theodore....	Ameri.	Farrington	188	Singapore	"
Favorite....	French	Larrogue....		Manila	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Nugent	British	Fawcett		Soerabaya....	"
Frances Ann	"	Hay		Liverpool	For Rawson & Co.
Prince George....	"	Holton		Batavia....	Jas. Hamilton.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 24 lb. avdp. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spon. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 4. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 30th, 1837. No. 108

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - 1	Pr.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - 1	„	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	„	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
„ „ blue „	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths whites 6 yds. 36 i.	„	4½ a 5.	
„ „ 80 „ -	„	10. a 12.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 i.	„	4½ a 5.	in demand.
„ „ - 60 „ 38 i.	„	6½ a 9.	
„ „ - 80 „ 38½ i.	„	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 i.	„	3. a 3.30.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	40 a 41	
„ „ „ 30 @ 32 i.	„	42 a 44	
Calcutta - „ 18 @ 24 i.	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
„ Span^h Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.35 a 1.45.	
„ Supers - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ „ Worsters - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 28 yds. i.	Pr.	11 a 11½	No sale.
„ Sup^r Selet. Cuts large	Pr.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 90 in	Pr.		
Fine singles - - -	„	23 a 27.	dull.
Second - - - -	„		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 i.	„	28	
„ „ - 40 „ 28 „	„	22	No demand.
Bombazets - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	„	9½	
Assorted colors - - -	„	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or inf. - - -	Pl.	8. a 10.2	
„ sup^r and fine - -	„		
Bombay old or inf. - - -	„	7. a 10.2	
„ sup^r. and fine - -	„		
Madras - - - - -	„		None.
Manila - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Slices 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½	
„ S. American slab - -	„	24.	None.
„ nails assorted - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	„	7	
„ Spanish - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - -	„	2.	
„ Rod ½ @ 3 in - -	„		
„ Nailrod ½ and under	„	3.50.	
„ Hoop. 1 @ 3 in - -	„		
„ Scrap - - - -	„		
Steel English - - - -	„	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
„ Swedish - - - -	Cwt.	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	120	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ tails - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Ch.	790	
„ „ new - - -	„	650 a 655	
Benares old - - - -	„	740	Nominal.
„ new - - - -	„	650 a 655	
Malwa old - - - -	„	500 a 510	
„ new - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - -	„	520	
RICE Bengal - - - -	Pl.	1.60 a 1.70	
„ Java - - - - -	„	1.35 a 1.45	
„ White table - - -	„	1.65	
„ Manila - - - -	„	1.35 a 1.45	
„ Paddy - - - -	„	20 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
„ „ inf. - - -	„	11. a 16.	No demand.
„ „ black - - -	„	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	28. a 29.	
Betel nut - - - - -	„	3.10 a 3.20	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	Cy.	24.	Moluccs.
„ Mother - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambier - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - - -	„	8½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	„	3½.	In demand.
Tin Bancs - - - - -	„	19.	
„ Singapore &c. - - -	„	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 12	
„ small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½	
Bichdemar - - - - -	„	12. a 36.	
„ good - - - -	„	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - -	„	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
„ fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	„	4. a 4½	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	„	70. a 100	
„ „ cuttings - -	„	60. a 65	
Fish-maws - - - - -	„	25 a 50	
Flints - - - - - -	„	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	„	3½ a 8	Large stock.
Patchouli - - - - - -	„	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	„	6.	Nominal.
Shark's fins - - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	„	40. a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	„	3½ a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - -	„	2.	
„ Sandal Indian - - -	„	24 a 28	In demand.
„ „ Timor - - -	„	12. a 18	
„ „ Sand^l Islands - -	„	7. a 10	
„ Sapan - - - -	„	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ by „	28	13½	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 4.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk	—	5 20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in	18	6 80	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5 80 a 6.	
„ figured „ 22 „	20	9 20 a 9.30	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7 20 a 7.30	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50 a 12.	
„ „ 30 „ 29	32	13. a 13.50	
„ black „ „ 24	24	8.50	
„ „ „ 29	30	11	
Satins Levantines 30 29	31	14.50	
„ „ „ 24	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24	18	7 10 a 7.20	
„ black „ „ 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30	30	10.20 a 10.40	
„ „ 30 „ 29	29	10. a 10.20	
„ „ 30 „ 27	32	11.30 a 11.75	
„ Szechuen 19 „ 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 „ 29	27	10 10 a 10.40	
„ „ C „ 29	25	8.50 a 8.50	
„ „ „ 24	22	7.	
wh te 60 „ 29	34	14.25 a 14.50	
„ colored 30 „ 29	21	11.80 a 12	
„ crossbar'd „ 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29	44	14.50 a 15	
„ „ 18 „ 29	36	13. a 13.40	
„ colored 18 „ 29	33	16.30 a 16.50	
„ high „ 18 „ 29	36	17.60 a 17.80	
„ damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.80	
„ „ colored	38	16.	
Sesahaws Nank blk 29 29	40	15 a 15.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	16 a 16.40	
„ „ „ 29	36	17 a 17.50	
„ Canton black 29 „	24	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.40 a 4.70	
„ „ black - - -		4. a 4.25	
Shawls crape 7-4 embd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 a 56 in -	54	2.90	
„ 6-4 Satin figd. 63 „	5	1.90	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 „	4	1.60	
„ „ damas'd sil silk 54 a 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - -	„	11 a 13	Nominal.
„ Fokeen - - -	„	14	
„ Congou Song. k'd. - -	„		Old teas.
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd - -	„	16 a 20	Nominal.
„ Campoi - - - -	„	18 a 23	
„ Souchong - - - -	„		None.
„ Hung muey - - - -	„	35 a 38	New.
„ Pekoe - - - - -	„	60 a 90	
„ Ning Young - - - -	„	24 a 27	
„ Ankoi - - - - -	„	16 a 23	None but of very low quality.
„ „ Pouchong - -	„		Nominal.
„ Orange Pekoe - - -	„	23 a 35	
„ Caper - - - -	„	24 a 30	Canton Tea.
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - -	„		
„ Skin - - - - -	„	None.	10 a 11.
„ Hyson- - - - -	„		28
„ Young Hyson - - -	„	24 a 26	18 a 22.
„ Imperial - - - -	„	None.	30 a 32.
„ Gunpowder - - -	„		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	T.		
„ „ „ „ 2	„		
„ „ „ „ 3	„	235	
„ „ „ „ 4	„	195	
„ „ „ „ 5	„	8 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - -	„	400	Nominal.
„ Taysaam - - - -	„	320 a 385	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	T.	5 5	
„ „ „ 2d	„	5 2	
„ Pingfa - - - - -	„	6 4	
„ Candy Canton - - -	„	6 8	
„ Chincheow - - -	„	6	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	„	10½ a 11	
Camphor - - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	„	11.50 a 12	
„ Lintin - - -	„	9.	None.
„ buds - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - -	„	5 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	„	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	„	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - -	„	10	
Ma. of Pear' Shells Scolop large	Cy.		No demand.
„ blue edged small	„	45 a 60	
Musk warranted - - - -	100	92	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	Ps.	85	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	„	79	
„ Canton made - - - -	„	82	None.
„ „ large - - - -	„	65	
„ „ small - - - -	„	79 a 80	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	58	
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
„ small „ „	„	1.10 a 1.20	
„ white „ „	Cy.	1.25	
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Pl.		
„ Cassia - - - -	„		
Rhubarb - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
„ Dutch cut - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Sago in Jars - - - -	„		
Tobacco in baskets - - -	P.		
Tortoiseshell - - - -	„		
Turmeric - - - - -	Box.	80.	
Vermilion 50 catties - -			

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also highest prices are obtainable for *Camboge, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometime discharge at Macao or transhipp their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London 6s Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 7. nominal
Government Bills 10 a 30 days, ... none	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight, ...	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents, none.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight, ...	216 C. R.
E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ a 24¾ per Tael weight.
Spanish Dollars Par Exchange, ... 6 per Cent premium.
„ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 6 „
Spanish Dollars Par Exchange, ... 9 per Cent „
Old Carolus Do. ..... none.
South American Republics ..... none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet .. to foreign Europe, American and British States, none. to United States, American Ships per Ton. 40 cub. feet, ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st AUGUST, 1837.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL 1st TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st April.
Patna ..... old.	17	70	13,430	1,640	1,171,340	340
„ ..... new	350	670	234,500			1,766
Benares ..... old	11	740	8,140	2784	533,130	9
„ ..... new	48	665	31,920			294
Malwa ..... old	1539	515	792,585	7,8054	4,154,592	6,641
	1965		1,090,575	10,224	5,891,062	8,050

Total of deliveries in the 5 months from 1st April, to 31st August, chests 12,189 value, Sp. Drs. 6,941,637.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & other Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE.	
Bombay	3.. 2½	Singapore	1½	Hol or Hamburg ..	3
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3
Madras		Malacca		America U States ..	3
Calcutta		Penang	1½	Chili or Peru	4
Rangoon		Batavia	2	Mexico	3
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sp.	3½	Foochoo or China ..	1 pm
Australia		„ direct	3	Lintin &c.	1 pc.
Sand. Islands		France	3		

Note. Aboverates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Shallops are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, & 2½ for 3 months and 1½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5062341 „ „

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 1200 to $ 1500; 2d class from $ 1000 to $ 1200; 3rd class from $ 700 to $ 1000; 4th class from $ 500 to $ 700; 5th class from $ 300 to $ 500; 6th class from $ 150 to $ 300; 7th class from $ 50 to $ 150; 8th class from $ 20 to $ 50; 9th class from $ 10 to $ 20; 10th class from $ 5 to $ 10; and 11th class from $ 2 to $ 5. Vessels of 1st class or Present Fee, is paid by all vessels 1600 Tsatls or $ 2283. Linguists $ 17½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 50, inwards and $ 50 outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels the rates slightly varied. Rice laden ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—are not so much enquired for at the high price at which the only small parcels that are in the market are held. COTTON YARN is also declining.

WOOLLENS. LONGELLS continue firm, there being no fresh arrivals. SPANISH STRIPES are also beginning to improve, the markets in the interior being reported more favorable.

SUNDRY PRODUCE.—Pepper keeps up and small parcels sell 4 @ 4 Pls. Betelnut is held at 3.10 a 3.20, but there are few purchasers.

COTTON.—There has been a decline in all descriptions during the week, in the best description of both, Bengal and Bombay of 2 or 3 mace, and in the lower qualities of 5 or 7 and with little disposition to purchase at the reduced rates. The only sales of any consequence have been of two parcels of Bengal, one of about 1300 bales sent here from the Coast and the other of about 1000 bales Surat and Banda at from 9.3 a 10.2 and the other of about 1000 bales Jalone and Banda at from 9.3 a 9.8, an average of about 9.5, we hear.

OPIUM.—The stoppage of the trade continues as strictly noted quite as before, and the only transactions are therefore trifling deliveries to junks outside. Several small vessels being chartered for the East coast, where however the Mandarins are stated also to be becoming troublesome. The deliveries to the 23d curt. Patna old ——, new 120; Benares, old ——, new 40; Malwa 180 chests. Total 283 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—There have been no transactions whatever—the sellers holding it at prices far beyond what purchasers can afford to pay.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 5. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 7TH, 1837. No. 109.

ACCOUNT OF THE CONQUEST OF THE MIOU-TSEU.

Translated from "Memoires concernant les Chinois par les Missionaires de Pekin".

The Miout-tse, a nation of mountaineers, of whom we now speak, formed two small states on the frontiers of Sse-chuen and Kweichow, provinces of China, of the size of about the dukedom of Lorraine; one was called Siao-keng-chuen, and the other Ta-keng-chuen. Each had their king or sovereign prince.

About 25 years ago they made some in roads into China, and war was resolved against them. The first general who marched against them did not deserve success, and the Emperor had his head cut off. Another, more dexterous, prevailed on them, by means of presents, to return to their mountains, and good care was taken to let the Emperor know that they had been vanquished, and submitted now so his government. But five or six years after new hostilities broke out, at which the Emperor was extremely angry, and it is probable that he from that time conceived the idea to exterminate them. He surround-d their mountains by three armies, each of about 40,000 soldiers.

The General Wang-fuh had orders to penetrate into these difficult mountains, and the Miou-tse but feebly defended the first pass. After having made good their passage, the Chinese found themselves in a mountain gorge, entirely surrounded by impassable rocks and mountains; when the Miou-tse appeared in great numbers, and, after the Chinese had been attenuated by hunger, fell upon them and not a single man escaped. It was only several years after that the fate of Wang-fuh became known.

Meanwhile two other generals were punished for not having afforded due assistance to Wangfuh. The one was strangled, and the other exiled to Hlo. After this the Emperor appointed Akwee Commander in Chief of all the troops. No choice could have been better; he was a man of invincible perseverance and coolness, undeterred by any thing, and not even withheld by the fear of the Emperor himself, if the good of the service required it. He entered by the same route as Wang-fuh, but he took care to occupy the neighbouring eminences, and to leave no enemy in his rear. The Miou-tse from this beginning, found that they had to deal with a more dangerous enemy; they performed prodigies of valour, the women fought like the men; and it is not known how many Chinese perished here. Akwee maintained himself in the first gorge, and prepared to force the next pass. The Miou-tse built new fortresses on the eminences. Akwee was by no means precipitate; he remained two or three months near a rock, and when he at last found an accessible spot, he would profit by a fog and make his soldiers take possession of it, and so soon as they found themselves of sufficient force, they attacked the Miou-tse, who, being but few in number as compared to the Chinese, could only defend each mountain by a very small number of warriors. A step once made, was always one step forward; Akwee never retreated; by means of this manoeuvre, in a year and a half he had advanced 10 or 12 leagues, and reached the capital of Siao-kengchuen, Maino by name; he took it by storm; and the young king, Seng-ke-sang, escaped in time. His father who, several years before had become insane, thought himself safe in his retreat; he was mistaken; he was made a prisoner and sent to Peking where he met with but sorry treatment.

Akwee slowly pushed Seng-ke-sang from mountain to mountain, from gorge to gorge, to the very end of his small country. There he threw himself into a fortified temple (Miao) and defended it with desperation; but he was obliged at last to give way to the superior numerous of the Chinese, and fled into Ta-keng-chuen, by a defile so narrow that only two could walk abreast. His lands had fallen entirely into the hands of the Chinese, but the war is not at end as long as the King is at large; check and check mate must be given.

The Emperor gave order to require from the King of Ta-keng-chuen the delivery to his troops, of his enemy, and that, in case of refusal, Akwee was immediately to carry the war into his country. Surveng, or Surviveng as he is called by others, King of Ta-keng-chuen, was much embarrassed; he was only 20 years old, and the success of the Chinese arms had much alarmed him. His uncle wished to give way to the Emperor, but a Lama, related to Seng-ke-sang and General of Ta-kengchuen as well as a Chinese mandarin, traitor to the Emperor, overruled him in the Council. It was hoped that the mountains of this country being even more inaccessible than those of Siao-keng-chuen, the Chinese would tire of the war at last; the whole country was bristling with forts; and passes were rendered more difficult and mountains more inaccessible than before.

Akwee was not alarmed at any thing; he entered the defile following Seng-ke-sang; little by little he gained territory, and was ever advancing in spite of all the enemy's efforts; he insensibly approached the capital Leuei. The other Chinese armies also advances from different sides, and this illfated city seemed to be at their mercy. At that time, the Emperor, considering the war as at an end, sent the father Felix d'Arocha, at this day president of the mathematical board, to lay down a chart of the country. This dear and old companion of mine has confirmed to me all the Chinese had said of the country of Keng-chuen, of its impracticable roads, its dreadful precipices, it's cataracts, it's mountains, and of it's really inaccessible mountains. In passing by, he saw a small fortress on one of the most elevated, and he was told how the Chinese obtained possession of it by a lucky accident, after having, during two months in vain tried, by all that valour and skill can attempt, to reduce it. Some soldiers of the watch having heard very early in the morning the noise of human footsteps, approached softly; they saw something move; two or three of the most active, by means of spikes fixed to their shoes, climbed the mountain in the direction of these sounds; they found them to have been caused by a woman fetching water, and they stopped her. Examined as to the state of the garrison that had so long defended the fort, she answered:" I alone am that garrison; I wanted water, and came for it here where I did not expect to find you." She then conducted them by a hidden path to the fortress were she really had been alone during many weeks sometimes firing a few muskets shots, sometimes rolling fragments of rock upon the invaders. Akwee and the other generals received father d'Arocha with all respect due to a person coming immediately from the Emperor; but the fatigue and bad climate disabled him from accomplishing the object he had in view, and the generals themselves, from friendship for him, begged of the Emperor to recall him. Father Arocha left Akwee on a mountain which commanded Leuei, capital of Ta-keng-chuen Another army was on the other side, on the opposite bank of a river, which it was about to cross, and in 4 or 5 days more, it was expected, the place would be taken. Seng-ke-sang was dead; Surveng left alone, made the last efforts to save his capital, and it was only 8 or 9 months after, that he determined secretly to leave it, to retire to Kuruh in last part in well as his last resources. The Chinese encountering no longer any resistance, made themselves masters of the place, where they found nothing but empty houses.

(*To be Continued.*)

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS & MEXICO.

Our New Orleans accounts make it more than probable that Gen. Bravo has resolved to remain with his troops at Matamoras, until the important issue of the presidential contest shall be known. He is, it would seem, naturally inimical to Santa Anna in consequence of the latter having intrigued himself into the controul of the dominant party. Meanwhile Santa Anna is watching the movement of the waters at his domicile of Manga de Clavo near Vera Cruz, and it is believed contemplates union with Bravo. It is supposed the two together may influence the army and thus put down the present government. By the debates in the Mexican Congress it would appear that Santa Anna has numerous partizans, some of whom uphold him as the defender of religion, others say he will re-promulgate the old federation of 1824. The rumors of the threatened march of the Mexican invading army upon Texas seem unfounded. They will not budge if there's any hope of reconciliation, as the minds are constantly haunted by the reminiscences of San Jacinto.

Meanwhile the Texians are fully prepared for the conflict.—That they feel themselves abundantly able to cope with their adversaries, is fully manifest from the fact that colonel A Thruston, the Commissary General of Texas, now at New Orleans has received orders from his government to suspend the recruiting service for the present. Those recruits who arrived previous to March 1st, were by law to receive 1950 acres of land for their services during the war, or for two years a bounty of 640 acres in addition, and an advance of two months pay and rations. One of the unfortunate results however of this order has been that the fine company of Capt. Garrett (many of them from New York) just arrived at New Orleans, have been disbanded for want of means to procure a passage to Texas. We should imagine that the sincere friends of Texas in New Orleans, would not permit such a circumstance to occur.

Should Bravo, however, come, the Texians will encounter him on the La Baca, where the regular army are encamped 2500 strong. In addition to this force they have at San Antonio, Galveston and Gutlad, 500 more, the whole backed by a militia force of 3000. The New Orleans commercial herald, however, computes this latter at 1500 to 1000.

Mr. Butler, late American Consul at Mexico, has arrived from there at New Orleans, and states that he knows from what he himself saw at Matamoras, that the Mexican troops there are neither well clothed or disciplined.

The desire of the Texians probably will be accomplished without any exertion on their part, by the internal dissentions, produced by the release of Santa Anna, thus shown to have been a wise measure on the part of Pres. Houston whether the Mexican Ex-president fulfils his secret promises or not. The conquest of the republican diadem of Mexico is to him much dearer at this moment than that of Texas.

The released Texian prisoners arrived at New Orleans, contradict the exaggerated accounts which have been circulated relative to their ill-treatment. They had to labor hard, but had plently of food but were never in chains. They were released through the instrumentality of Gen. Bravo. Among them are G. Smith of New York. Before the Atlantic sailed from Matamoros, which was March 20th, Gen. Bravo had begun to cross his camp equipage, on his way, to Texas, to be followed by the army about the last of March. We are pained to see that to the disgrace of certain persons, the Mexican troops at Matamoros have been abundantly supplied with provisions by arrivals from New Orleans. It is also again asserted, that the Mexican government have made a loan of a million and a half of dollars from a merchants. (mortgaging the customs of Matamoros and Tampico for payment) to be received in $150,000 monthly instalments. A Mexican officer of rank stated that it would be the first object of the army to occupy Bexar, Goliad and Thompson, which he described as the keys to Texas; and having possession of those places, the army would secure points d'appui where they conduct their operations at leisure, whilst they would by this means hold the Texian army in check.

It was also announced that Gen. Bravo had been instructed to propose terms of reconciliation to the Texians, granting them whatever they may demand, short of independence and dismemberment.

The Diario del Governo of Tampico, of March 3d, recommends the Mexican government to loan 30 millions dollars of some foreign power. An important item is the following, in a letter from Tampico, dated March 18th.

The English vice consul at Tampico, Mr. Crawford, will shortly pass through New Orleans, on his way to Texas, where he is ordered by his government, in order to make a report as to the state of the country.

RECRUITS FOR TEXAS.—The letter referred to of Colonel Thruston, dated March 24th at New Orleans, and published in the True American, says that not withstanding the suspension of the recruiting service, those "who have already entered for five years or for the war, and have made their arrangements to leave for Texas with arms, provisions and clothing, will be enrolled and furnished transportation from this point. Recruiting officers will be governed accordingly."

A general order from the Texian war department, signed by W. S. Fisher, dated March 14th, confirms this and says "none hereafter will be received or accepted in Texas but such as come by the express orders of Col. A. S. Thruston, commissary general of the army of Texas, who has had his orders from this department, and is required to execute them strictly."

Provisions, it seems, are more wanted in Texas than recruits. A letter from thence, dated March 10th, says:

"People are rushing into the country from all quarters, thinking their money will do everything. They are mistaken. 'Tis not so here. Flour, meal, corn, pork, bacon, lard, beans, peas, potatoes, rice, apples, and every other kind of eatables can do more than money. Our army is composed of gallant young men under fine discipline, and only want to be kept well supplied to give a good account of any Mexican force that can come against them. Tell all who come to assist us to bring all necessary supplies with them."

THE MEXICAN CONGRESS AND SANTA ANNA.—An important paper printed in French in Mexico, and called the Universal, has been received by the New Orleans Bee. By the debate of the Mexican Congress in its columns it would seem that there was a majority vote in favor of the necessity of a new election. This looks well for the resumption of the office by Santa Anna. Any promises he may have made at Washington are considered to have been compulsory and null. A committee through Mr. Chas. M. Bustamante reported Feb 17 to the Mexican Congress, that they did not believe Santa Anna had any intention to destroy the sovereignty and integrity of the territory. The committee propose, if he has made any treaty, that Congress should annul it, and thus relieve Santa Anna's honor by disqualifying him from complying with his pledges and guarantees. A decree was passed calling on Santa Anna for a full account of all his proceedings since the defeat at San Jacinto; that meanwhile he cannot be reinstated in command until tried. The provision declaring he had lost his civic rights was rejected. That making his engagements with Texas null was adopted. Also that declaring him no longer President. The Congress seemed to be impressed with a fear of Santa Anna's power, and that if he assumed the executive chair, he would annul the present constitution and could not be punished.—*New York evening star, 13th April*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Sir,—It is plain from the recent acts, that the Superintendents of British trade believe themselves in possesion of unjustifiable powers. The receipt of supposed British subjects (Lascars) in custody, and retention of them as prisoners for the Chinese, the correspondence as to the outside fleet; and the affairs on board the *Abercrombie Robinson*, leave no room to doubt this.

I therefore think that it would be but a piece of fair dealing to all concerned, if not even an essential duty, that the subjects of Great Britain should be officially informed of the standing held by these gentlemen, thus standing forward to impose *authority*, if not law, in a foreign country. The denial or withholding of this, if such power is possessed, would now be a manifest and gross injustice.

If such power does not legally exist, and we know that, to the last moment of Lord Napier's life, he had none such, it might be as well to avoid the assertion of it.

I cannot believe that the late acts, above named, are legal; nor do I believe that the people at home are prepared to be told that the British factory, with the Union flag flying before it, has been turned into a Chinese prison; nor that the "King's Cutter," as it is called, should be a floating gaol, for men threatened with transportation for refusing to obey a person whose right to interfere they could not understand. I, of course, do not presume to say anything as to the alleged mutiny on board; but confine my remarks to parties interfering.

As to the "outside fleet," it appears to me that any King's officer cannot do better than follow the example of the E. I. Company's representatives when applied to on the subject. "We have nothing to do with them—they are beyond our power—if, as you say, they are acting illegally, in your territories, you can, of course, drive them away, or act as you please; but it is out of our power to interfere, and, if we did, we should not be obeyed."

I am Sir,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

September, 29th 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Mr. Editor,—Your criticism on a Letter by "One of many" in your No. before the last requires some notice, lest those in Britain should be of opinion your readers are with you on these points.

What I complain of is an apparent desire to gloss over or screen the present British ministry from their due share of blame for the ruinous state of the Tea trade, and in your endeavor to do so, you very palpably misstate mercantile facts known to us all. You are pleased to say as the present low prices of Teas "are heavy sales similar prices on the whole of the last two years for our products are not complained by original and by them." The chief cause of these, it must be allowed, is the present commercial distress, I cannot no doubt by a too great facility of credit of I over Europe and America, and England has not only to bear the heavy loss merchants have incurred among themselves by the shock that credit has received, but part of the American losses will also fall on them, and the great power drawn to the United States for different speculations, most of which were losing ones, not coming back to England at the rate anticipated, the needed thereby there naturally becomes greatly increased," now this won't in the least avail you, because looking back to the Price Currents of London before the panic in money took place, say August 1836, Canton Bohea was saleable at 20 per lb., *which must pay for expence of carriage home*, and the low Congou were at 16d which is *not worse 3d per lb. of Canton prime cost*, when Twankay Silk is quoted at 29/6 @ 30s per lb. and it is as a proverb here that the Canton speculators in 1836 were saved from ruin by the profits on their silks meeting the heavy losses on their teas.

You hint at *encouragement* as thing "we count to say in answer to "*A British trader*" that only a portion of the losses and disasters which the China trade has suffered lately, can be laid at the door of the Mandarinate, whose neglect of this extensive branch of trade, is not giving its proper encouragement"; now the history of trade for all ages shows that a healthy trade requires no encouragement and that encouragement given to an unhealthy handling, is tied and many times a way; therefore I have no fancy for the Queen being moved to go to the drawing room in a petticoat entirely made of Twankay Silk, or my Lady Palmerston (if there is such a person) being petitioned to fill her Tea caddy with Canton Bohea Tea.

I conceive the supply of Britain with Tea and other Chinese commodities, and vice versa, to afford the basis of a healthy trade.—So as a Canton British Resident I will shortly tell you what I do *want*? and what I *do not want*? and I leave to your readers the reasonableness of the propositions that any minister of Great Britain attentive to, and informed of, the interests of the crown he serves, to yield to them.

What I do want is that Chinese trade shall be left to itself; *no interference whatever.*

What I do *not* want is I am sorry to say more lengthy.

I do not want a minister of the crown coming down to pass a Bill through the commons to pledge himself to no more duties than in time of the Hon. Company's monopoly;—and another minister to break such pledge! so putting a duty of 200 per cent on all low teas and making them WORTHLESS!

I do so want the Attorney General to be tampered with to *wrest* from its plain purpose an act of Parliament forbidding the Honorable East India Company to trade in China and by doing so setting up a powerful set of bill brokers and money lenders in Canton enhancing every Chinese produce, lowering every British one.

I do no want such changes in duties of teas (and unannounced) as creates desperate gambling and when the unfortunate players are at their utmost need, advantage is taken of them by the British Government as in the disgraceful affair of Bohea 1d per lb. one million of duty.—wrenched unnecessarily from a labouring set of merchants.

I want the Government of England not to tamper with the Bank of England to derange one whole bill system; no where so severely felt as when the parties (as we are) far from the heart. Let the British Government abstain from these things and for our part my Lord Palmerston may by protocols, or equally useless commissions, costing £ 60,000 per annum, play as many fantastic tricks as he pleases in China, the British community paying therefore.

"A BRITISH TRADER."

September, 30th, 1837.

PUFFING.

The following ridiculous, though rather clever puff of Mr. Pidding's celebrated *Hongsee's mixture of 40 different kinds, of black tea*, we find in the Liverpool Albion of 13th May. We wonder whether Hongsee is still in the habit of making this celebrated mixture for his own use: his friendship for Mr. P.dding in letting him into the secret is

will worth recording, and we think it advisable for Howqua to institute proceedings against such a mode of his name without his consent, in England, in which case probably both plaintiff's and defendant's protestations would be found equally effective.

HOWQUA'S MIXTURE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, MONDAY.

SITTING AT NOW

After the rising of the Court, Mr WILLCOCK, (with whom was Mr. Taylor,) on behalf of the plaintiff, (a commander in the East India Company's maritime service, moved the Vice-Chancellor at his private house for a special injunction to restrain the defendants a grocer, trading under the firm of Wilkinson and Co. 243 and 244, Bow street, in the Borough, from selling tea under the name of Howqua's mixture, or Mowqua's small-leaf gunpowder, or in packages imitating those of the plaintiff. The affidavits of the plaintiff and others, which were read in support of the motion, stated, that the plaintiff for twenty years, during which he had traded to China and intimately known Howqua, the chief of the Hong merchants of Canton, and had become acquainted with a mixture of black teas made by Howqua under his own private care, and with the chop or marks which distinguished the different qualities of teas forming that mixture; that for several years past sold that mixture, both in chests, under the name of Howqua's mixture, and also a peculiar kind of fine flavoured green tea, under the name of Howqua's small-leaf gunpowder. That such teas were in demand and sold by Thomas Lumley and Son, commissioners, 27 King William street, city; and C. Verry, 4 and Confectioner, 215, Regent street; that a large quantity of these teas had been supplied to the plaintiff and his agents for the use of the Majesty, and that the plaintiff had lately observed that the defendant was selling teas of a grade different and inferior quality under the names of Howqua's mixture and Howqua's small-leaf gunpowder. It appeared, from the affidavits of Mr. Wm. Nixon, tea-dealer, Mr William Satcher, wholesale tea-dealer, and Mr. George Hampton, who are most conversant and capable to form judgment on the comparative merits and different qualities of tea, that their skill enabled them to discover the real Howqua's mixture of the plaintiff with the Howqua's small-leaf gunpowder of the plaintiff. If with the defendant Co.'s Howqua's small-leaf gunpowder; and that the plaintiff's teas of were superior quality, whilst that of the defendant was bad in the appearance. His Honour then ordered the injunction to be made.

Liverpool Albion, 26th May.

THE GOLCONDA.

The *Golconda*, Bell, from Bombay, met with bad weather as the following statement and extract from Capt Bell's letter to the consignees here will show.

EXTRACT FROM CAPT BELL'S LETTER.

Anjer road 8th August 1837.

"I left Macao roads on the 18th June and had a very fair passage down the China sea to the 3 N. Long. 109 East where we found the winds on the 27th June and one day's calm from the straits of Minduro, when it came on to blow a gale from the W. & W.; we double reefed the topsails upon royal yards and made sure, on the night of the 27th the wind moderated and continued so until a little after daylight on the 29th, when the wind shifted to S. S. W., and by the time the mainsail was up had the yards braced round, which took about 15 minutes, it blew a g le of wind. All hands were called on deck, to close topsails, not having time to close-reef up for it. It blowing a complete hurricane the first time. At this time we had three bells of five at the Minduro, one in each, which appeared to be broken the lowers, and much required for a long passage. In consequence of the gale coming suddenly, our three topsails were blown away, and I certainly expected to see our masts go every moment during about 10 hours whilst the very heavy gale lasted—had it continued to blow a hard, we should certainly have been dismasted for our engine was gone, and we been a wreck ship, seeing it is, we should have gone over. The weather became more moderate on the 29th, when we bent our two best top sails, which put them very strong, we were obliged to unbend and repair alternately in the Minduro straits where we met with heavy squalls and rain, and foul winds.

"I enclose you an account of a Coral shoal the *Golconda* struck on in the middle of the Minduro sea, it is quite never discovered before, and, as I am quite sure of it's position by observation and bearings, you had best have it published. We struck very heavily on it, for the ship going hard home at the time, struck in three fathoms and ran 3 more with the same, and, the ship's draft being 18 6 8 inches, it is quite plain that it is very near. The ship makes no more water than before, but I expect she has bilged her fore foot and false keel. The last voyage we passed about 3 miles to the eastward of it. At that time our draft was 21 feet. At that draft the ship might have been into it, for we then had strong breezes with a heavy swell."

GOLCONDA SHOAL.

SOOLOO SEA.

Appears not to have been known until the Ship Golconda struck on it July 5th 1837, of which Capt. Bell gives the following account.

"3 p. m. the crew just finished dinner when suddenly we found the ship scrape the ground and looked over the side and saw a Coral reef; ordered the courses to be hauled up and the main and mizen top-sails to be laid aback, but the ship going 5 knots at the time before we got the top sails aback or the head have, she struck the second time very heavy, which stopped the ship's way and she rebounded with a heavy roll to windward; then the sails caught the breeze, she gave one roll to leeward and passed over into deeper water; by that time the lead was have in 4 less 4 fathoms, and where the ship struck was only three fathoms the ship's draft being then 18 feet 6 inches and the water very smooth; at the time when lying to on the shoal took the following bearings, from Mount Passy from the deck N.E.½E; the eastern of the Canyanes islands from the topsail yard S.S.W; sent the cutter round to sound, but found no long water than where the ship struck and evidently we had passed over the shoalest part and near the middle of the shoal which extends about 3 miles north and south, and the same nearly east and west; found the water deeper ahead to the southward, filled and stood to the southward with the lead going and deepened gradually from 4 less 4 fathom to 12 fathoms. Then hove the deep and lead in 20 fms. steered south from the shoal about 8 miles till 5 p. m. near the Canyanes islands from the deck S.W.½S. the high land near point Nasa N.E.½ in 50 fathoms and no bottom; longitude and latitude at noon by good observation 121° 32' 00" E. & 10° 0' 00" N. run from noon to 5 p. m. when the ship struck about 13 miles N.E.½ E. course will place where the ship struck in 121° 40' 00" E and 9° 50' N. and the bearings give nearly the same position.

On my passage in 1834 I passed about 9 miles to the westward of the above shoal in the night; at that time the *Golconda's* draft was 21 feet 6 inches. Had she struck the shoal then, the ship must have been lost, for we had fresh breezes with a heavy swell on at that time.

Ship Golconda, Sooloo sea 5th July 1837.

CANTON PRESS,

7th October, 1837.

The free-trade between Canton and China since it's opening in April 1834.

So very different has been the result of the opening of China to the Free-trade to those interested in it to what had been anticipated by them, that an investigation into the causes of this, at the end of the third, and the beginning of the new and fourth season, will at the present moment we hope be welcome.

The most important articles of export from here being at present Tea and Raw Silk we shall confine our remarks to them. Since lately after the Company had ceased buying tea in China, (for in spite of the Charter they still deal here in money and exchanges), private individuals immediately despatched cargoes to England, even on the day on which the new charter expired, both of silk and teas, and these arriving while the high Company's prices for the latter were still given by the consumer, sold to very good advantage though the season being then ended, the bulk of the shipments of free-trade teas were not made until from October 1834, and most consignments of that year to England did well, thereby increasing the anxiety of merchants and speculators to enter on a trade which promised such good return for the capital employed. Mean while the Company, under the pretext of affording facility to the free-trade established a Finance Committee here, to draw on Bengal, and to remit to England in bills payment of which was secured by consignments of raw silk and tea being hypothecated for them. At first the opposition the free-traders made to this arrangement was but partial and all the houses in England, looking upon it as affording them the means of gaining greater profits by entering into the trade on a larger scale than they otherwise could have done, applauded the measure. It was however soon discovered to have a very pernicious effect upon the trade, by generating undue speculation, and by raising Chinese produce beyond it's natural value, in some quarters of throwing, at the time of the arrival of the produce, an immense sum of money into the market, which having been collected during the 6 previous months, had lain inactive in the treasury all that while. These consequences became apparent during the season of 1835-6, since up to the beginning of the 3d season the increase of shipments upon what the Company's usually were, was rather more than 17 000,000 lbs. including the shipments of upwards of 8 Millions lbs between September and April 1836 the whole exports of the free-trade, from April 1834 to September 1835 amounting to 31 000 000 lbs. whilst the Company's exports did generally not exceed 23 000 000 lbs. We have no doubt that many were led to hope that the reduced prices at which the free-trader could afford to supply the consumer would cause a much greater consumption in England than what has actually been the case, it having increased in the proportion of about 25 per cent only, though, if the duty were on *ad-valorem* one as in the Company's time of 96 per cent upon market prices, the free-trade tea would in every instance have been full 50 per cent cheaper than the Company's. Instead of an *ad-valorem* duty, a graduated scale of fixed duty was levied, the lowest of which being 1s. 6d. per lb was fully equal to at least 100 per cent. This system, not working well in practice, on account of the difficulty to draw a line between the different qualities of tea, 1. 1. to determine at what point good Bohea became Congou, and low Congou Bohea &c., and the duties on all tea were equalized, this new law to take effect on the 1st of August 1836 since when a duty of 1s 6d on all descriptions of tea has been paid. The injustice of a duty levied indiscriminately on an article worth from 10d to 6s per lb. must be evident, and cannot but act restrictively on it's consumption, where the poor, or rather the labouring classes are made to pay upwards of 300 per cent while their rich neighbour is allowed to sip his tea, pay in a duty which frequently does not amount to even 30 per cent. Besides it could never be expected that a reduction in the duty on high teas would much increase the quantity consumed, the wealthy caring little what price they pay for a thing which is so very trifling a part of their expenditure. It is the labouring man to whom tea is a necessary of life, and of whose daily expenditure the purchase of it, forms a considerable item, who must, when dear, submit to drink it weaker than he likes, whilst at a moderate duty he would, by laying out the same amount of money, have much greater enjoyment, and many are deterred altogether from it's use by it's high price, who, when cheaper, would use it in preference to their present fare. We may therefore presume that the consumption of free-trade tea, had a judicious system of levying the duty been adopted, would have amounted to nearer 60 Millions of pounds, than not quite 40 as it at present is—and in this case the hopes of the importers would have been realized and the immense stock now on hand in England have been reduced long ago.

Another cause of the free-traders expectations as to the prosperity of the trade having been defeated, but which certainly existed before they entered on the trade was the stock, equal to a year's consumption in the Company's ware-houses; the manner of the disposal of this stock was altogether left at the option of the Company, and it ever hung threatening over the speculator in England, damping his zeal, and arresting his wish to lay out capital in an article the price of which might at any moment be seriously affected by the whim of the rulers in Leadenhall street.

Under these auspices began the season of 1836-36. Reports of prices from England were still good, those from the interior of China were that the latter was too low to allow of it's transport to Canton for some time to come, and that moreover the crop had been scanty; the Company's treasury was invitingly open at a lower exchange than private merchants would draw at, and to get at it's contents, to have a chop of tea appraised by the teataster, was quite an successful to the opening of the robber's cave. The returns of the small supplies expected to be shipped during that season kept prices up in England, in spite of the heavy stock already accumulating, and in spite of the consumption not increasing as anticipated, but when the heavy supplies at last reached Canton they were all bought up at a considerable advance upon former prices already dearer than those of the Company formerly; and 43,050,663 lbs were in that season shipped from here to England. When these reached home, prices began to give way, and particularly those of the lower teas which no longer paid cost and charges, and even many of the better continued no longer to be remunerating. The new duty on Bohea, of 1s. 1d. instead of 1s. 6d. unless the teas were cleared before the 1st of August, made the holders come under an out lay of 200 per cent more than what the teas cost them, and many unable to make such disbursement sold at very ruinous prices, which naturally also effected the lower Congous. The consequence was that, for the ensuing season of 1836-37, no more Boheas were manufactured, and if they were at all, it was under the more imposing name of Congou. But in this season particularly was felt the pernicious influence of the Company's advances, aggravated by the manner in which they had been apportioned, and by their issue being limited to the end of the year. The Chinese tea-men, who had during the preceding season gained very considerable profits on their tea, had been more very sanguine; contracts had been made between Hong-merchants and foreigners, and every body had been as anxious as possible to secure the greatest share of tea for the season beginning in October 1836. The natural consequence was that in the tea districts prices rose very much, and the tea when it arrived here cost much more than the price at which the contracts had been made with foreigners, which could, from the system in which most of the Hongs found themselves, not be fulfilled. It soon became apparent that one of the most active Hongs was in a state of bankruptcy, owing immense sums to foreigners, and largely also to Chinese. This event made the Teamen more distrustful of the Hongs than ever, and they refused giving up a single chop of tea without payment being secured them. The consequence of this was that a great part of the business was transacted direct between foreigners and teamen, the Hong merchants receiving only a commission of so many tenls per Picul of tea as a compensation for duty and charges and commissions. But the teamen were well aware of there being a great number of ships at Whampoa all waiting for Cargo for England, they knew also that the money necessary for the Shipments would only be forthcoming until the last day of the year; they well knew that every body was anxious to load his ships which would otherwise remain at Whampoa for an indefinite time at a heavy demurrage, and that foreigners must passes themselves of the teas, *coute qui coute*, before the end of the year. The consequence was that they enforced prices fully 25 per Cent higher than during the preceding season had been obtained; a general rush was made by shippers, as soon as prices had been fixed upon the teachops & the Company's treasury, & by far the greatest proportion of teas shipped for England this season was on board at Whampoa before the 1st of January, at purchased at exorbitant prices in the face of discouraging advices from home. The consequence was an almost immediate considerable fall in all the lower descriptions of teas, the few chops of better teas keeping up owing to their scarcity. But after January the demand for teas at almost any prices naturally fell off and but few shipments, and fewer *bona fide* purchases were made since that time. The quantity of teas shipped in the season just ended is .... lbs 37,841,506
in 1835-36, ... " 43,050,663
in 1134 35, ... " 67,677,861
from April 1834 to .... " 2,368,963

Grand Total since the opening of the free-trade } lbs. 131,938,783

It will from this be seen that the shipments of the last season were some what short of the computed annual consumption in England, but in spite of this, these shipments met with a very bad reception in England, where prices had, owing to the commercial distress fallen still lower, and sales could only be effected at very heavy losses, whilst the stocks on hand remained very great, those of the Company being still 9,767,041 lbs, whilst those of the free-trade, after all the ships of the last season shall have arrived, may be computed at about 34 millions, leaving both together, taking the consumption for the year at 40 millions, a stock of 94 millions on hand, or sufficient for 7 months consumption, when the teas of the new beginning season shall arrive in Canton, but with the very bad prospects before them, the exporters have not made offers yet, whilst the tea-men, hoping that the Company will again take their part against the interests of that body's own countrymen, talk of very high prices. Meantime, instead of the harbour being full of shipping, anxious to get cargoes for home, there are very few only, and it is not yet known in what manner the Company's advances are this year to be apportioned, though it is generally believed it will be done in a manner less prejudicial to the British trade. There is therefore every prospect that the British will, during this season, force down the pretensions of the Chinese, and that prices will open at a considerable reduction upon those given last year, though probably that reduction will not be so much as the latest advices from England warrant.

The new silk trade has had to contend with the same difficulty as the tea-trade, as to the Company's advances, which have had the effect of raising prices far beyond what they would otherwise have been, and promoted the shipments of quantities much greater than have been exported from China at any previous time. The quantities shipped have been

from 1684—35	about	6,000	Piculs.
" 1835—36	"	9,000	"
" 1837—38	"	13,000	"

showing a very rapid increase upon each season over the previous one. There are many causes which may affect the value of silk, beyond the supplies from China, this article not being like tea, exclusively produced here; and short crops in the south of Europe, the increased consumption, and the general commercial prosperity which had indirect means speculation, had raised the price for the best China silk to as high as 30s per lb in the summer of 1836, and this news reaching here in the beginning of last season, competition to secure as much as possible of this valuable article soon drove prices to a height at which they had not been during a great many years before. The large supplies shipped from here and other countries, a stagnation in the trade of manufactured silk, and finally, the commercial distress, on began to act injuriously on the value of silk at home, and it is now quoted by the last advices to be difficult of sale at 15s per lb, whilst a year before it was worth double that price. Of this the consequence here ought to be very great reduction in price also, but for the parcels, holder s arrived, the holders ask prices nearly as high as those obtained last year, saying that they have paid so dear for their silk in the interior that they cannot afford to sell at less. That they will have to submit to less than can be no doubt.

We have thus given a short sketch of the Free-trade since it's opening, so far as the two principal articles are concerned, and we hope to have shewn that the losses sustained by the Tea-trade have been chiefly caused by the following;

1st. By the arbitrary manner in which the E. I. Company may dispose of their stock of old teas.

2dly. By the establishment of Company's Finance Committee here, which hushed the effect of inducing undue population and of raising prices of teas far beyond what they would otherwise have been,

3dly, and this is the most serious of all our objections, by the high duties imposed on teas, and the manner in which they are levied. We hope that this matter will be vigorously taken upon hand by the India and China Association and that the interests of the Free-trade may be strenuously enforced and upheld in Parliament. Before this is done, no relief can be expected.

We had just written the above, when we heard that the Company's treasury had suddenly been closed against the receipt of cash for bills on Bengal—this *without any previous notice has as yet been given*, or any intimation having been made, and on the eve of the despatch of one ship for Bengal and another for Bombay, both of which were probably intended to convey as remittances bills for which the cash would have been sent in this day. But no; the Treasury is closed; "you who wish to send your money may go disappointed"; though for the last four or five months we have been drawing regularly, and accustomed you so to do as one treasury as a safe means of conveying your money to Bengal, we think it no longer to pay 4 bills, and have taken care to present you at making any other arrangements, you all the while reposing your fault in us, by telling you of our determination so just at the very moment, and thus almost the only one, at which this would seriously have inconvenienced you. Such we presume, would about be the reasoning in upholding such sudden acts. Can such a system be longer tolerated, while it for the many advantages the Company derives, holds out no safety in their transactions to the Opium and Canton dealers, to whom alone the Finance Committee may have been of questionable advantage, and does most positive injury to every other individual connected with the British trade.

The arrivals during the week (two only, one from Lombock, the other from Manila) have added nothing to our very scanty stock of news. None of the so much desired arrivals from England direct have taken place, nor even from Bombay or Calcutta, from either of which places we might have had the overland despatches of 1st of June by this time. We suppose that the northerly monsoon must have set in very early this season in the China sea.

A few days ago, two Chinese returning from abroad disembarked at Whampoa, from a foreign ship, we believe, to go on shore, one taking with him his property, a chest containing money. It appears that before reaching the land, his companion made a effort to throw the owner of the chest into the water and so drown him, whilst he escaped with the money immediately after landing. We do not believe as the circumstances were effected, the drowned man's name and family not being known, nor his body as yet found. The Whampoa comprador to whom the boat belonged in which the deed was committed, has been taken before the Canton authorities and is at present in confinement, whilst diligent search is made for the murderer.

DIED.

At Canton, on the 3d of October, EDWARD PEDOVAR ALLEYN Esq., formerly for many years Surgeon of the H. C. S. General Kyd; much esteemed and deeply lamented by an extensive circle of friends to whom he was endeared by the amenity of his manners, and the warm-hearted kindliness of his nature. His professional abilities were of a high order, and always freely at command, when applied to, from whatever quarter. During the suspension of the East India Company's trade in 1833, Mr. Alleyn was the only individual of their service, permitted, by the Factory, to remain here, for the purpose of affording medical advice, at the general request of the Community, in consequence of the serious illness of the practising physician of the place. And his gratuitous services, on that occasion were acknowledged by the presentation of a handsome piece of plate, with a complete address, from the American merchants of whom Society at Canton was then chiefly composed.

Many Chinese merchants who valued his friendship and benefited by his kindness, participate in the general sorrow occasioned by his death.

STATEMENT.

Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland, From 1st October 1836, to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	BLACK TEAS. Pounds								GREEN TEAS. Pounds.							
			Congou.	Souchong.	Pekoe.	Congou.	Souchong.	Campoi.	Ankoi.	Hyson-skin.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Bohea.
May 14	Mary Walker, ..	Glasgow	196			1216	20		40	16	110		207			114	40	21	
" 28	John Fleming, ..	London	308			4302	115	195		36	8	8	10			150			46
" 31	John Duguile, ..	Liverpool	312			1727	60	105		32	121		110			250	105	27	40
June 18	Sanedolen, ...	"	417			1169		94	218		165	128	45	320	236	270	82	64	
			1433			8690	201	347	218	108	307	296	45	785	436	784	227	112	86
	Quantity 1st May,		31299	679		170153	4073	17705	71	1137	3477	2667	7832	10050	6742	2609	30250	4220	2964	13467
			32732	679		178844	4474	18333	289	1245	3984	2963	7878	10730	6916	2609	31033	4520	3140	13769

Black Teas	Pounds	217,670	Lbs. 29,022,666
Green Teas	"	45,141	" 6,018,800
Total	Pounds	262,811	Lbs. 37,041,466

General Chamber of Commerce

Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Secretary.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 6th October 1837.

NOTICE.

Mr. David Kennedy has been admitted a Partner in our Concern from the 1st of May last.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Canton, Sept. 18th 1837.

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place is to day dissolved and Mr. H. Constable, failing whom Mr. James Innes, are furnished with the requisite powers to settle all pending business.

W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 16th September, 1837

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Reading Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Knox's Anglers Rambles,
Penny Magazine Nos. &c.

NOTICE.—Mr John Smith has this day been admitted a partner in our Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Warehousekeeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Markwick & Smith.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.— Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 24 May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventy-five lines at two Dollars for each translation

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and bank notes } P 100 ℳ
" Lingelee reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. ..... " " " 3.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the name, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In London,—Messrs. Palmers Mackillop Dent & Co.
" Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop Stuart & Co.
" Bombay,—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
" Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co,
" Manila,—Messrs. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London,

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "Lady Nugent," J. Fawcett, burthen 535 tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837

FOR LINTIN & SINGAPORE.

THE Ship "Lord Auckland," Wilde, Commander will have early despatch. For freight apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 18th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Abdoorra, Capt. Mac Intyre will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship "Charles Grant," Capt. Pitcairn, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Lowjee Family, Captain Rowland, will leave Wampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co

Canton, 31st August, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Clarendon C. L. Leibschwager Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAROORJEE.
No. 5 Foungtay Hong.

FOR SALE.

GOODS of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Toney and Lanqueed ware, China ware, &c. which were shipped from Macao per "Sam Francisco de Paula" for Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon, and are now in deposit at Batavia, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoice may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

ON SALE.

MANILA Plaschado Segars at 10 ℳ per box, Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second volume of the Canton Press Newspaper and Price Current, at 10 ℳ per do.

Bills of Lading, Blank Powers of Attorney, Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.

200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and 1 Inch thick.

20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.

Also: all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. Hillas on board, or

Stanford & Mares, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS,

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current

For one year payable in advance..... ℳ 12
For six Months..... ℳ 7
For three " ..... ℳ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 9, British Factory, at the usual rate, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British. *New Grove*, Johnston, from Lombock 25th Sept. *Perola*, Swift, from Manila.

SAILED.—French, *Trident*, Gouet, for Batavia. British *Glenelg*, Langley, fro Singapore and Calcutta. *New Grove*, Johnston, for Singapore and Mauritius. *Shah Allum*, Evans, for Singapore and Calcutta. Amer. *Heratio*, Howland, for Manila and New York. Despatched thisday. Brit. *Ruby*, Hewes, for Singapore and Calcutta *Charles Forbes*, Wilie, for Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGER. — Per *Heratio*, Honble Messrs J. and F. Drummond, Mr. G. C. Schwabe. Per *New Grove*, Mr. W. G. Dick.

We give in another column of our paper the account of the typhoong encountered by the *Columbia*, in the China Sea. She arrived in the straits of Anjer on the 5th August and was repairing her sails to prosecute her voyage.

Northerly winds have prevailed for some days past, which may probably have kept back the many vessels expected to arrive.

The *Saguenay* has not, as we were led to report, left for Manila, but has been taken up for a trip to the East-coast.

Latest Dates, from England. 15th May viz Singapore. United States, 30th April viz England. Calcutta, 2d August & General Ent. Singapore, September 2d & Mauritius Batavia, Java, 26th August, & Prince George, Manilla, 10th September per Perola. Bombay, 28th July & Sir Herbert Compton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From Singapore Alexander Baring, Ann, Exporter, Chandos, Farquharson, John & Count, Elsinore, Canseena, Red River, George IV, Sir Archibald Campbell, Hamilton, Lady Hayes, Salsette, Bentinck, Edinburgh, Rajahstan, Earl of Clare, Jessie, Madras, Fairlie Salem, Tweed, Sir C. Malcolm, Julia, Hanna, Manaar, Marquis of Cornwallis, Duke of Sussex, Sophia, Argyll, Ann, Java, Rose, Emperor, Mandarin, Baronessy, Jeannette, Philippine, Grenier, Lady Harrington, Mangles, Rose, Scarborough, Arab, Jessie.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship			900		
Sunderby Castle....	British	Morgan	1066	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Fraser	1400	Bombay	"
Chas. Forbes	"	T. Wills	917	Bombay	D'Monchee Jos & Pestonjee
Allakrie	"	Clark		Calcutta	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Earl Balcarres	"	Vans	1600	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager ..		Bombay	T Rustomjee & C Sorabjee
Lowjee Family ...	"	Rowland		.. ..	Lindsay & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch	970	London	Turner & Co.
Carnatic	"	Laird	576	Bombay	"
Buckinghamshire	"	Hopkins	1060	.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lord Auckland..	"	Willie		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.
Grand Turk	Amer.	Easterbrooks		Penang	C. Schofield.
Slains Castle	British	Petrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Ann	"	Griffiths	800	.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin		.. ..	Heard & Co.
General Kyd	"	Foord		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Ahercrombie Robinson	British	Scott		Calcutta	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, ——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Swallow*, Barnet to Dent & Co The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Limia*, (Am.) Magendrey to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Andalia*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Cornwallis ...	British	Clark	667	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jauncey		.. ..	"
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Amer.	Foster	162	Lima	Russell & Co.
Diana	"	Carter		Manila	"
Eleanor	British	Lyons		.. ..	Dixon & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	.. ..	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Dumaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ardasser	British	Macintyre		Bombay	H. & N Cursetjee.
Enfield	"	Thomas	180	Manila	Gabriel Trurietguyenes.
Rob Roy	"	Mackinnon..		.. .. ..	Pereira & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Amer.	Cross		Java.	Russell & Co.
Adhemar	French	Lefferd	975	.. ..	Pust & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	British	Bolton		Bombay	Rustomjee Bomanjee.
Harlequin..	"	Chiene....	990	Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Blakely	British	Snipe	260	Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Danish Oak	Danish	Rabe		Singapore..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Theodore....	Amer.	Farrington	188	Singapore	———
Favorite....	French	Larregue....		Manila	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Nugent	British	Fawcett		Bombaya..	"
Famous Ann	"	Hay		Liverpool	For Bowes & Co.
Prince George....	"	Holden		Bengal	Jos Rustomjee.
Sagunacy....	"	Whalt		Singapore....	R. Wm Hadley Co.
Perola	Amer.	Swift		Manila....	F. & S. Bachering.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cd.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoir. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 500 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 5. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 7th, 1837. No. 109.

IMPORTS.

		PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds.	lb	$ s. a s.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,,	in	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4½ a 6.	
,, ,, 90 ,, -	,,	10. a 12.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½ a 5.	in demand.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½ a 9.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.30.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 22 in	Pl.	40 a 41	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta ,, ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Span'. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.35 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 28 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½	No sale.
,, Sup'. Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull
Flannel - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Cambletts, double 54 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	23 a 27.	dull.
Second - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	28	
,, ,, - 40 ,, 28	,,	22	No demand.
Bombasets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longelle scarlet - - -	,,	92	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'.	Pl.	8. a 10.2	
,, sup'. and fine	,,		
Bombay old or inf'.	,,	7. a 10.2	
,, sup'. and fine	,,		
Madras - - - -	,,		None.
Manila - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheets. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½	
,, S. American slab	,,	34.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,		
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,	7	
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,		
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	2.50.	
,, Hoop. 1 @ in - - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	21 a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	,,	8.	
Tin Plates - - - -	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver - - - -	Pl.	180	Second hand,
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	30. a 65.	
Beaver - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - -	,,	40. a 53	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	3. a 7.	
Seal - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Ch.	700. a	Quite nominal.
,, ,, new - - -	,,	650 a 655	
Benares old - - - -	,,	740	
,, new - - -	,,	650 a 655	
Malwa old - - - -	,,	500	
,, new - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - -	,,	520	
RICE Bengal - - - -	Pl.	1.60 a 1.70	
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, White table - - -	,,	1.65	
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - -	,,	30 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	14. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - -	Pl.	28. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - -	,,	2.10 a 2.20	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	24.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - -	Pl.	2½ a 3.	
Mace - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - -	,,	8½	
Rattans - - - -	,,	2½	In demand.
Tin Bancs - - - -	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1.4	
Asafœtida - - - -	Pl.	4½	
Bichdemar - - - -	,,	12. a 24.	
,, good - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
,, fragments - -	,,	40. a 50.	
Cow Benoar - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish maws - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	8. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - -	,,	3½ a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	9½ a 3.	
Shark's fins - - - -	,,	14. a 20.	
Smalts - - - -	,,	40. a 44.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - -	,,	24. a 32.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	28 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2	
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	24 a 28	In demand.
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	12. a 18	
,, ,, Sandwich Islands -	,,	7. a 10	
,, Sapan, ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

		WT. in T.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.				
Camlets blk. 16 yds. by 24 in		30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, by ,,		28	13½	
Hkfs. 6-4 black Levantine		17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, fringed ,,		15	4.60 a 4.60	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,				
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -		11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarshet, Nankin silk				
,, ,, Canton - -		—	5 20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in		18	6 80	
,, ,, ,, 20 ,,		16	5.80 a 6	
,, figured ,, 22 ,,		20	9.20 a 9.30.	
,, ,, ,, 20 ,,		18	7.20 a 7.30	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,		24	11.50 a 12.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 22 ,,		32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,		24	8.50	
,, ,, ,, 22 ,,		30	11.	
Natins Levantines 30 22 ,,		33	14.50	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,		30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,		18	7.10 a 7.20	
,, black ,, ,, 22 ,,		28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,		30	10.20 a 10.40	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,		29	10. a 10.20	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,		32	11.30 a 11.35	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,		27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 22 ,,		27	10.10 a 10.40	
,, ,, C. ,, 22 ,,		25	8.40 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, 22 ,,		22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 22 ,,		34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 22 ,,		21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,		18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 22 ,,		44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 20 ,,		36	13. a 13.40	
,, colored 19 ,, 22 ,,		33	16.30 a 16.50	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 22 ,,		36	17.60 a 17.80	
,, damasked crimson ,,		38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,		38	16.	
Sinshaws Nank. blk 22 22 ,,		60	15 a 15.50	
,, ,, colored ,,		33	16 a 16.60	
,, ,, ,, 20 ,,		36	17 a 17.50	
,, Canton black 22 ,,		33	8.90 a 9.60	
Sewing silks assort. colors 22 ,,		Pl.	4.60 a 4.70	
,, ,, black ,,			4. a 4.25	
Shawls crape 7-8 mixed, - -		17	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 a 58 in -		34	2.80	
,, ,, Satin 6-8 ,,		8	1.90	
,, 7-8 ,, 58 ,,		4	1.60	
,, damasked silk 54 a 58 ,,		17	1.85	
Watersilks col'd 18 ,,		20	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.		Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canpoa - - -		90	11 a 13	Nominal.
,, Pekoe - - -			14	
,, Congou Souc. &c. - -			16. a 20	Old teas.
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. Pd				Nominal.
,, Campoi - - -			18 a 19	
,, Suchong - - -				None.
,, Hung muey - - -			35 a 38	New.
,, Pekoe - - -			60 a 80	
,, Ning Yong - - -			24 a 27	
,, Ankoi - - -			16 a 22	
,, Pouchong - - -				None but of very low quality.
,, Orange Pekoe - - -			23 a 35	Nominal.
,, Capea - - -			24 a 30	
GREEN TEAS.				Canton Tea.
,, Twankay - - -				
,, Skin - - -			None.	10 a 11.
,, Hyson - - -				20
,, Young Hyson - - -			24 a 26	19 a 23.
,, Imperial - - -			None.	30 a 35.
,, Gunpowder - - -				
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1		T.		
,, ,, ,, 2				
,, ,, ,, 3			235	
,, ,, ,, 4			165	
,, ,, ,, 5			8 92	
Nankin Tsatlee - - -			400	
,, Taysaam - - -			320 a 378	Nominal.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st			T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d			5.2	
,, Pingfa - - -			6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -			6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - - -			14	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Alum - - - -			1.85 a 1.90	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -			10½ a 11	
Camphor - - - -			33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -			11.50 a 12	
,, Lintin - - -			9.	Noue.
,, buds - - -			14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - -		1000	10 a 12	
,, Wangee - - -			7 a 12	
China Root - - - -		Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - -			17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - -			80 a 100	
Galangals - - - -			3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - -			65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - -			17 a 22	
Glue - - - -			9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - -		Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -		Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - -			9 a 10	
,, red - - - -			10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo larger		Pl.		
,, ,, blue edged small				No demand.
Musk warranted - - -		Cy.	65 a 90	
Nankeens, Blue 108 yds. 32 in		100	92	
,, 98 yds. 12 in - - -		Pce	82	
,, Canton made - - -			78	
,, ,, large - - -			92	None.
,, ,, small - - -			65	
Yellow yds. in 1st.			78 a 90	
,, ,, ,, 2d.			66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d.			38	
,, small - - -				
,, white - - -			55 a 65	Wanted.
Oil Aniseed - - - -		Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - -			1.45	
Rhubarb - - - -		Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - -				
Soy in Jars - - - -		Case	8 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -		Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -		P.		
Turmeric - - - -				
Vermillion 50 catties - -		Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice*, Cotton &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Shoes*, and *Canes* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk piece goods &c.*, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills,	4. 6. 4. 7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days - - - - - - - - - -	none.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight - - - - - - - - - -	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight. - - - - -	216 C. R.
E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. - - - - - - - - - -	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. - - - - - - - - - -	

Gold, 20 a 22½ touch, in loaves @ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6½ per Cent premium
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6 ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Prestimard, - - - - 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. - - - - 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics - - - - none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet ,,
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. ,, ,,
to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 40 cub. feet. ,, ,,

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1837.

	IN SEPTEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock last Cl'ance.
Patna ..... old						200
,, ... new	210	655	137,550	2,000	1,410,250	2,000
Benares ..... old						12
,, ... new	70	655	45,850	537½	375,137	320
Malwa ..... old	480	585	280,830	9,344½	4,947,162	4,130
	760		428,830	12,189	6,941,842	6,662

Total of deliveries in the 6 months from 1st April, to 30th September, 12,95½ chests, value, Sp. Drs. 7,170,477.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & at new Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		TREASURE.	
Bombay		Singapore ...	1½	Pilot or Bombay ...	3
Ceylon	3. 2½	Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ...	3
Calcutta		Penang	1½	Chili or Peru	4
Sangore		Batavia		Mexico	3
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sy	3½	E.coast of China ...	3
Australia		,, direct	3	Lintin &c.	1
Sand. Islands ..		France	3		

Note. Abovenotes are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat less. Risks on Shells are @ 5 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. tonng. 1000 cubits & upwards pay 0.7247856 cts T. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, 1200 ,, do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221053 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 ,, 0.8008767 ,, ,,

N. B. The cubit is 14½ inches measurement is taken on each corner of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Perpendicular Main mast, or fiber head in Hoppy and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 4800.to @ 5400; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 4200; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Canton Private Present Fee is paid by Vessels under 1000 Tons or @ 1225. Compradore @ 17.5, and Compradore's fees @ 5.50. Also Pilotage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. The French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Bombay ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton goods.—Of Longcloths the importations have been very small, and the last arrival will command good prices. Chintzes are also enquired for.

Cotton Yarn.—has rather declined.

Woollens.—Longcloths,—in good demand—there being few on hand. The advance in Spanish Stripes noticed in our last has hardly been maintained, and we have heard of no sales. Camlets, Dutch and English are very depressed.

Straits Produce.—The principal holder is still asking, we hear 24 for Bancas, but none; arrels at Macao have been sold a 3 @ 3.1c.

Pepper is coming in small quantities.

Tin is steady at a trifling change.

Rice.—Paddy, lower, the weather continuing most favorable for the coming crop.

Cotton.—The only sales reported to us during the week are one 1000 bales good Omrawuttee @ 10, and 1000 bales good Jahore @ 10.—and 800 Cuttchee @ 9¾. The latter sale was for the supply of a Chinchew Junk, and the demand since has been languid. Several small sales have been made of inferior descriptions at our lowest quotations. The stock is not heavy, but speculators are deterred from coming forward by the expected arrivals; it was estimated on the 1st inst.

Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Total.
47,000	17,000	940	64,140 bales.

The Bombay, we we think overestimated. The clearances for September at

29,011	1,603	110	30,624 ,,

Opium.—Although not a great call can exist for the consumption of China, and the neighbouring districts, there has been a good deal of activity in the market both for shipments to the Eastward, and delivery to the westward of Macao—but without any improvement in price, the great object now of holders being to realize as much as possible their heavy stocks, before further arrivals, to which end lots could be easily purchased, we believe, under our quotation. For deliveries during the last month see above.

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—The Nankin silk continues to arrive slowly, but nothing has yet been done in it.

Tea.—We have no transactions to report.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d No. 6. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 14TH. 1837. No. 110

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

JAPAN.

Mr. Editor.—We in Canton being the nearest and most influential commercial body of we term taking an interest in Japan, I think safety and curiosity alike demand something more of the "Morrison's" cruise than has yet appeared and this is equally due to your readers in China and your readers East of Cape of Good Hope in preference to waiting for official details from America—distant by necessity about one year—I therefore hand you an account of the general results of the "Morrison's" voyage, not so full as I could wish it; but I believe so far as it goes perfectly to be relied on, and if it is not so, it is given to the public in the presence of several persons of the highest character who were parties in the expedition and who can quickly clear up any errors as to facts.

I add to this a curious document (furnished me by an active and intelligent party a British subject) translated from a record at Macao of the results of the *last* attempt of the Macao government to communicate with Japan.*

The "Morrison's" voyage and this document leads one to ask how long bloodshed and treachery are to be submitted to by the *Strong* from the *weak!!*

Your obedient servant,

"NOT A MISSIONARY."

Canton, 1st Oct. 1837.

Unconnected hints of the "Morrison's" voyage to Japan in the months July and August.

The "Morrison" a fine U. S. Ship carried, as passengers her supercargo, an experienced and successful surgical operator who speaks Chinese fluently, and a little Japanese?—a gentleman of the missionary church versed in Chinese: also a Lady of most amiable character and the highest nerve; the wife of one of the passengers. Moreover the declared object of the voyage was to restore some Japanese seamen wrecked on the coast of North America who went in the vessel. The "Morrison" carried no arms of offence of any sort or description; this vessel touched at Corea where she by agreement picked up from H. M. S. "Raleigh" an able Japanese interpreter. At Corea the inhabitants were kind and well disposed, declared themselves subject to Japan.

On crossing to Jeddo, the "Morrison" met with currents of nearly an unprecedented force & strength the "Morrison" approached the estuary of Jeddo in thick weather and, before she neared the land a heavy fire of great guns was kept up either to intimidate or destroy. On nearing however, the shot came to fall so thick as to render a boat (and betwixt the ship and this battery a measure of necessity) going out of reach and view, the vessel anchored for the first night—early next morning, it blowing a heavy gale, they found a battery over night erected commanding them, and with day light firing commenced and they were driven out to a stormy sea attended by a very formidable and effectual fleet of gun boats whose efforts to destroy were only rendered inefficient by the swell of the sea to which the "Morrison" was compelled to resort.

Much disappointed they were not to be balked by one attempt, and a few days after they took into another Estuary and, which turned out to be the Territories of a great Feudal Japanese Prince who has a monopoly of the Corea Trade.—Here they were received at first as brethren; the people flocked round them: an officer of rank took their statement (previously prepared) to the authorities and promised an answer (in 2 days) meanwhile he satisfied himself by examination, that the vessel had no arms more or less; he ordered water which was scarce—he told them they were not safe so far out, and sent them boats to tow them in; next day two shipwrecked Japanese were conveyed on shore in native boats and examined separately before officers of Justice; on which taking place all the written statements promised to be sent to their own court, were returned and the two Japanese sent again on board.

At evening they saw many lights moving along the shore—just at day light a native boat (passing them) warned them in Japanese to be off—day light coming showed a curious constructed moveable battery (the gunners protected at their great guns from horse or musket balls) just abreast of them and prepared to sink them—the tide setting in, and no wind the vessel was carried up the estuary—a Breeze sprung up and in working out she received the fire of heavy guns from both sides the Estuary and the "Morrison's" delivery was a most fortunate event and all speak as to the precision of the Japanese aim.

In this expedition, to leave no excuse, not a religious tract was offered to the visiting natives and in every opportunity readiness to depart if so ordered was intimated.

LAST EMBASSY FROM MACAO TO JAPAN.

Taken from the official records, and first published in the *Macaista Imparcial* 1836. Translated for the *Canton Press.*

Don Belchior Carneiro, appointed Bishop of Nice [illegible] and consecrated by this title previous to his proceeding to [illegible] not being able to [illegible] received orders to proceed to China and Japan to exercise the duty of pastor in those churches, then newly erected and separated from the diocese of Malacca. He left India for Macao in 1568. He there exercised his pastoral duties with great zeal; he established the Hospital of San Lazaro for the poor, and the Casa da Misericordia. He died August 18th 1583, and was buried in the middle of the principal chapel in the church of San Paulo, in an excavated grave, covered with a marble slab, bearing on it an epitaph in Latin.

In 1685* twelve Japanese came to Macao in a boat, and related that, while sailing from *Tosa* to *Ise* (two ports in Japan) they were driven off in a tempest: they were compelled to this place without having seen any other land, a circumstance which will seem incredible to those acquainted with navigation. They gave the information that the Emperor of Japan was not past his 40th year, that he had but one son who was 15 years of age, and that, though aware that there were Christians yet in his empire, he winked at it and did not trouble himself to enquire after them.

The Captain of this ship was a receiver of the Imperial duties. Indescribable was the joy which the arrival of these strange guests caused throughout the city of Macao; on the part of the laity, as anxious to see re-opened the trade to Japan; and on that of the clergy relative to the hope of assisting in the succour of so many tens of thousands of Christians who were the flower of and example to all the Eastern Church. It got abroad that these Japanese came on purpose, being sent to find out if there were yet Portuguese in the East, either with the view of admitting them to trade and driving away the Dutch or for some hidden purpose of the Emperor as to the restoration of Christianity. This idea arose from the fact that it had never been known that any one had been driven from Japan to Macao by storms; and from the earnest desire of the Captain to go back in a Portuguese vessel, though, at the same time this voyage was prohibited under such severe decrees (and they of inviolable observance) whose penalties would be certainly executed on them and us. But whether come as spies, or actually tempest-driven the city received and treated them with great love and magnificence, and forthwith a vessel was got ready under the command of Captain Manoel de Aguiar Pereira; the fathers of the Company (the Jesuits) supplying one third of the outlay; and for which it was necessary to pawn the church plate; thus raising the money required.

The vessel being ready, the Portuguese and Japanese sailed in the month of June; and it was purposely arranged that no goods of any kind should be put on board, in order that it should not be supposed that the interests of commerce, and not the benevolence of the nation alone, had caused so expensive a consideration. The end did not answer the hope; for when they reached Nangasaki, that ancient seat of the most illustrious martyrdoms, the governor of that part ordered the Portuguese to return to Macao; and never more to undertake a similar voyage.

Notwithstanding the terrors of death, or of the torments, which the Christians in Japan had to endure during the continued persecutions in that empire, the faith went on spreading, and heaven was peopled with souls. And the tyrant *Xonguensama*, seeing that even these cruelties did not suffice, framed the expedient that there should be no longer missionaries in those Islands; and, in this view, published, as law, the following:

1. Though knowing well that the King has most rigorously prohibited the law of Christ throughout all Japan, yet, in defiance of this, there have still been sent to this kingdom, even to the present time, concealed preachers of his law.

2. The king punishes with death all Christians, who, united among themselves, have invented and plotted wickedness, and things opposed to reason.

3. Yet there has still been sent, from those countries, support for the Priests and Christians yet hidden in Japan.

In as much as what is stated in the above three articles is truth, the king hereby issues a prohibition, and commands that, henceforth, there shall be no more voyages or commerce; and that if, notwithstanding this order, ships are yet sent to Japan, not only shall such ships be destroyed, but also that all persons, coming therein, shall suffer the punishment of death. All which, *foregoing*, is the order and express command of the king. This 4th day of August 1639. (Here follow 7 names, each followed by the title *Cami.*)

After this express declaration, in lieu of the faith, the commerce which had been carried on, between Macao and those islands, became broken up; and so, in addition to the utility of navigation, was the greater purpose of introducing missionaries into them, the Senate of the Chamber of Macao, being aware in 1640, of the Edict, by which admission in Japan was forbidden to the Portuguese, resolved to send thither an Embassy. With this view were selected four of the citizens, most noble by birth, dignified by the offices which they held, and respectable by the weight of their years; and to them was entrusted this commission; they prepared themselves with all the propriety which their character required, and, after partaking of the sacraments, set sail from Macao, on the 22d of June, 1640; and, after a voyage of 15 days, reached the harbour of *Nangasaki* and cast anchor, opposite the "Isle of martyrs." As soon as the vessel had brought up, people were seen coming from the shore, to visit them; and to them information was given that they were from Macao, bringing four Embassadors from that city, to treat with the Emperor touching the trade between it and the Japanese empire. After an examination as to other subjects and taking a list of the Embassadors, for the governor of *Nangasaki*, the visitors retired.

It was not long before two large craft arrived, bringing officers, called *Bunjios*, to assure themselves as to the people, and the force of which the expedition consisted; with all which they expressed themselves satisfied; but they unshipped the rudder, and took it on shore. The following day the guns were dismounted and taken away; the Embassadors being told that, on the morrow, they should enter the city, with all their followers.

The Governor wrote to them, in terms of kindness, offering them whatever they might want for the support of themselves and people, and informing them that all relative to the Embassy was to be carried on in writing; this was answered by a grateful acceptance of this [illegible] offer, and their business was forwarded to court. [illegible] the Governor [illegible] by one of his [illegible] [illegible] and being ill received, the answer was the despatch of two Ministers to put them and all their people on trial as criminals. This commenced by questioning them as to how they dared enter Japan, against the law of it's prince, by which all such transgressions were punishable with death? To this it was replied that this law was understood to extend solely to merchants, but not to Embassadors from the city of Macao; that their voyage had for its object a negotiation with the court as to the re-establishment of the trade, between the Japanese and Portuguese. But, unconvinced by reasons, and with a faithlessness seldom seen, the sentence of the Court was intimated to them: by this the Embassadors and all their companions were condemned to die;—the cause of this iniquitous sentence being that the Portuguese had promulgated in Japan the law of the Christians. The Embassadors listened to this sentence, without fear or dread of temporal death; since, through it, they should gain life eternal. The sentence being read, cords were put round their necks, their hands were tied, and, this being done to all the Christians, they were dragged from the judgment hall, in which they then were. The Embassador *Louis Pacheco* told them boldly that there no where existed a law so inhuman, so opposed to the rights of people, who, among all the nations of the globe, were always held privileged. The Embassador *Don Rodrigo Sanches de Paredes* [illegible] a firm spirit, sent the following message to the *Tono*: that people of his character were never treated with such treachery; and declaring that they were put to death for being Christians. The whole of the people of the ship being made prisoners, there were chosen from among them 13 to return to Macao, with the news of that cruel execution.

The night was passed in prayers and petitions to God to aid them with constancy, to enable them to yield up their lives an offering to the Faith which they professed. There were to be seen the negroes comforting their masters, and, strange turn of fortune! the one mingled with the other; joining humbly in prayer, all happy in ecstatum of that happy hour which should open to them the gates of Paradise. The Embassador *Rodrigo Sanches* not only exhorted them, but persuaded them, with animation, of the glories of martyrdom. The third of August, that day in which Heaven would rank them among the choir of martyrs, and the Church Militant triumph over the perfidy of tyrants, dawned.—When taken out of prison, an exemption from the Emperor, granting life to all of them who would quit the religion of Christ and embrace that of their idols was communicated, in a loud voice. But only one cry was heard, in answer—that all would die in the law of Jesus Christ, embracing all [illegible] thus plainly showing, in these [illegible] voices, the efficacy of divine grace. The Embassador *Simao Vaz de Paiva*, raising his voice, filled with new energy, and, with sincere joy and happiness, [illegible] to his companions, said: "Now is it! Now is it that our hearts can no more know sorrow, since, for the law of Christ, we die"! To this succeeded an universal [illegible] among them, and a firm hope of victory. [illegible] unconvinced the tyrants again sent to offer life to each one in particular, but, with admirable constancy and heroic resolution, all preferred to [illegible] the ignominious life which would follow their apostacy from the Faith. The Embassador *Simao Vaz de Paiva* when he was asked if he would change his religion answered, with remarkable energy: "This to me! [illegible] barbarian—do you try to deceive me? Do not you know me? Learn then that I am now going to Jesus Christ, whose glory is awaiting me!" [illegible] among the companions, were also many answers [illegible] worthy of eternal remembrance. Still undeceived, the ministers of cruelty once more offered, as a proclamation, life to those who would leave the faith of Christ; but all, with one voice, confirmed their refusal, to the confusion of the Japanese idolatry. It was past six in the morning when, being brought forth from prison, they were led to the place where the infamous order of the Emperor was to be put in execution. *Gonsalo Monteiro de Carvalho*, with a protestation of faith, declared the secret of his heart; concluding, in a resolute spirit, that he wished it might be told in Macao that he died for the faith of Christ. The same publicly declared the Embassadors, happy and contented; and, in like manner, did all the rest, animated, through divine grace, with contempt of life, confirm, by their constancy, the great crowd of spectators who followed them. Wonderful to behold was that procession of confessors of Christ—the four Embassadors leading the way, followed by their companions. They reached the appointed place, and there were all beheaded, as a sacrifice to the [illegible] their blessed spirits ascending triumphantly to Heaven; having written, in the book of Eternal Life, [illegible] [illegible] which they knew how to [illegible] that they might follow Jesus Christ.

And that it may be seen that no other motive led the Japanese to fail in the observance of the rights of [illegible] but that it was their hatred of the Christian Religion, alone, we have thought it well to give here the sentence, which condemned them to death, as follows:

SENTENCE.

In as much as have been many and great the faults which have been committed, in the promulgation, in Japan, for many years, of the Christian Law, against the command and strict prohibition of the Emperor; the same Lord last year rigorously forbade the voyage of ships to Japan, adding thereunto, the command that, if, notwithstanding this prohibition, any ship should go to Japan, she should be burnt, and all the people [illegible] condemned to death; acquainting them [illegible] the whole of the above [illegible]—nevertheless, as the ship has been sent,—thus breaking the above law and [illegible] [illegible] and, besides this, as it is said that, henceforth, they shall not send preachers of the Christian law to Japan; yet, of this the letter from the City takes no notice: as the King had forbidden this voyage and [illegible] only on account of this Law (of Christ), and they write no letters on this point, it is a proof that [illegible] all but a pretence, for which all, who came in the ship, should be condemned to death; and not [illegible] allowed to escape, also, that the ship should be burnt, and all the principal people and chiefs be beheaded, together with all their companions. Yet, in order that in Macao and in it's territories, they may have notice of [illegible] there shall be granted to some of the [illegible] and they be ordered [illegible] [illegible] that if, from this time forward, a ship [illegible] to Japan, on any account, it shall be considered [illegible] that, come be what [illegible] [illegible] shall presently be dead men.

This 3d of the 6th moon, in the 17th year of the era *Quanay*, which corresponds to the 21st of July 1640.

(Signed by the 7 Governors of Tono.)

On the 3rd of August 1640 was, as we have said, executed this sentence, whose iniquity was yet greater as the Embassadors had given in a paper, justifying their journey; and, among other points, were the representations, made by the Governor of Macao to the Prelates of the Religious orders of the city, as also to the Governor of Manila, by whom was sent a noble man as Procurator, to treat on this affair; that as commerce was broken off, he should desist from sending missionaries to Japan; and, of all this negotiation, they had the documents, to show the king; so that they might enjoy immunity, and, in no way, be punished; and so that he should only be able to send them away, without receiving them, or giving them audience; as in the ship nothing contraband was to be found, or even meant for the purposes of commerce. But the Providence of God had destined these happy Embassadors to the palm of martyrdom, which they received. These news were received, in the city of Macao, with the greatest joy. The chapter, with the governor of the Bishopric, sang *Te Deum*, with the most Serene at [illegible] which all the nobility and a great concourse of people attended; and in all parishes [illegible] did they praise [illegible] [illegible] with salvos of artillery [illegible] [illegible] There was an [illegible] in the city, for twenty days in the houses of the principal citizens, and the relations of the venturous Embassadors, together with music, and other feasts. The [illegible] and citizens, with the governor of the Bishopric, went, in form, to visit, at their houses, the wives and children of the Embassadors, congratulating them on their great good fortune, and offering to take charge of their interests. And, in like manner, went the [illegible] with [illegible] to visit the wives of the other Portuguese, who had died gloriously for their religion. The [illegible] [illegible] the place [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] through a [illegible] of the company, called the "Father of the Christians" [illegible] [illegible] to all, the government of [illegible] [illegible] with judgment.

It seems proper that, from these our writings, should not be left out the names of all the companions of the Embassadors, nor of the countries which gave them birth; that so the inhabitants of the same may have the [illegible] of such adventurous fellow countrymen.

AMBASSADORS.

Luis Paes Pacheco, born at Cochin, 73 years old, [illegible] married in Macao. *Rodrigo Sanches de Paredes*, born in the town of *Thomar*, married in Macao, 55 years old. *Simao Vaz de Paiva*, of Lisbon, married in Macao, [illegible] years old. *Gonsalo Monteiro de Carvalho*, born at [illegible] *Pilo*, in the Bishopric of Oporto, widower in Macao, at the age of 51 years. 4 in No.

Portuguese Soldiers and ship crew, Domingos [illegible] born at Lisbon, Captain of the ship, 53 years old—[illegible] [illegible], and 9 others. 13 in No.

Spanish soldiers and crew [illegible] 4 in No. *Chinese of Macao, called Jurubaças, pilots*, 3 in No. *Chinese* (all with Portuguese names), 6 in No.

China Servants in the service of the Ambassadors, [illegible] in No.

Bengalese in the service of the Ambassadors, 7 in No.

Sailors of Goa and Johore, in the service of the Ambassadors, 6 in No. (*moors.*)

Slaves of other countries, 5 in No.

Caffres, in the service of the Ambassadors—slaves, [illegible] in No.

Sundry servants and slaves, in the service of the Ambassadors, and their people, of various countries, 2 in No.—Total 61 people.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

WALK ROUND THE CITY WALL.

Dear Sir,—As no great actions ought to remain unchronicled and as no truly great and magnanimous man can object to have their actions recorded, and held up to the view of admiring thousands, I will gratify your (no doubt intense) curiosity by giving you an account of the late expedition round the walls of Canton as accomplished by the following high minded and [illegible] individuals viz.—Mr. [illegible] but oh! Mr Editor, a sudden thought strikes me: Perhaps there may be some one of the party who is neither great nor magnanimous, but on the contrary so mean and contemptible, as to object to his name appearing in print, considering the circumstances, as the Governor (not the Superintendent) says I think it better to withdraw all our names rather than offend this [illegible] [illegible] one. To begin—On [illegible] morning at [illegible] o'clock we (mark the word) we assembled at the house of one of the party, who furnished a most [illegible] [illegible] breakfast to all hands, and who, if our names were printed, I had determined should appear at the head of the list in *italics* (so intense is my gratitude).

We sallied out from the back door of the [illegible] of the hongs at about 10 minutes past six, led by a well known Chinese scholar and proceeded at a quick pace thro' the back streets till we came to the open country, to the evident astonishment of the [illegible] &c. &c. many of whom were heard to deliver the produce of their [illegible] imaginations in the following words, " [illegible] they (the fankwae) are going to worship the graves," meaning the graves of some [illegible] who were buried outside the walls some time, I incline to think, before [illegible] [illegible] Could we not make this an [illegible] for another visit? But not to digress—we got on very well till we came to a flight of [illegible] steps where we were informed by one of the party [illegible] gentlemen were insulted a few days before.

This intelligence seemed to have a [illegible] effect on one of our party who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] presence of mind of one of the gentlemen who holds

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* In the year 1644, the Portuguese sent a mission [illegible] Japan, to report the accession of John IV. to the throne of Portugal; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nation not to return.

* So in orig. a mistake I presume for 1635.—Trans.

...y surprised, in the hearing of at least twenty ruffians, that if they attacked us, they would get more than half paste. We struck out into the open country, keeping in a line with the walls which in some places presented a most romantic and imposing appearance. One of our party, (a youth deserving of a better fate than imprisonment in Canton,) having perpetrated a book in the gall, boldly attempted to scramble it, and would have succeeded if he had not changed his mind and relinquished the attempt before he got half way up. Nothing particular occurred till we arrived on the archery ground, when, having obtained the good will of the archers by volunteering to practise one who happened to hit no bull's eye just as we arrived, we were admitted to remain unmolested for about half an hour. The native archers certainly performed their evolutions very cleverly. The rider having fixed an arrow, the horse was started by a groom and galloped down the course, the rider shooting his first arrow at a large mat placed at the end, and then taking another from his belt, fixing and discharging that. There were several targets for the archers who deserve great credit for their skill. Having satisfied our curiosity here, we obtained a guide and proceeded to the execution dock (Linkinson ground) where we saw lots of chained natives and shackled men, and one final "lot for a fine state of preservation." The Chinese have a curious legend respecting a tree in this dock. Once upon a time, a boy having criminally boasted that he did at least decapitate a dozen at a time, was ordered to perform the feat, when he evidently trembled and failed and was carried home in a basket. The tree, they say is the mirror of all evil doers and it is dangerous to abuse a person by saying, "I congratulate you on your getting a ride in the basket" (Kung-na-ne-cho-ke.) The place was filled with small earthen stoves put there to dry and was quite odious to the public who used to regard our curious examination of the dead with a rat disgust. We left them and proceeded through a new way home where we arrived safe and sound at half-past eight mutually pleased with each other and all with our trip round the walls of Canton.

Your's truly,

MODESTIA.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

(From the Calcutta Courier, August 15.)

The opium trade meeting at the Board this morning was almost as crowded as an opium sale. Upwards of sixty persons were in the room when Mr. Parker opened the proceedings, and the number room increased more than double, including a large proportion of natives.

Mr Parker commenced by reading the Resolution of Government, which had been laid before a previous meeting, and having briefly stated the object of the meeting, and the assistance given to it by a committee of three gentlemen, Mr. Charles Lyall, Mr. Braine and Mr. de Souza, he suggested that the meeting should appoint a Chairman and proceed to business. Mr. Braine having politely proposed Mr. Lindsay, which nomination was seconded by Mr. Cockerell, on the ground that Mr. Lindsay represented China interest only and must therefore be presumed to have a bias inimical to the straits merchants; he (Mr. Cockerell) would prefer some one unconnected with either, and would therefore propose Mr. N. Alexander. On a show of hands, however, the first nomination was carried.

The Chairman (Mr. Lindsay) called upon Mr. Braine to read the committee's report. In the absence of it was, observed, that the three first sales of the season having averaged nearly the same price, which was about 200 Rs. higher than the fourth sale, they considered the most fair plan of distributing the bonus on opium now in the godowns was to reduce them all to one price. That, for various reasons specified in the report, was quite impracticable, and what opium was wanted in China at any particular date— has the forfeiture of unlicensed opium to be sold and re-sale of it would involve a greater sacrifice to government than the bonus about which it had been asked for— but two schemes had been suggested for their consideration, one providing for a bonus of 30 lakhs altogether, the other for a bonus of 50 lakhs—that of the opium of this season only being shipped for China, it might be assumed that about two chests would remain unsold when the new season's proceedings should arrive, and assuming a further sum of 20 lakhs, it might be given to the shippers of 150 Rs per cent on all in hand on the 1st of January. Previous to the receipt of the Governor General's letter, the committee had come to the resolution of giving a bonus of 150 Rs per chest on all opium remaining in the godowns of the first three sales, and 100 Rs per chest on what remained of the fourth sale; on the June opium, however, it was afterwards been determined to recommend a bonus of 150 Rs. And with respect to the straits, having been ascertained that no opium remained there unsold on the 1st of June, they considered that all shipments to the straits before the 1st May might fairly be exempt from compensation, and that subsequent shipments to the straits and also all consignments to China should be put on the same footing as direct shipments to China from Calcutta.

Mr. Parker then read a letter from Mr. Secretary Prinsep in reply to the merchant's petition; and also the Resolution of Government in his hand, and also a proposed letter to the Court of Directors. He would, observed, that he did not consider himself at liberty to read these, but would state the purport of the former as far as concerned the petitioners. He wished it to be understood that Government recognised no right in them to indulgence of any kind, and had treated the question purely as one affecting the interests of the revenue. That, selecting it to be expedient, in that point of view to make concessions to get the remaining opium of the season cleared off, and that the cheapest way to effect this was by a resolution of price rather than by forced re-sales, the Governor General in Council had resolved to remit a sum equal to about 15 per cent upon the opium in store on the 1st of August, and would have preferred to divide it rateably among the different sales; but as the merchants preferred to have an unequal sum, namely, 200 Rs per chest on the three first sales and 150 on the fourth, he was so would be admitted, subject to the conditions specified in the Resolution of the 9th instant, and entered into by the 15th September, all opium of March by the 15th October, and all of June by the 1st of December. That Government did not recognize any claims for compensation for losses on shipment made, the result of speculation being no concern of Government; but as those who might have opium on hand in China would be injured by the present measures, Government was disposed to grant a further sum of 10 lakhs for distribution among persons so situated. However this not being quite consistent with the principle laid down also government wished the distribution to be made by a graduated scale, giving the largest proportion to the most recent exporters, as these were likely to be the holders most affected by the bonus on future shipments.

The Chairman said that it appeared from what had fallen from Mr. Parker, that of the two questions before the meeting, the bonus of 18 or 20 lakhs, and the compensation to past shippers, the first was definitely settled by the resolution of Government, the second was the only one now open for discussion. The Committee had prepared a scheme, which should be produced. It would however be proper to determine first how the votes should be taken. He presumed no person ought to vote who was not one file interested in the trade—Hereupon a little discussion ensued, in which Mr. Cockerell, Mr Parker and one or two other gentlemen took part, and it was ruled by the Chairman, in concurrence with Mr. Parker, that the right of voting should not be limited to those who had signed the petition, but that all persons interested in the trade as principals or agents might give their opinions.

Mr. Braine then read the Committee's plan which comme ced by showing the impracticability of distinguishing what opium was sold and what was sold to China, and assigned that reason, and also the wishes of the principal shippers, who had been consulted upon the question, for suggesting that an equal sum per chest should be given upon all opium shipped to China before the 1st of August, which sum they conceived the ten lakhs would warrant them in fixing at 150 Rs. per chest; and that the same amount should be refunded on all opium shipped to the straits after the 1st of May, and also on all opium to be shipped from the Straits to China.

Three Resolutions to this effect having been read by Mr. Braine and the Chairman having suggested that they should be put separately, Mr Cockerell said he thought this a hasty mode of proceeding—that the Petition had never been seen to him for signature; that he knew nothing of these resolutions and required time to consider their effect. Mr Braine observed that the petition had been drawn up by himself it was necessary for him to explain that his reason for not seeing it to Mr. Cockerell was, that he considered it useless to give Mr. C having declared it was absurd to ask Government for indemnify people for bad speculations. The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried by large majorities:

Moved by James Stewart, Esq. and seconded by Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq.

1st Resolution.—That as it is admitted to be impracticable to ascertain what opium shipped to China may be actually on hand, it be proposed to Government to award 150 Rs. per chest to all shipments from January, February and March sales from 1st January to 31st July.

Moved by Mr. Lackersteen and seconded by Mr. Mc. Donald.

2nd Resolution.—That as Government states most distinctly they cannot allow any return to parties who are known to have actually sold their opium abroad as it is known that no re-remittal on hand in the Straits on the 1st June, it is proposed to give all the shippers of January, February and March sales to the Straits 150 Rs per chest on all shipments since 1st May, from parties in those who may have opium on hand on the same footing as the shippers to China.

Moved by Mr. Cragg and seconded by Mr Mackey.—

3rd Resolution.—That as it is possible some of the opium shipped to the Straits may have been transhipped from those places for China, it be proposed that any opium which it may be proved to the satisfaction of the Board has been transhipped prior to the arrival of despatches now to be sent be placed on the same footing as the ship not direct from Calcutta to China, that is, to receive 150 Rs per chest on the January, February and March sales.

That the Government be recommended to reserve Rs. 25,000 to meet said claims.

Protest applicable to the three first Resolutions moved by W. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Cockerell.

That as it is proposed to give 150 Rs. per chest on all opium shipped to China from the 1st of January to the 31st July, whether sold or not, it is fair and equitable to give the same bonus to what has been shipped to other parts, though sold like a portion of what has been sent to China.

This amendment was moved immediately after the 1st Resolution, but not pressed to a division, Mr Cockerell observing that of course it would have his support at the present meeting. A suggestion from the Chair was therefore also read, that it should be signed as a Protest, and Mr. Parker promised to send it up to Government with the resolutions.

Moved by Mr. Charles Lyall and seconded by Mr. Doe.—

4th Resolution.—That in case the sum of 10 lakhs allotted by Government after reserving a sufficiency to meet the claim referred to in the 3rd Resolution be not adequate to a refund of 150 Rs. per chest for January, February, and March sales, a rateable reduction be made from all.

Mr. Parker here observed that no notice had been given of the graduated scheme recommended by Government; upon which the following Resolution was moved by Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq. seconded by Mr. Lyall, and carried *nem. con.*

5th Resolution.—That in consequence of the above resolutions having been carried, it is deemed unnecessary to entertain the graduated scheme.

At the suggestion of Mr. Parker the following resolution was moved by James Stuart, and carried

6th Resolution.—That instead of refunds on account of past shipments being made in money the same shall be given in transferable certificates, which shall be received by the Board in payment for the opium still uncleared from the godowns, according to the amount shewn in each certificate. In the event of a certificate not being brought into the Board in payment for opium by the 30th November next, the Board will discharge the sum specified in such certificate on presentation."

Amendment moved by Mr Dearie and seconded by M. Manuk—and negatived.

"That such purchasers who have no opium now in clear be paid the amount of the refund that may be due to them in cash."

Moved by Mr. Braine, and seconded by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore—

7th Resolution.—That the return upon opium actually shipped be in all cases made to the shippers under guarantee to settle with the parties beneficially interested.—*Nem con.*

Moved by Mr. James Stewart, and seconded by Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq —and carried unanimously

8th Resolution.—That the thanks of this meeting are due to the government for their liberal consideration of the existing state of the opium market.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

The following Rules and Conditions under which Advances will be made with Shippers of Opium, passed at the January, February, March and June sales of 1837 are published for the information of Parties concerned.

1.—Shippers to China of Opium, purchased at the sales of January, February and March, 1837, at the Ship left this Port between the 1st August last, will receive at the rate of One Hundred and Fifty Company's Rupees per Chest.

2.—Upon Opium of the June sale, shipped in Vessels which left this Port before 1st August, nothing will be paid.

3.—Upon Opium of the Sales of January, February and March, 1837, shipped from this Port to any Port of the Straits or Eastern Archipelago, before the 1st May last, nothing will now be paid, but if it shall be hereafter proved by the production of Bills of Lading and other evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, that any part of this Opium has been sent on from Singapore, Malacca, or Penang to Canton, before the 1st June, 1837, then the Shippers thereof as such Port will receive the same amount of Chest, as all other Shippers of Opium of the said sales to Canton, viz. at the rate of 150 Rupees per Chest.

4.—Shippers of Opium of the sales of January, February and March, 1837, to the Settlements of Singapore, on Vessels which left this Port after the 1st May last and before the 1st August last, will receive the same amount per Chest as Shippers to China; One Hundred and Fifty Rupees on each Chest will be paid at three rates of the year 1837, but no payment will be made upon Opium of the June sale as already provided in the 2d of these Conditions.

5.—Payment of the amount per Chest as above allowed, will in every instance be made by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium to the actual shipper at the Port, or from Singapore, Penang or Malacca, as the case may be.

6.—The Board of Customs will not being satisfied as to a true shipper of any Chest or Chests, will grant an Order on the General Treasury for the amount of Rupees due on the Chest or Chests, a receipt specifying that the Party to receive the amount on behalf of Parties concerned, or Chests. The Order of the Board on the General Treasury may at the option of the holder be cancelled, or paid in satisfaction of any demand or Government.

IT IS FURTHER NOTIFIED

7.—That the Public sale price per Chest of all opium on hand at the ports of 1837 which was declared at the Port after the 31st May last, will be subject to the following Abatements.

On Opium of the January, February and March sales 150 Rupees per Chest will be remitted from the price of each chest.

On opium of the June sale 150 Rupees per Chest will be remitted from the price of such Chest.

8.—On all opium paid for but not shipped between 1st July and the 26th Instant, the amount allowed as abatement as above will be refunded to the Purchasing in this Office, the Pass or order upon the Custom-house-keeper for the delivery of such opium prior to its being returned to such Party the adjustment of the price, and the amount refunded will be notified on the Pass.

9.—On all opium paid for, and shipped between the 1st July and the 26th Instant, the amount allowed as abatement, will be refunded to the shipper and a receipt given as in the 6th Condition.

10.—On opium neither shipped or cleared before the 26th Instant, the amount allowed in abatement will be omitted from the price at the time of payment being made in full, and orders for the delivery of the opium only being taken from this Office.

IT IS FURTHER NOTIFIED.

11.—That the opium of the sale of February, 1837 remaining unpaid for on the 14th September next, will have paid on account of Government on the 1st October, the Deposits being irretrievably forfeited.

12.—That the opium of the sale of March, 1837 remaining unpaid for on the 14th October next, will be paid on Monday, the 16th October. The Deposits being previously forfeited.

13.—That the opium of the sale of June, 1837, remaining unpaid for on the 30th November next, will be paid on the 1st December. The Deposits, being previously forfeited.

By order of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, 28th August, 1837.

S. G. PALMER,
Acting Secretary.
3113

RUMOURS OF A BURMESE WAR.

RUMOUR is every hour just now in encouraging us to put that the government has serious thoughts of going to war with the Burmese. One man has seen it recorded in black and white that the Governor General is in council, and another has heard it from the highest authority; whilst a third is certain that the 'great capital' arrival of vehicles, ammunition, &c. &c.

...bird declares that the secretaries have been very busily studying the newest maps of the Burmese country and examining the gateway of documents which in any way bear upon the last unfortunate war. "Our office is literally besieged" by enquirers, and the wish, being "father to the thought," every man that wears a red coat is certain that war is inevitable. Well, "we say nothing—but this we will say," that if there is a war, it will be a very good thing for the newspapers, inasmuch that those of the subscribers who are much in arrear should get "a little" the coolard" before they have paid out. It will also be a fine thing for the *Harbora's* "poor army," and in fact, it will be a very fine thing for us by teaching Horace John and the *future*—*The Dalrette Daily, 1st September 1837.*

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

(From the Calcutta Courier, Aug. 31.)

The latest Spanish news received from Gibraltar is of a favourable for the cause of Queen Isabella. A letter of the 6th July, from a well informed Spaniard of the liberal party, mentions that Don Carlos had attacked Catalonia, had succeeded in crossing the Ebro, and was supposed to be marching upon Cornea and thence to Madrid. The court was panic struck, and was deliberating about removing to Badajos or Seville.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Bengal Harkara Extra.)

June 2. Mr. Duncombe has brought before the house the case of Colonel Bradley and Colonel Arthur, and moved for a committee of inquiry, which was refused by a majority of 47.

June 3.—The Magistrate of Derry have committed the Rev. Mr. Urquhaee a Dissenter, to prison, for maintaining in his discourse the there was no scriptural warrant for making the King head of the church.

In the house of the commons last night, in reply to Mr. Roebuck, Lord Palmerston said, that with regard to the capture of the Vixen, the communication between the governments of Russia and England had ended and the result had been that it was still in consideration of the case, ministers did not think they be justified in making any further demand upon the Russian government. The Irish Poor Law Bill was discussed in committee.

June 5.—On Saturday the store of the city was the scene of great excitement, and numerous failures were freely spoken of, but a stoppage of payment was only definitively announced on the part of three firms, all of them of great respectability and high standing, and supposed not to be mixed up in the difficulties of the times. Messrs. Reid and Grant, Oswegan and Mr. and Messrs. Schmid and Westcott.

June 6. Though the aspect of commercial affairs continues as black as ever, even yesterday passed over more quietly than was expected, only one failure having taken place, that of Messrs. Rakester & Co., and many respected firms having managed to arrange their affairs.

June 10. On the 10th, Lord William Bentinck moved for a select committee to inquire into the practicability of effecting a steam communication with India, viâ Sir J. C. Hobhouse said, that there had been area gone a matter by their vernment respecting steam communication, and if he agreed to the appointment of a committee, it should be on the understanding that it should not interfere with the East India Company's communication, through the Cape with China. Motion agreed to.

The Irish Tithe bill was read a second time in the commons by a majority of 215.

June 15.—In the house of commons yesterday, Mr. Sergeant Spankie having been heard against, and Mr. Wigram in favour of the East India Marine Officer's bill—the question was rejected by a majority of 36. The state of commerce will likely be pretty easily imagined from the report of the wall sale of New south wales wool attempted yesterday; the superior kinds which last year brought 1s 6d to 2s 0d, on the present occasion only realised 1s to 1s. 9d.

June 17.—There has been an extensive fall in Liverpool; the house of Bolton, Ogden & Co. have suspended payment. At an examination at Gloucester on the 12th Messrs. Turnbull and Ludlow passed for the Engineers, Messrs Lyons of Christie for the Artillery, and for the Infantry Messrs. Buckle, Pancraine, Layne Cavenagh, Scott, Cole, Turner, Parrato, Hamilton Shore, Lambert, Bolmeley, Trower, Cunningham, Wilkinson, Kerr, Eaton, Carter, Pare, St. Aubyn, Bedford, Hughes, Wilson, Stone Symons, Macdonald Lovely, Fraser, Munro, Vogle, Sparke, Fitzmaurice, Price, Evans, Fanning and Pollard. The committee of Trade and Navigation sits daily, Lord Ashburton is the chairman.

June 19.—Mr. Justice Maule is about to retire from the bench of the Court of common pleas in Ireland to be succeeded by Mr. Attorney General Wolfe. The earl of Granard died at Paris on the 14th. Another of the ice-bound whalers the Advice has reached Sligo; only five of the original crew of fifty-seven are alive.

June 21.—Immediately on receipt of the melancholy intelligence of his Majesty's decease, the Queen directed circulars to be issued, and a privy council was held at Kensington palace, which was attended by upwards of 150 members of all political descriptions, when orders were given for proclamations of the High and Mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. &c. to be issued in the name of our late Majesty's, which may be here of his late Majesty's consort Her Majesty then made the following declaration.—"I have very sad still duty to perform which the nation has sustained by the death of her Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility so imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my love for the public welfare, encouragement and support under every difficulty, and longer experience." (See Supplement.)

STATEMENT.

Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland, From 1st October 1836, to this date.

Date	Ships.	Destination	BLACK TEAS. Peculs	GREEN TEAS. Peculs	Total Peculs	Total Lbs.
May 14	MARY WALKER,..	Glasgow	1116	40	1156	693,600
" 29	JOHN FLEMING....	London,	1193	36	1229	737,400
" 31	JOHN DUGDALE,..	Liverpool	1707	32	1739	1,043,400
June 18	HANCOCKEN,.....	"	1147	21	1168	700,800
			5163	129	5292	3,175,200
	Quantity 1st May,		31 99	679	1778	1,066,800
			37012	808	38070	22,842,000
		BLACK TEAS. Peculs	217 670	Lbs.	13,060,200	
		GREEN TEAS. "	46,141	"	9,816,000	
		Total Peculs	263 811	Lbs.	37 841,486	

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 18th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Secretary.

PASSENGER.—Per *Edinburgh*, Mr. T. MacMicking. Per *Red Rover*, Mr. Alex. Matheson.

FAILED, or DESPATCHED.—British, *Scaleby Castle*, Morgan, for Manila. *Louisa Vantia*, Rowland. *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, *Allalewie*, Clark, for Straits and Calcutta.

PASSENGER.—Per *Ruby*, omitted in our last, Mrs. Brightman and family, Mrs. Ilbery, and Mr. Brightman.

The *Antonia Pereira*, from this arrived in the Hooghly on the 31st August.

The *Edinburgh* from Bombay brings us the June overland mail, and per *Red Rover*, from Calcutta we find that the July overland mail had likewise arrived, and the news brought by her will be found on our columns.

We hear that the *Tweed*, *Jessie Logan*, *Pottinger*, the latter 24th Aug. from Bombay, where the *Julia* was under despatch, and whence the *Lady Grant*, *Rajahstan*, and *Sir Charles Malcolm*, were to sail immediately, had arrived at Singapore. The *Emily Jane*, and *George IV.* from Bengal, and the *Sophia* from Madras had likewise arrived there on their way to China.

LATEST DATES FROM ENGLAND. 24 July via Calcutta Ost 24 Brain, 24 June via England. CALCUTTA, 24 Sept. *Red Rover*. Bengal 23 September ult. *Red Rover*. Java, 28th August. *Prince George*. MANILA, 10th September. *Forth*. Bombay, 15th August *Montrose*.

TENDERS EXPECTED.—From Bengal, *Alexander Baring*, *Ann*, *Empress*, *Glenlee*, *Hindostan*, *Lascart*, *Inglewood*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Mr. and Mrs. Cheapside*, *Europe*, *Mr. Archibald Campbell*, *Vanguard*, *Lady Hayes*, *Nottoway*, *Hannah*, *Thomas Perkins*, *Nicholson*, *Earl of Chatham*, *Isabella*, *Mr. Fairlie*, *Sultan*, *Lord Melville*, *Sarah Sherman*, *Bengal Merchant*, *Seringapatam*, *Sarah Boyd*, *Mary Ann*, *Sarah*, *Sir Charles Forbes*, *Bengal*, *Jessie*, *Jane*, *Rose*, *Invincible*, *Ann*, *Adventure*, *Jupiter*, *Shakespeare*, *Dromedary*, *Lady Montgomery*, *Hooghly*, *Mary Ann*, *Sarah Poole*, *Arab*, *Jessie*.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 19th Inst. will be sold at Public Auction at the Residence of Dr. Luiz de Pina Justice of the Peace) of the Parish of Sé and Sto. Antonio

Various Goods, being the Cargo of the Ship "San Francisco de Paula."—The Goods are at Botanic in my deposit

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. Clerk at that department, Thouse de Senna Pinto, where office is opened from 9 in the morning to 12 o'clock at noon every day, where the catalogues and rules of these Goods may be seen.

To suit purchasers, the Goods will either be put up in separate lots, or the whole of them at once to the highest bidder.

CONDITIONS.

The Purchaser is to pay one fourth part of the purchase money immediately after the sale, into the hands of Sr. Francisco Jose de Pinto, the remaining and the one remaining parts are to be paid within 30 days from the day of Sale.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Precisely.

Macao, 9th October, 1837.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the Honorable the Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 6th October 1837.

NOTICE.

Mr. DAVID KENNEDY has been admitted a Partner in our Concern from the 1st of May last.

FOX RAWSON & Co.

Canton, 22nd 18th 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, Captain John Crockett, will render their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for settlement to

C. CROCKETT,
Administratrix to the Estate of the late
CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society is requested information concerning the following Missions on hand in the Society.

JAVA'S ANGLED RAMBLES.
FRANK MAGAZINE No. 81.

NOTICE.—Mr JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will commence to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house business, and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & Co.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement of CHARLES MARKWICK and JOHN SMITH beg leave to inform their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Warehouse keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks as may be the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 31 May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventy-five lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges:

Printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 pr 1
" Lascarat reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " 1. 50.
" Pointing and folio pages. " "

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance are requested to notify the name, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In LONDON,—Messrs. FALKNER MACKILLOP GRANT & Co.
" CALCUTTA Messrs. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. J. HUNTSMAN & Co.
" MANILA,—Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of the Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 570 Tons, Captain STARR, the Fifty expected. For Freight or Passage apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "LADY NUGENT," J. FAWCETT, burthen 515 Tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837

FOR SINGAPORE PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship "LORD AUCKLAND," WILLIS Commander, will have early despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 16th October, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ARBAASEER, Capt. MACLINTYRE will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to

H & N CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY

THE Ship CHARLOTTE C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER Commander to sail from Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE,
No. 5 Foreign Hong.

FOR SALE.

GOODS of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk, Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Ivory and Lacquered ware, China ware, &c. which were shipped from Manila per "San Francisco de Paula" for Sale or Adventure and Lisbon, and are now in deposit at Botanic, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoice may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 10 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second Volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 1 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RECEIPTS, BLANK CUSTOM HOUSE ORDERS, all neatly printed and on fine paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE R. D. as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.

Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 inch thick, 9 Teak wale boards, 11 feet long and 21 inches wide.

Assorted kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HOLMAN on board, or

STANFORD & MARSH, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting house. He is well acquainted with accounts, the European law merits, and with book-keeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current Per year payable in advance..... $ 12
Per six Months..... " 7
Per three " ..... " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each, of Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British *Edinburgh*, Marshall, from Bombay, 15th August Singapore 4th September. *Red Rover*, Wright, left Saundheads on the 6th Septbr. Singapore on the 9th ditto. Visit, from Calcutta, 9th Sept.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship			600		
Fox William	British	Fraser	1164	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Red Rover	"	Yeats	1400	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager		Bombay	T. Rustomjee & C. Sapoorjee
Rockford	"	Cornish	370	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Carnatic	"	Laird	510	Bombay	"
Buckinghamshire	"	Hopkins	1163	Liverpool	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lord Auckland	"	Willis		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Rotenbuche		Penang	C. Pebbles.
Sharpe Eagle	British	Parris		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Ann	"	Griffiths	300		Jardine Matheson & Co.
Jamaica	"	Ingram		Calcutta	Daniell & Co.
George Rex	"	Reed		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Abercrombie Robinson	British	Scott		Calcutta	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jupiter*, Hall, *Antonia*, Silva, *Amelia*, Bates & Co. *Hercules*, Perry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, Jardine, Matheson & Co. *Thetis*, Lading (Am.) Munnerlyn & Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster, to D. & H. Rustomjee. *Antelope*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Carnatic	British	Clark	507	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jauncey		"	"
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	193	Manila	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons		"	Heard & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Preston & Co.
Mowbray	"	Robertson	160	"	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Macao	H. Rustomjee.
Ambassador	British	Mackenzie		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Endeavour	"	Thomas	150	Manila	Gabriel Veyssayrenc.
Robert	"	Mackinnon		"	Preston & Co.
Francis Spaniard	Ameri.	Cross		Manila	Russell & Co.
Adventure	French	Lefevd	273	"	Dent & Co.
Sir Edward Campbell	British	Brown		Bombay	Thornhill & Co.
Hercules	"	Christie	990	Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Duchess Oak	Dutch	Bake		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Theodore	Ameri.	Partington	150	Singapore	"
Favorite	French	Lavergne		Manila	Gray & Co.
Lady Grant	British	Cumberlege		Bombay	"
Emily Jane	"	Hay		Calcutta	"
Prince George	"	Hudson		Batavia	"
Sarah	"	Wade		Manila	"
Ned	Ameri.	Smith		Batavia	E. Perry & Co.
Ariel	British	Wright		Calcutta	"
Edinburgh	"	Marshall		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois, 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirds, 1 Pecul.—[illegible] Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar, 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 6. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 14th, 1837. No. 11[illegible]

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	dull.
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4½ a 6.	
,, ,, 80 ,, -	,,	10. a 12.	in demand.
,, grey - 40 ,, 36 in	,,	4½ a 6.	in demand.
,, ,, - [illegible] ,, 38 in	,,	[illegible] a 9.	in demand.
,, ,, - [illegible] ,, 38 in	,,	[illegible] a 10.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3 30.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	40 a 41	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.35 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	23 a 27.	dull.
Fine singles - - - -	,,	23 a 27.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,	23 a 27.	dull.
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	28	No demand.
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22	No demand.
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9½	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - -	,,	8.5 a 10.	
Bombay old or infr. - -	,,	8.5 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - -	,,	8.5 a 10.	
Madras - - - - - -	,,		None.
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	26.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - -	,,	7	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,	7	
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	3.50.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	3.50.	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,	3.50.	
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 6	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	190	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit - - -	100	60. a 68.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2 50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Ch.	700	Quite nominal.
,, ,, new - - -	,,	645 a 650	Nearly nominal.
Benares old - - - -	,,	740	Nominal.
,, new - - - -	,,	645 a 650	Nearly nominal.
Malwa old - - - -	,,	600 a 600	
,, new - - - -	,,	600 a 600	
Turkey - - - - -	,,	520	
RICE Bengal - - - -	Pl.	1.60 a 1.70	
,, Java - - - -	,,	1 35 a 1.45	
,, White table - - -	,,	1.65	
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - -	,,	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Ct.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 29.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3 a 3 40	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 25 -	,,	24.	Moluccas.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Ct.	6 a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	8½.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Ct.	8. a 12	
,, small fragments - -	,,	50 cts a 1½	
Assafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	1½.	
Cardemar - - - - -	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	120. a 180	Dull, large stock.
Coral large beads or pieces -	Ct.	....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Ct.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	10.	
Cutch Pegue - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 35.	
[illegible] - - - - -	,,	40 [illegible]	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	45.	
,, clarified - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 20.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 6.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 5	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	[illegible]	Little demand.
,, Maloes - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
[illegible] - - - - -	,,	40. a 30.	Limited demand.
[illegible] fish - - - -	,,	3½. a 6.	Large stock.
[illegible] Gold and Silver	Ct.	[illegible]	Large stock.
[illegible]	Pl.	8.	Dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	8.	Dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 20	In demand.
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	19 a 10	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,	7. a 10	
Sapan [illegible]			

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICES	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 19	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13½.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 4 60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.60	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80 a 6.	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	9 20 a 9.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20 a 7.30	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	21	11.50 a 12.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	14. a 14.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	24	8 50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	11.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14 50	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	7 10 a 7.20	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9 50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10 20 a 10 40	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	10 a 10.20	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	11.30 a 11 75	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	10 10 a 10.40	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 19 ,,	25	8 40 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, ,, 17 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14 50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	13. a 13 40	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16 30 a 16.50	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	30	17.60 a 17.80	
,, damasked crimson ,,	34	17 a 17.40	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16.	
Senshaws Nank. silk 29 29 ,,	40	15 a 15.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	16 a 16.40	
,, ,, ,, 19 ,,	36	17 a 17.50	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	30	8 90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.40 a 4.70	
,, ,, black - - -		4. a 4.25	
Shawls crape 1 4 [illegible]	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	According to embroidery.
,, 6-4 Satin fgd. 63 -	4	1.90	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 50 -	4	1 60	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 51	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Tl.	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,	11 a 13	Nominal.
,, ,, Fokeen - - -	,,	14	Nominal.
,, Congou Souc. k'd. - -	,,	16 a 20	Old teas.
,, ,, Bl. Lf. & Pck. Fd	,,	16 a 20	Nominal.
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	10 a 13	
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		None.
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	35 a 38	New.
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	60 a 90	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	24 a 27	None but of very low quality.
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,	16 a 22	None but of very low quality.
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		Nominal.
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	23 a 35	Nominal.
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	26 a 30	
GREEN TEAS.			Canton Tea.
,, Twankay - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	None.	10 a 11
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	None.	20
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	24 a 26	18 a 22.
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	None.	30 a 32.
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	None.	30 a 32.
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	235	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	1 5	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 92	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - -	,,	400	Nominal.
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,	320 a 335	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5 5	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pisofa - - - -	,,	5.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6 8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	10	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½ a 11	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a [illegible]	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	11 50 a 12	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9 [illegible]	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	11 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 16	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	1 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	2½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	3 a 3½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10.	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk [illegible] - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds 13 in	100.	93	
,, 2½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	75	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow ,, yds. in [illegible]	,,	75 a 80	
,, ,, ,, [illegible]	,,	65 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, [illegible]	,,	50	
,, small - - - -	,,		
,, white - - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oil Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
[illegible]			
Soy in Jars - - - - -	[illegible]	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. 4. 7. nominal
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days, ... none....	[no bills]
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..........................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight ..... 214 C. R.	nominal
E. I. Directors' Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs.	[no bills]
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6½ a 7 per Cent premium
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cubic feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.... ....
to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 40 cubic feet. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN,
FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1837.

	IN SEPTEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock [illegible]
Patna .... old				2,007	1,419,[illegible]	[illegible]
,, ... new	210	655	137,550			[illegible]
Benares ...... old				837½	575,190	12
,, ... new	70	655	45.850			[illegible]
Malwa .... old	486	505	245,430	9,344½	4,947,107	6,17[illegible]
	766		428,830	12,189	6,91,617	[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 6 months from 1st April, to 30th September 12,955 chests, value, Sp. Drs. 7,370,177.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c and Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay........	3.. 2½	Singapore	1½ 1	Hol or Hamburg ..	[illegible]
Ceylon	3.. 2½	Manila	1½ 1	Spain or Portugal..	[illegible]
Madras	3.. 2½	Malacca	1½ 1½	America U States ..	3
Calcutta	3.. 2½	Penang	1½ 1½	Chili or Peru	4
Rangoon	3.. 2½	Batavia	1½ 1½	Mexico	[illegible]
Mauritius	3.. 2½	Gt. Britain via Sg 3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1[illegible]
Australia	3.. 2½	,, direct ..	3	Lintin &c...	[illegible]
Sand. Islands	3.. 2½	France	3 2½		

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during the remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Board are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 4 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class vessel measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874356 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5008341 ,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14⅓ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen, [illegible] or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ [illegible] to $ [illegible] 2d class from $ 3300 to $ 5700; 3rd class from $ 3300 and under. The Cumshaw [illegible] Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2222. Linguist's fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inward and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Rice laden ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The stock continues small, but the demand is dull.

COTTON YARN.—Nos 22 @ 36, good quality we hear have been sold at 44 @ 45 $.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES are not so firm as before, but we have heard of no sales. CAMBLETS very dull. LONGELLS without alteration.

STRAITS PRODUCE, remains as before, there being no transactions [illegible] ed, and no further supplies.

RICE.—continues without improvement.

COTTON.—The market was rather inclined to rally in the beginning of the week, but the arrival of the Edinburgh made purchasers less eager, and since then the holders of Bengal cotton have effected sales at considerable reductions on the prices previously demanded—upwards of 2000 bales of Jalone having been sold at [illegible] 8.5. and 8. 8., and 7 @ 800 of middling Bengals at 8. 8., but [illegible] the rise in price reported by the late arrivals, some improvement may take place in the better kinds—but all must depend upon the quantity coming on. Only small sales of Bengal have been made, at very low rates.

OPIUM.—No change has taken place in the measures of the Government, and the only deliveries therefore continue to European vessels outside, which are not so brisk as they were during the last month. Malwa has consequently further declined, and with the accession of cheap Bengal Opium by the [illegible] arrived, and others no doubt close at hand, Patna and Benares cannot be supported at their present rates. The Lintin deliveries to the 8th were, Patna old—, n w 168; Benares, old 2, new 6; Malwa 37: Total 207 chests.

SUPPLIMENT TO CANTON PRESS.

14TH OCTOBER 1837.

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage that I succeed to a sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects and desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name an object of general attachment and veneration."

"Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country."

"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion, as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote to the utmost of my power the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."

The declaration is said to be from the pen of the Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty having taken and subscribed the usual oath respecting the church of Scotland, the Council broke up."

June 27.—Mr. George Wingrove Cook the counsel has published his opinion that, as Duke of Cumberland, the King of Hanover cannot be restrained from exercising his privilege as a Peer of Parliament, but he declares that by becoming an independent sovereign he is guilty of high treason in withdrawing from his allegiance.

June 28.—The Queen yesterday held a Court at Kensington-palace when the address of the house of commons was delivered, after which the Ambassadors and Ministers from Foreign courts were presented. Her Majesty subsequently knighted the Earl of Durham and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. It is rumoured that his lordship is to be Lord Chamberlain with a seat in the Cabinet.

STOCK EXCHANGE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

(From the Spectator, July 1.)

The scarcity of money has not in any degree diminished; rather indeed, the pressure during the last few days seems to have increased. This state of things is in a great degree attributable to the reluctance which the large discount brokers evince to the transaction of business. It has long been the custom for these capitalists to take large sums on loans from the Bank at low rates of interest, and reap a proportionate advantage from the employment of it by discounting the bills of traders of less known credit, at a higher rate; thus making, in effect a percentage for the guarantee they afforded to the Bank for the safe employment of its capital. The state of commercial affairs is, however, at present such, that more than one large establishment of this nature has determined to restrict itself to the employment of its own capital; and hence its discount customers are forced to seek elsewhere for that accommodation which its extensive agency in the employment of the capital of others has hitherto enabled it to afford them. A great temporary demand it therefore created for money, while this change in the mode of its employment is going on.

The following notice was yesterday issued from the Bank —

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice, that the advances in pursuance of their notice, of the 1st instant, on bills of exchange not having more than 95 days to run, will be extended to bills not having more than six months to run; and advances to be repaid on or before 16th July next, will accrue at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and not for sums not less than £1,000.

"Bank of England, 29th June 1837."

A large class of bills—namely, most of those drawn from India and China—are thus rendered available to their holders; and the accommodation which the taxation of the rule, by which no bill which had longer than three months to run was ever discounted, or take as a security by the Bank, must be a material aid to the holders of such paper. It is also expected that the measure now passing through Parliament for the further partial repeal of the Usury laws as far as regards bills of twelve months' date, will afford great assistance to the merchants generally, as henceforward a person holding bills of that date can always be sure of getting them discounted, however scarce money may be at the time; whereas, while an unrestricted rate of discount was only occasionally obtainable upon bills of three months' date, the capitalist of course employed his resources in discounting them at a high rate of interest, and as many could only be obtained on longer dated bills by an evasion of the law.

Consols have been as high as 92¾ for Account; but at that price, some heavy sales occurred; and the quotation is to day ¾ per cent. lower. Very little has however, been doing in either Foreign or English Funds.

The following items of news are gleaned from private letters.

His late Majesty has left by will £4,000 to each of his younger children, and £5,000 to Lord Munster, besides a personal property, which is expected to yield a considerable sum. The King's life is said, to have been insured for £20,000, under a policy taken out when he was Duke of Clarence.

The Company have extended the term of bills drawn against goods in their possession, by arrangement with the agents of proprietors, for six months.

The Bank of England has agreed to re-discount the accepted bills drawn upon the firms of Wigrin and Co., Thos. Wilson and Co. and Geo. Wilson and Co.

Mr. Waghorn's plan for rendering the present Steamers immediately efficient for keeping up the Steam communication between Suez and Bombay, has been adopted. The *Hugh Lindsay* is to be employed in the Red sea only, and the *Atalanta* and *Bernice* in alternate packets from Mocha to Bombay, and two more Steamers are to be sent out.

This arrangement is not to be interfered with by the Parliamentary Committee appointed to report upon the question of a comprehensive plan of communication with other parts of India.

Mr. Wedding gave notice that at the next Court he should move a resolution for discontinuing the East India Company's Agency at Canton. The Chairman stated in reply to some questions put to him, that a correspondence had been concluded between the Court of Directors and His Majesty's Government for the establishment of a monthly communication between this country Alexandria, Suez and Bombay. The Government to bear the expenses to Alexandria and one half the expences incurred between Suez and Bombay, and Government to receive the postage of all letters.

CIRCULAR.

London 3rd June 1837.

Being under the painful necessity of suspending payment, we are anxious to diminish loss and delay as much as possible, and the more so in consequence of the statement which was exhibited to the Bank of England which was as follows, viz.

Bill engagements, but since reduced	£374,700
Private Creditors	33,400
Advanced by the Bank against notes of Debtors	900,000
	£980,100
Assets, after deducting £103,800 for bad debts, and which we deem extravagant	1,392,800
	464,700
Deduct Subscribed fund	200
Our surplus capital will be	£464,700

We trust we shall in time be able to pay every one in full, and we shall therefore propose to our creditors to wind up our concern, under inspection, which we hope will meet your approbation.

(Signed) T. WIGGIN & CO.

From the London Journal 22d February.

Let us now take a glance at the cost of tea, as affected by the Government tax, reserving a more detailed examination of this item for a future time. The bungling attempt made in 1834, to adopt a *graduated* scale of duties upon tea—and which, although limited to the skies as a most just and equitable scale, charged the tea consumed by the poorer classes with a duty exceeding by 120 per cent. that charged upon the two finest descriptions of tea, or those consumed by the higher classes—has been given up as impract cable and the old system of a specific duty, or one upon quantity, and not upon value, is again restored. Assam, whatever may be their quality, now pay a duty of 2s. 1d. per pound. Now, let us see how this bears upon the several classes of the community. Bohea, which costs from 8½d to 8d. per pound, pays a duty of from 310 to 379 per cent; Congou or Hyson skin, (the tea most commonly used,) which cost from 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 6d. per pound, pay a duty averaging from 130 to 200 per cent; whilst Gunpowder and flowery Pekoe, which sell at from 2s. 8d. to 4s. per pound, are charged with a duty of from 68 to 73 per cent. only. So that, taking the average, the poor pay about twice as much as the middle classes, and nearly eight times as much as the wealthy who sip their flowery Pekoe! There is something so outrageously indecent, as well as flagitiously unjust, in such a system as this, that nothing but a long, coarse in evil legislation, and such a familiarity of the minds of men in power with vicious principle as to have got them so deeply intrenched into their nature that they are unconscious of their existence, could have given birth to it in the "reforming era" of 1836. At the very time when the whole empire was shaken from its centre to its circumference, because the Lords and the Commons differed as to the propriety of allowing the Irish people to enter on the right of cleansing and lighting their own roads, and as to the justice of alienating, at once extent and indefinite period, the paltry sum of 50,000 per year out of the Ecclesiastical funds, to the purposes of national education;—at this very time, this same reformed House of Commons, with the Reforming Government at its head, imposed upon the country a system of duties, affecting one of the most ordinary and necessary articles of human consumption, in the very way we have just pointed out! Verily, JOHN BULL is a fine gentle animal. He can be made to roar out most lustily in favour of some doubtful and contingent advantage, while he must patiently swallow his mash to some immediate and no intolerable yoke.

VALPARAISO 16TH APRIL.

War with Peru. We lament to say that the probability of a speedy termination of this affair mentioned in our last has not been verified and that to all appearances we are as distant from peaceful terms as ever. Our Government has by no means allowed up with the energy of their first measures, and that the expedition against Santa Cruz will not be ready for some weeks, it will be composed of 2000 to 3000 men, and in additiou La Fuente tathes say 1000 men, to discipline recruits he expects to obtain in Peru, to which end he has supplied himself with a large quantity of uniforms &c.; the land and sea forces will be under the orders of Gen. Blanco, who is to subject himself to the advice and counsel of La Fuente: the point of destination I do not transpired (supposed to be the province of Libertad) but if credit may be given to the accounts from Peru and Bolivia, this force is quite insufficient to the object proposed of driving Santa Cruz out of Peru, as it is generally understood that his measures give great satisfaction and that he daily becomes more popular. The friends of our government maintain on the contrary, that the Peruvians are very discontented, and alone wait the expedition to rise against their oppressor, that Gamerra is on the Frontiers of Colombia with a large body of officers waiting to join the Chilenos; that Flores of Guayaquil only requires to hear of their landing in Peru, to declare against Santa Cruz and that Bustos of Buenos Ayres has already declared war against him; to the truth of these statements we can alone give credence, but from the local difficulties of Flores and Bustos we do not see what assistance they can give Chile, though we doubt their line of politics will have a moral prejudice against the cause of Santa Cruz; he is at present on a visit to Yaimca ostensibly for the purpose of arranging some local affairs, but we have reason to think otherwise, and that though to all appearance he bears his actual situation with Chile in the most indifferent manner that, he is actually making every preparation to cope with this country, and that his force will be applied to that end in a quarter least able to resist him.

Again 1st May our correspondent writes. "We regret our inability to state anything favorable; per last vessel from Callao, we learn of three small Peruvian men of war having left that port, with hostile intentions, but their point of destination has not transpired. Preparations for the Chile expedition are now making with great activity, and by expect all to sail in 15 days."

CANTON PRESS,

14th October, 1837.

At length, after having impatiently waited for the June overland mail, a month and a half longer than last year, this has been brought by the *Edinburgh* from Bombay, and yesterday, a couple of days later, the *Red Rover*, from Calcutta has put us in possession of news to the 3d July, by that month's overland mail arrived at Bombay. We have not seen any private letters, or English papers, these having no doubt been dispatched from Bombay direct, but we give as many of the interesting news as we find transpired into the Calcutta papers. The most important of these news is the death of King William IV. in his 72d year, the eldest, as to years, of the European monarchs on the throne at the time of his death. Princess Victoria of Kent, has been proclaimed Queen.

The commercial distress, though money was still very scarce for the purposes of trade, (consols being at 92¾ @ ¼) seemed to have nearly reached it's end, and confidence was again reviving; the bank had extended it's discounts to ills at 6 months date, and the East India Company had all used the powers of bills against produce from India and China to renew them for a six months. These measures had tended towards rendering the market for produce firmer, though no improvement in prices, generally, had yet been felt.

The extracts we give as to the reduction agreed to by the Bengal government on purchases of Opium during this year, will no doubt be read with satisfaction by this community. The impossibility of purchasers of Opium clearing it, seems to have led the government to adopt this measure.

We have received a letter signed "Sebastian" on the subject of H. M. Superintendent having appointed Capt. Scott of the *Abercrombie Robinson*, his delegate, and a kind of Magistrate at Whampoa. We decline, though with some regret, the publishing of it, as not speaking with that temper we deem requisite, but most at the same time were Capt. Scott at Whampoa not to act upon a commission that received from Capt. Elliot, unless they have convinced themselves beforehand, that Capt. Elliot has powers to appoint them; if this should not be the case, they will be amenable to courts of justice in India or England for any restraint they may place the use of H. B. M. subjects under, and may be made to pay much more for it, than the gratification of yielding a momentary power, or of displaying a pedant at their masthead may be worth. In fact we apprehend that unless H. M. Superintendent shall take public what powers they are entrusted with these remain in abeyance. But, independent of the illegality of the appointment, it appears strange to us, and has, we hear, given great umbrage to most of the masters of ships at Whampoa, that just the ship, which had been notoriously in a state of mutiny quelled only by assistance being obtained from Capt. Elliot, should, not 24 hours after, be appointed the flag-ship in Whampoa reach. We understand that this was done because Capt. Scott had been an officer on board a Company's ship, and he pleased he was the senior Captain. We should like to know what the free-trade has to do with the Company's maritime service, or whether, having been employed in it, entitles a man to be placed over his fellow Captains, in spite of his having, 20 hours before, been unable to command his ship, and to be rewarded (for this apparently) by being placed in command of all the others, notwithstanding absence as we know, thereexisting a provision on mutiny.

To our correspondent, "Not a Missionary" we are much obliged for the interesting details he gives of the recent trip to Japan, as well as for the translation of the Portuguese account of the Embassy to that country. This latter is highly characteristic of the times when it was written, and reminds us throughout of the fanaticism and total disregard of truth which characterized many of the speeches of roman Christianity over those the discovery of America.

To "Medusa" we are beholden for his account of the walk round the walls of Canton.

Had we not been curtailed in space, by the news from Europe, we should have, at more length, taken notice of the correspondent of the *Moniteur Cantonais*, as to the disgraceful seizure of the long rage on the Peiho. As it is, we doubt very much the veracity of that correspondent, who says, in extenuation of the deluge at Macao, that half a pound of tobacco was taken from him at the Custom house of Bombay, which he had kept in a bag filled with old boots and shoes. Not taking into consideration the loss of favor to the tobacco in such neighborhood, what but the wish to conceal, also, contraband, could have induced a person to sniff tobacco into a discharge? Besides, as no British custom-house in India would half a pound of tobacco be taken from the owner, though that tobacco came from Brazil, or the Manilla contraband state.

The following we take from a private letter, dated London, 1st June.

"The tea market remains unaltered "from being inactive" according to the broker's circular. The Company's quarterly sale commences on the 8th inst, consisting of 4,000,000 lbs, and 53,000 packages private trade are advertised to follow. The silk market continues brisk with perhaps a trifling improvement in prices. Twelves may be quoted on 13s 6d to 14s 6d. though a little of very fine quality has sold something higher. Taysams and good quality is selling at from 11s 6d to 12s 6d and 13s has been reached for a little very fine."

Passage boats.—It is some time now that the communication between Macao, the outside ships lying, and Canton has been very irregular, owing in part to the prohibition by the Chinese of the boats anchoring, as before, in front of the Factories, they have since been suffered to anchor somewhere near the French fort, but this being attended with inconvenience to passengers, these mostly preferred going, though at greater expense, by Chinese built hoop boats, and the profits of the passage boats became consequently so much curtailed that one of the owners of them, discontinued to run his large boats for this reason chiefly; but also from an apprehension, that, as other boats similar to his, were accused of smuggling, the safety of his own might be endangered should the Chinese find this out when possibly all the boats might indiscriminately be seized by the Chinese. Mr. Edwards, the owner of these boats, to be relieved of his scruples, applied to the Chamber of Commerce, who stated it as their opinion that, in case of smuggling being detected only the boats guilty of smuggling would be seized, but that if Mr. Edwards would give his guarantee that he would not allow smuggling in his boats, they would use their influence with the Chinese to allow the boats to anchor in front of the Factories as before. Mr. Edwards has now agreed with his colleagues to sign a bond giving security that no smuggling shall be allowed, and promising that on the first of next month he will have in readiness one of five boats to run between this and Macao, which number, it is supposed, will be sufficient to allow of one boat being daily despatched both from Macao and Canton, Sundays excepted.

This being an enterprize on the part of Mr. Edwards which not only promises to be of great use to the public, but requiring also considerable outlay of capital, we sincerely hope that this spirited effort will meet from the public with all the patronage and support it so well deserves, and that as regards letters as passengers the preference will be given to this line of boats, which seldom usually are the receipts for them, over others whose promises are understood to be more manifold.

Canton Literary Examination. This great and truly beneficial institution, by means of which the highest honors and most appetizing offices are rendered attainable to the lowest in the land, closed its labors on Friday last; but at too late an hour for us to notice it in our last paper.

We will not provoke a comparison, which would evidently be so much to our disadvantage, with the Canton Repository by attempting to do what has already been done in so able a manner by that elaborate periodical. We shall content ourselves with merely noticing the result of the present year's examination; and trust that our remarks will not be found misplaced, nor *detrop.*

The excitement which has prevailed for some time past among the literati of Canton was at its height last Friday when the result of the examination above was made public. At about 31 p. m. the firing of 9 guns announced to thousands of anxious and expectant scholars that their doom was fixed. Loud and frequent were the calls for the printed lists of the successful candidates, and the *Gun-fin*, Chiefs, were hunted about the premises, as old as high prices, their century to learn their fate, endeavoring, not only the scholars themselves, but their relations and friends. Hundreds of congratulations were made, and happy was the father who entered his name on the list; still more happy that one whose name was not inscribed, who receives the congratulations of hundreds of a admiring friends as they pass by, as if you the new Kew-jin is now a fixed object of their veneration.

On Tuesday the envied seventy-one partook of a splendid banquet, provided for them at the Examiner's rest, at the Foo-tay's Office. To-night the assembled at most month they will all set out for Pekin, where they will undergo another examination, after successful candidates at which obtain the degree of Jin-lin and become eligible to hold office under government.

We have obtained copies of some of the successful essays, translations of which we may probably publish ere long before our readers. At present we shall content ourselves with giving the themes on which said essays were written. They are taken extracts from the "*Four Books.*"

1st. Confucius enquired of his Son Pheyu "Have you yet read the Chuen-tsiu and Chuen-tsiu?"

2nd. Superiors must not examine their inferiors in their inferiors disrespect their superiors.

3rd. First learn to compose your dwelling and then begin to sow your seed?

DIED.

At Bankinquan, Capt. John Bussey of the Bengal Artillery, in which service he has long held a distinguished rank for his zeal and ardour in the discharge of his duties, and the gallantry which he displayed on many occasions, has endeared him to the affections of his brother officers and to the public. In Capt. Bussey, the service has lost a most valuable and brave officer, and the family a kind husband and affectionate parent.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d No. 7. [illegible] CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 21st, 1837. No. 111.

Ac[illegible] OF THE [illegible] OF THE MIOU-TSE. [illegible]ranslated from "Mémoires concernant les Chinois, par les Missionaires de Pekin"

(Continued from our last.)

S[illegible]eng, who meanwhile had approached the Ch[illegible] by a circuitous route attacked their flank as [illegible] were marching upon the town, and broke it [illegible] the passage, but he [illegible] not succeed [illegible] up to 10 days after, during which [illegible] the troops, who had already entered the [illegible] from hunger. After this victory, the [illegible] Emperor the sma[illegible] flag; this in China is a sign that a war is abou[illegible] be ended.

T[illegible] Emperor expected to receive the large flag whic[illegible] taken [illegible] the enemy having been totally destr[illegible]d and the King taken prisoner. He insiste[illegible] again on this, and more strongly than before. Of [illegible] to 12,000 men composing the army of the two Kings at the commencement of the war, hardly 500 remained, and these were shut up in Karai. After [illegible] had held out in this fort about two [illegible] three months, they well saw that the fort must [illegible] taken; a general council was held, where it was [illegible]ed to lay mines, and that they would all p[illegible] under the ruins together with the [illegible]ing [illegible]emy. The queen mother was terrified at this [illegible]lution; she spoke of surrendering at discretion, [illegible]rself, her son the King's brother, and a youn[illegible] princess of about 18 years old. Akwee knowing t[illegible] the Emperor was very desirous to have the whole family in his power, gave them some hope. Surven[illegible] and his General in chief wavered for a long time [illegible]at all their resources being cut off, they at lengt[illegible] followed the Queen-mother's advice. Karai was surrendered, and Akwee became master of the King's person, and of all that remained of the Mioutse [illegible]on. Nothing more fortunate could have happe[illegible] to him; the large red flag was despatched without loss of time, and arrived at Peking at the end of [illegible] of 1776; the Emperor was just returning from his father, Yung-ching's, grave.

An order was given to all the kings, counts, and other grandees of the empire to meet his majesty to congratulate him; we walked immediately after the six famous tribunals. The Emperor passed by, mounted on his large white horse. His prosperity had not changed his mien of kindness and affability, which he knows so well to assume when he likes. Whilst expecting the unfortunate Surveng, who was on his way, the Emperor visited the Province of Shan-tung, where the rebel Kwang-luen had caused so many disorders the year before. Surveng had arrived, and was well entertained. He however once or twice conceived mistrust and [illegible] so afflicted that his health suffered; then the attentions for him were doubled, and he began to flatter himself with better hopes.

The emperor returned from Shan-tung on the 11th J[illegible] 1776; and we had again the good fortune to see him pass about 11 miles from Peking. He did not enter the city. He remained in a kind of park belonging to him, situated about one league south of Peking, measuring eight or ten leagues in circumference. There he remained the 19th. On the 13th, accompanied by all that are great and noble in the empire, he went to meet his victorious general. The fa[illegible] eight sovereigns, dependent on the emperor, [illegible] to have been present but it being impractic[illegible] to give them timely notice, they had to go to [illegible] to congratulate the emperor, where he was [illegible] and exercising his soldiers.

The [illegible]ception of a victorious general in China is one of [illegible] most imposing ceremonies that can be imagined. It is about 90 years since father Amiot gave [illegible]ailed description of it; I shall therefore only [illegible] a few words. To add to the dignity of general [illegible]kwee, on appearing at this ceremony, the emperor had created him count of the empire, and membe[illegible] of the Imperial family; moreover adorned his pe[illegible] with ornaments which only the emperor is allo[illegible] to wear. One month before his arrival the tri[illegible] of ministers had ordered that the roads from [illegible] miles of the spot of his reception should be pre[illegible]d with yellow earth as for the emperor himself. The spot assigned by the tribunal of rites was eig[illegible] leagues from Peking, at a short distance from a [illegible]ntry palace the emperor has built at Wang-[illegible]-chung.

The [illegible]ues to this palace were magnificent [illegible] adorned [illegible] would require a volume to describe the artificia[illegible] fountains, the rivers that had been turned from th[illegible] course, the walks, halls and many building[illegible] which had been erected; we saw here on a large [illegible] what is so much admired in the Wang-cheou [illegible] the Emperor and Empress, that is the celebra[illegible] of the 50th, 60th, 70th and 80th year of their [illegible]

The [illegible]peror appeared in robes of state; he walked [illegible]gh a double row of mandarins as far as the spo[illegible] where the reception was to take place. There, [illegible] collected the princes of the blood royal, the kin[illegible] counts, ministers, and great mandarins, with [illegible] tribunals of the Empire, and a considerable detachment of each of the eight banners. No missi[illegible]ry was present owing to the first ceremony that was to take place.

The General Akwee, at the head of the elite of his victo[illegible] troops, advanced from the other side; as soon as he arrived near the two red pillars, he dismounted from on horseback. The President of the tribunal of rites invited the Emperor to mount a small elevated platform, on the right and left of which were displayed a number of banners and standards; he remained there a moment, the great music of the Empire began, and in an interval of silence, a mandarin of the tribunal of rites cried; "Prostrate yourselves!" Immediately, the Emperor, the General and his officers, the great mandarins, all fell on their knees, and touched the ground ninetimes with their foreheads to adore heaven, and give thanks for the victory.

This over, the master of ceremonies approached the Emperor, and requested him to descend into a large hall, where a throne had been erected for him. Akwee and his officers prostrated themselves before him and touched the ground with their foreheads. The Emperor rose from his seat, and, according to ancient usage, approached the General, and embraced him, which he did with so much feeling that the whole assembly was moved; he then said to Akwee; "Thouart fatigued, come, and repose"; he made him sit down next to him, an unheard of favor in China. The officers were placed in blue tents; tea was served, and 100 eunuchs accompanied by the grand music, sung the chaunt of victory, a species of ancient hymn, now about 40 0 years old. I have heard it said, that a new one had been made for this occasion. The President of the tribunal of rites then rose, and said to the Emperor "[illegible] ended".

The Emperor got into his chair, and went on the same day to Peking to be present at another splendid ceremony; this is called S[illegible]-[illegible]; it consists in receiving the prisoners of war, and in deciding their fate.

On this occasion again all that is noble and great in the empire is assembled. This ceremony takes place in the third Palace court, ending towards the north by the gate called Uh-men. The emperor is on a throne placed in a balcony on a terrace of 25 feet high, and surmounted by a building of about 50 feet high; on the emperor's side are the great officers of the crown; below, the princes, kings, counts, and great mandarins; all along this immense court, along the whole of which the eye cannot reach, are displayed in two parallel lines, from east to west, all the insignia of the empire; banners, standards, pikes, maces, clubs, dragons, instruments, symbolic figures, in immense profusion; the porters are dressed in red silk embroidered with gold; then comes a second line formed by the tribunal; the third is composed of the elephant guards, in war-costume.

(To be continued.)

TO THE STEAM SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

GENTLEMEN.—At length we have obtained our long looked, for, and anxious object; by this opportunity, despatches came to the India Governments, announcing that Steam Navigation between you and your native homes is to be consummated forthwith; Sir J[illegible] H[illegible]house and Sir James Carnac in connection with your late enlightened Governor General Lord William B[illegible]tinck obtained this boon to India by which benefits and improvements upon a vast and comprehensive scale will be sure to flow in to every interest and to every channel connected with the moral, domestic, commercial and political ties which ought long ago to have been working its course for the national prosperity of our country, in India.

For myself, I am rewarded by having lived to see our object put in motion by our authorities. I hope that ere 3 years are expired, Steam Navigation will go between Suez and all the Ports of India, to the approval of the India Governments and its Communities. The above influential Individuals consulted me on my arrival in England on the 20th April last, what was best to be done, I replied; place the Hugh Lindsey to go between Suez and Mocha, the Atalanta and Berenice between Mocha and Bombay, thereby beginning to do as much as you can with the means you now have in India. Let Maudsley build an iron Tug Steamer of 60 horse power, 80 feet long 20 broad and an iron lat 120 feet long 20 broad for the Nile, both to draw 26 inches water, send all the coals for Suez to me at Alexandria, thereby shewing the people of India and England that you are in earnest; with respect to the comprehensive plan, leave that to be digested by a Committee of the House of Commons; suffice it to say all this has been ordered, and I have been appointed Deputy Agent in Egypt to the Honorable East India Company to do the needful regarding the transport of Coals, &c. &c. &c. The appointment of Agent to the Honorable East India Company in this country has from its commencement been attached to H. M.'s functionary in Egypt and I will endeavour to act for the good of the common object.

At present Madras and Calcutta will be only benefited in their Letters and it will be for Lord Auckland to suggest to the Court of Directors an immediate improvement of my plan, by placing either the Atalanta or Berenice between Calcutta and Mocha, and the other between Bombay and Mocha instead of both from Bombay to Mocha. I was assured at the East India House a day before leaving England that the keel of a large Steamer for the Bengal side would be laid down immediately, and in truth I can assure India that the comprehensive plan will be all they want, its outline to my view is three Steamers of 800 tons each on the Red Sea, 2 going as often as possible between Suez and Mocha, and the other lying in ordinary at [illegible] of a break down in the Red Sea, 6 more Steamers 850 tons each, to be placed between Mocha, Bombay, Trincomalee, Madras and Calcutta. The Depots from England being at the above places and at Socotra. The Admiral in India to manage the whole and assisting it all in his power with his fleet. In due course H. M.'s Government and the East India Company will do as much as above stated.

If there be any weight in my solicitations to the Steam Committees and all other individuals in India, I goes to beg of them not to doubt the plans H. M.'s Government and the Company will systematically carry into operation with the least possible delay.

Having thus given a brief outline of what is now to be done, as well as what will in all probability follow between Suez and India. I now ask your attention to fancy yourselves at Alexandria, when you find Steamers belonging to Governments of England, France, and Austria, &c. going from that Port and there is not one single spot on the Continent that you cannot go to, in those Vessels, my own opinion is, that in peace nothing can be better for you than this and you no longer have to cross the Bay of Biscay on your way to England except by your own choice; the French Government Steamers even carry Horses, Carriages and dogs; all your little luxuries you may bring with you and take with you; your children and bathes will not be any incumbrance on this route, and I plainly state my opinion that all the energies of H. M.'s Government and the East India Company ought to be concentrated on your side altogether, for little appears to me to be wanting. On the other hand, with respect to parcels and valuable merchandise &c. all these and every thing else are sure of getting safe to their destination, through my agency, which I am happy to say is branching off thro' the eminent house of De Lisle in Paris to all the Capital cities of Europe. If my duties will permit me to come to India four months hence I will come, they will take me to Mocha on the receipt of an answer to a letter sent yesterday to the Court of Directors in which I strongly deprecated the Native Agents as utterly useless; I have solicited English Agents to be appointed immediately in their stead with the appellation and power of Vice Consuls, strengthened by Mahomed Ali's positive orders to Governors of each place, to respect and assist them. Mails have been detained even of late at a certain place in the Red Sea, where I have been written to, they were gone, and as I cannot be every where, English Agents are indispensably necessary and they must be appointed. I have [illegible] moreover in my evidence before Lord William Bentinck, Chairman, and to the Steam Committee of the House of Commons, now sitting three days a week, that the Military resident of the Honorable East India Company of Mocha, is also requisite at Mocha, and I have every reason to believe that a Military resident will soon be replaced there, for the double purpose of protecting and aiding the native ships in the Red Sea and also by his presence and authority give considerable weight between Mocha and the Presidencies of India, thus India will have no longer to calculate between Suez and the three Presidencies but only between the Presidencies and Mocha. I see no obstacle, no difficulties whatever, in this selfsame Steam intercourse, the energetic and talented Secretary of the Bengal Steam Committee has only to be with me 3 hours, the information that he and his Committee require is forthcoming. Mails will pass between Alexandria and London in 17 days, sometimes less, while Messengers belonging to the Establishment take the confidential despatches of India in one day less, and this is the system that I perfectly organized during my late trip from London in the capacity of first messenger. These despatches will never have a chance of meeting the eye of any foreign Espionage. This and other matters relative to quarantine on parcels or valuable goods I am also arranging, and Mr. Greenlaw may be assured that I read every thing from his pen in print bearing his name.

Unanimity between the Presidencies of India is now the grand desideratum.—I have been taunted for advocating the Calcutta, then the Madras, and then the Bombay line, in truth, I have done all this according to circumstances, by this I have acted for the general benefit in working and twisting out a part of the object, knowing that if I only could get a part of it to any one Presidency, the whole would follow in time upon the comprehensive principle afterwards. Respecting an English Line, between Alexandria and London, my opinion is, that very few Passengers will ever consent to go 1700 miles extra to England, a portion of which being through the Bay of Biscay, when they can go now to any place on the Continent on their way to London, in all, H. M.'s Steam Vessels from Alexandria to Falmouth are quite useless as to despatch, because we now get letters via Marseilles and Paris in 6 days less than they can do the distance from London.

I invite you all to come by this route, bringing with you whatever you wish, writing and remitting me beforehand with a cover to face the outlay if you want Boats, Servants, Tents, no matter what; doing this is no trouble to me, my establishment increases, and with it improvement progresses also. It is no matter where I am, all this is as well done by my Agents, when I am absent, and every thing can be obtained through me in Cairo from a Bottle of good Hodgson or Elliot, to an Arab Horse with a Lady's side saddle. I hope in 18 months hence that a wheeled machine will convey passengers to the Steamer from Cairo to Suez; in fact, more than this will go on progressively; Invalids are particularly invited; to them Egypt combines economy and a good climate.

Having thus briefly and with all sincerity of explanation that is in my power, detailed to you what is really going on, I can only conclude by assuring you that I will endeavour to keep and cultivate the approbation of each Indian Steam Committee, and indeed every private member of the Indian community; and it is the proudest gratification of my life to have had the honor to receive a plate from twenty of the most influential members of the London East India and China Association to the value of one hundred guineas for what they are pleased to call my "eminent services" in hastening the Steam Communication between England and India, to be assured that, to an active disposition like mine, rewards like these confer more real estimation to my feelings than wealth or title can ever give.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your truly faithful servant,
JNO. WAGHORN.

CAIRO, 23d July, 1837.

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday, Evening.

There is a general impression that the accounts from Liverpool are favourable, because they do not state the occurrence of any new failures of note, in consequence of the stoppage of the American houses in London. There has been one explanation of this, however, given to-day, which would alter that impression, which is, that most of the houses within the range of that connexion have already been brought down through these and other involvements of their own with the New York merchants. There can be no doubt that the trade of Liverpool is in a state of paralysis, which renders it much less sensible than it would otherwise be of any new shock from without. From the manufacturing districts the tenour of the accounts is that business is exceedingly crippled, and that the great reduction in the price of the raw material is, from the large stocks on hand, equivalent to a similar amount of bad debt. In most instances the work done is on a reduced scale. There was no want of orders from America, but as the only mode of payment for them was by bills upon the American houses in London, they would not of course be executed until a better state of credit has arisen.

In London no more failures have occurred to-day. Of those mentioned on Saturday, some have turned out to be incorrect, and the present loss and suffering is shown, therefore, to lie, so far as the city is concerned within the range of the securities of the American houses, who, with the Bank, will now make up nearly the sum-total of the London creditors. What the prospect of liquidation is, on the part of those great firms, no man can venture to speak with much certainty, but the accounts exhibited to their creditors show at present a very large surplus after all claims are satisfied. The concerns of these merchants have so much of public interest attached to them, that the estimates presented of their situation will no doubt be generally acceptable. Annexed is a transcript of them, as taken on the 15th of May last, not by the partners themselves, but by inspectors chosen by the Bank, and submitted to the directors as the basis on which further advances were to be made;—

THOMAS WILSON AND CO.

Bills payable in June	£585 [illegible]	
July	159,[illegible]	
		£744,[illegible]
Ditto August to December		1[illegible]
		[illegible]
Private creditors not on acceptances		1[illegible]
Bank advances uncovered at June 1		[illegible]
		£1,[illegible]

ASSETS.

1.

Debtors' accounts covered or available:—		
Partners' private assets	£[illegible]	
Available property in England and upon the Continent	312,[illegible]	
Securities in America	333,1[illegible]	
Bank accounts to be covered	86,1[illegible]	
Bills of lading to be received against acceptances of foreign bills	331,[illegible]	
	1,[illegible],700	
Deduct received since May 15	1[illegible]	
	£1,[illegible],700	

2.

Debtors' accounts uncovered.—		
Exchange accounts	3[illegible],700	
Dry goods accounts	3[illegible]	
Commission 25,000l. and interest 50,000l. to June 30	75,000	
	£2,[illegible]	
Deduct for estimated loss on suspended accounts	1[illegible]	
		£1,[illegible]
Balance to meet private loan of [illegible] and capital		6[illegible]

MESSRS. T. WIGGIN AND CO.

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable in June	£[illegible]	
July	176,[illegible]	
		£[illegible],100
Ditto August to December		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Private creditors		33,[illegible]
Advance per Bank on notes		[illegible]
		£[illegible],100

ASSETS.

1.

Debtors' accounts covered or available:—		
Cash and bills, May 15	£[illegible]	
Securities negotiable in America	1[illegible]	
Bills of lading to be received against acceptances of foreign bills	[illegible]	
	£[illegible]	

2.

Debtors' accounts uncovered.—		
Manufactures, shipped to America	1,1[illegible]	
	1,[illegible]	
Received from above since May 15	27,[illegible]	
		£1,[illegible]
		[illegible]
Deduction for estimated loss by suspended accounts 20[illegible]		[illegible]
Balance to meet private loan of [illegible] and capital		£[illegible]

WILDES AND CO.

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable in June	£[illegible]	
July	11[illegible]	
		£[illegible]
Ditto August to December		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Private creditors		[illegible]
Bank uncovered advance at the 1st of June		[illegible]
		£[illegible]

ASSETS.

1.

Debtors' accounts covered or available:—		
Bank accounts to be provided for	£[illegible]	
Collateral securities in America	[illegible]	
Ditto estimated to have been received	[illegible]	
Bills of lading to be received to cover acceptances of foreign bills	[illegible]	
	6[illegible]	

2.

Debtors' accounts uncovered:—		
For Manufactures, &c., shipped to America	[illegible]	
	1,[illegible]	
Deduction for estimated loss on suspended accounts the major part of which are secured, [illegible]	[illegible]	
		£1,[illegible]
Balance to meet private loans of 312,000l. and capital.		£[illegible]

We are also enabled to present the annexed particulars of an inquiry, by the principal creditors, into the affairs of Messrs. T. Wilson and Co.

"At a meeting of the creditors of the firm of Thomas Wilson and Co., held at their counting-house the 5th day of June, 1837.

"Present:—Charles Mills, Esq; John Cockerell, Esq.' Thomas Barow, Esq.; Joshua Bates, Esq.; Christopher Murrieta, Esq.; John Irving, Esq., jun.; Denis Samuel, Esq.; ——Kraentler, Esq; Alexander Gordon, Esq.; A. W Roberts, Esq.; George C. Glyn, Esq; Jones, Loyd, and Co; Samuel Gurney, Esq.; Henry Porcher Esq; William Thompson, Esq; Gideon Colquhoun, Esq.; John Cryder, Esq.

"Joshua Bates, Esq. in the chair.

"The statement of the concerns of the house was laid before the meeting.

"This statement had been *fully* and carefully investigated by Mr. Bates and committee of the Bank of England, and Mr. Bates stated to the meeting, that in forming this statement the parties had directed their attention to the property of the house in existence and capable to be realized.

"The following resolutions were severally moved and unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, it will be for the interest of the creditors that the partners in the firm of Thomas Wilson and Co. should proceed to realize the property as quickly as practicable, and that a payment may be made to the creditors at a very early period.

"That the bill-holders be recommended to present and protest their bills in the usual way, and to send on their protests, and take such steps as will secure their recourse on other parties to the bills, but to retain their bills in this country for the present until time is afforded to see what effect will be produced by the presence of Mr. Melvil Wilson in the United States, and the measures which may be adopted there.

"That from the accounts laid before this meeting, it appears that if time be afforded and proper measures adopted in the liquidation of the concerns of the house, that there is property to meet all claims on the house, and to leave a considerable surplus.

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the liquidation of the concerns of the house should be confided to the partners, under the inspection *of four of* the creditors, and that a properdeed be prepared for the signature of the creditors, containing the provisions usually introduced into deeds of a similar nature.

"That John Horsley Palmer, Esq., Joshua Bates, Esq., George Carr Glyn, Esq., and John Cryder, Esq., should be requested to become inspectors, and that in the mean time they undertake that duty and afford their advice and assistance to the partners.

"That a copy of the statement submitted to the meeting, and of these resolutions, be transmitted to the creditors, as far as they are known, and to such parties in the country as are likely to have the means of making the same known to the billholders.

"That this meeting adjourn to the 19th day of June inst., when all parties having claims on the house are earnestly requested to attend. "JOSHUA BATES, Chairman."

Little was done in the English funds to day, but prices have improved, and the market is firmer. In Consols the advance is about ⅛ per cent., the last quotation for the July account being 91. Exchequer bills and India bonds were not in so much demand as on Saturday, and after having been quoted 35s. to 37s., they left off at 34s. to 36s. premium. Bank stock at 204.

The Foreign Stock-market was also rather better the transactions, though not of large amount, being at advanced prices. Spanish Active improved a shade, closing at 21⅛ to 22⅛. Portuguese 5 per Cents. got up ½ per cent., leaving off at 42¾ to 43¼; and 3 per cents., 27¼ to 28¼. Colombian rallied, a little, being done at 21 to ½. Dutch 2½ per cents., 53 to ⅛. United States Bank Bills were at 92¼ to 93¼.

The Share-market was very heavy. Among the day's quotations were Birmingham, 36s. to 38s premium; Greenwich, 6¼ to 6 discount.—*Times 6th June*

COURT OF JUSTICE IN CHINA.

27th June 1837.

Abstract of a Bill to authorise the establishing a Court or Courts with Criminal and admiralty and Civil Jurisdiction in China.

1. Whereas it is expedient with a view to the preservation of good order among Her Majesty's subjects trading or resorting to the dominions of the Emperor of China, and for the purpose of promoting the amicable intercourse between such subjects of Her Majesty and the subjects of the Emperor of China, and for the prevention of disputes by which such intercourse might be interrupted, that a British Court or Courts be established in the said dominions with the advice and consent of the Queen's most excellent Majesty in the Lords and Commons, in this present Parliament, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by any commission or order in Council under Her Royal Seal. Manual to establish such Court or Courts of Justice within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, for the trial of all offences committed by Her Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and also for the deciding of all civil cases which shall be brought before such Court or Courts on any subject relating to trade or commerce arising within the jurisdiction of such Courts with right of appeal, either to Her Majesty in Council or to any of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Justice in the East Indies, as Her Majesty may be pleased by any order in Council to appoint; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to appoint a judge or judges and proper officers for such Courts, and to establish forms of proceeding in all matters Criminal and Civil coming under the cognizance of such Courts; and also by any order in Council, either by reference to the provisions of any act now in force for administering justice in the East Indies or otherwise, to make any rules and restrictions concerning the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects being within the jurisdiction of such Courts and concerning the exercise of such jurisdiction, with a view to the enforcing such rules and restrictions; and it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty by any order in Council to authorise the sending out of the jurisdiction of the said Courts, any person who shall be duly convicted of having wilfully violated any of such rules or restrictions; and it shall also be lawful for Her Majesty by any order in Council to impose penalties and imprisonment for any breach of any such rules or restrictions, with reference to any offences triable by such Courts; which penalties and imprisonment shall be enforced in such manner as in the said order in Council shall be specified; and all such orders in Council shall have the full force and effect of laws, in the same manner as if they were enacted in and made part of this act.

2. And whereas cases may arise within the jurisdiction of the said Courts, wherein the interposition of such Courts may be required by the subjects of foreign powers trading to the said dominions, or by the subjects of the Emperor of China, in the determination of differences or disputes between such persons and British subjects. Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any order in Council, to make and issue in the same manner as aforesaid directions and regulations for the guidance of such Courts in such cases.

3. Provided always, and be it enacted, that every order in Council issued by the authority of this act shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not be binding and effectual until six months after it shall have been so laid before both Houses of Parliament.

4. And whereas by an act passed in the third and fourth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth's reign intituled "an act to regulate the trade to China and India" authority was given to appoint Superintendants of trade to China: and whereas it is expedient to authorise the appointment of other officers: Be it therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by any commission or warrant under Her Royal Sign manual, countersigned by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of state for the time being, to appoint instead of or in addition to superintendents as aforesaid, and for the same purposes, a Consul General, Consul and Vice Consul, or officers not exceeding three in number, under any other designation which Her Majesty may deem expedient, and with such powers and authorities as to Her Majesty may seem meet.

5. And be it further enacted, that all the provisions of the aforesaid act which relate to such superintendents as aforesaid shall be equally applicable to every such Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul or other officers appointed in pursuance of this act; and all acts, matters and things done by any such Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul or other officers, shall be of equal validity and effect as if done by such superintendents as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, that if any suit or action shall be brought against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, or in pursuance of any orders or regulations made by virtue thereof, then and in every such case such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after the fact was committed and not afterwards, except when the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts having Civil jurisdiction, and then within six months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such Court; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the country or place where the cause of acting shall have arisen, and not elsewhere, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering answers to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any justice of the peace for acts done in the execution of his office, by an act passed in the twenty fourth year of the reign of King George the second intituled "an act for the rendering justices of the peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting in obedience to the warrants," and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any such action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any cases of law.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Sir.—Quietly ensconced to night, in our ample armchair, enjoying the soothing fragrance of the Manila weed, so favourable to calm contemplation, let us ruminate a while on the past, let us muse for a time on the present; and instead of gazing with grim anticipation on the future, let us rather rear a Chateau en Espagne, though the shadowless vision should vanish next moment, in the smoke of our cigars.

It is your conviction, that my letter to His Honour, the head of the Whampoa magistracy, was not written with the requisite temper. I humbly think, however, that both the spirit and temper which characterized that epistle, were perfectly consonant with the nature of the subject. If men, driven by an inordinate thirst after distinction, and dazzled by the prospect of power, rashly venture forth in the character of public individuals, and undertake duties for which they have evinced themselves unqualified, they must not stand aghast if the issue prove unsuccessful, nor stare with amazement if their pretensions to public honours, are made the subject of scrutiny. When they enter upon a public station, and become, what is called "public characters;" in this capacity they virtually present themselves at the bar of the popular tribunal, and offer themselves to be judged of by the public.

In dealing with a question like the present one, however, some are apt to take alarm at what they think are *personalities*; their minds lose all power of abstraction; they cannot disentangle the public actions, from the *private character*, of the individual, whose measures may happen to form the subject of examination; and as constantly as the laws of nature, they associate the two, and fancy that, in the observations made on him in his public capacity, they discover something levelled at him in his private life. I beg to say to such, that their fear is founded on misapprehension. The unfortunate Admiral Byng, and General Whitelocke were I doubt not worthy individuals in domestic life; yet the former was shot for, what was perhaps, an error in judgment, and the latter cashiered, being declared "totally unfit and unworthy to serve his majesty in any military capacity." These men might have adorned well a private station in society, and passed through life unscathed and honoured; but the province they entered was a public one—in that they were to stand or fall in public estimation—; the one fell, and the other passed on in a state of soft, easy, simple disgrace! Yet, in talking of them and their measures, it were preposterous in any one to say we are *personal*, in discussing their merits as public functionaries. Bearing in mind this principle, my last letter was a *true* and faithful outline—a brief history of the discordant origin of the Commodoreship, from the rise of the mutiny in the "Abercrombie Robinson," to the hoisting of the Pendant—a *kind of sero comedy*, comprising in its action, a period of nine days! "Temper," Sir! Never was I in better humour, or higher spirits in my life than during the above mentioned nine "*glorious days*" that then rolled over our head, gaily filling up with mirthful pleasantry, another brief space in this our mortal journey! and never was mortal temper more placid than ours as when with "grey goose quill" we sat down to chronicle the hardy and daring events of those days. Hoary headed Time, that mighty revealer of secrets, has passed on; and now have we seen *confirmed* what even the most credulous heart would not have dared to imagine. We have seen Capt. Scott, who could not quell a mutiny in his ship without assistance from others, issuing his orders, as Commodore of the British shipping in Whampoa Reach, by virtue of a kind of Commission he has received to that effect from H. M. Superintendent.

And what led Capt. Elliot to confer this honour on Capt. Scott beyond all other commanders? I leave the conjecture to be solved by others, for I cannot pretend to divine the reason of this preference. The astonishment, in the minds of thinking people at his choice, becomes threefold, when they are told that a mutiny occurred on board of Capt. Scott's ship the Abercrombie Robinson, on Saturday the 23d ultimo which lasted till the following monday, when Capt. Elliot went down, at Capt. Scotts solicitation to still the tumult; and on this transaction followed the installation of Capt. Scott to the magistro-commodoreship! Come, then, Mr. Editor! let us bury the war-hatchet; let us smoke the pipe of peace together, and talk of the puissance of mighty magistrates! I do not stop at present to question the power of H. M. Superintendent, to delegate, either part, or whole of his authority to whom he pleases; I will not wait to enquire why he did not punish the five ringleaders of the mutiny; or, upon what principle he selected Capt. Scott as his representative; but the view I take of the subject is, that it seems not the most politic proceeding in the world to vest a Captain with authority over other ships, who has given such unquestionable evidence of his powerlessness to rule his own.

Turning to Capt. Scott, I would say that, the indecent haste—the feverish eagerness with which he grasped at this shadow of superior power, must have astonished even his most intimate friends; for to see a *free* trader in a state of dogged, sullen mutiny on one day, and the commodore's pendant officially flying at her masthead a week afterwards, is an event of somewhat rare occurrence. To say the least of it, it was an act of unthinking rashness on his part to undertake the office, thus held out to him, when we consider that the very circumstance of his ship's crew having arrived at that state of mutiny, which he was unable to quell, without external assistance, was that which led the way to his being elevated to, what may ere long prove to be, the very ghost of a Magistro-commodoreship!

I remain,—Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
SEBASTIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Valour and skill with rare humanity combined,
Proclaim the virtues of a dauntless mind.

Canton October 21d 1837.

Mr. Editor,—On this, the thirty second anniversary of a great and glorious day, when courage and generosity went hand in hand; when humanity was a predominant feature and pervaded the minds of both victor and vanquished, I cannot refrain from offering a tribute to the memory of the illustrious hero whose might to strike, and clemency to spare achieved the victory of Trafalgar and couple this memorial of departed worth with that eulogy which is justly due to the brilliant services of one of his brave companions in arms,—by diffusing through the medium of your journal an anecdote which exhibits a remarkable instance of bravery, coolness, and humanity, and was never published to the world before last April in the U. S. Journal. The escape of the British Frigate *Minerve*, (Capt. George Cockburn bearing the broad pendant of commodore Nelson) from the pursuit of a Spanish fleet under Admiral Cordova, during the night (February 1797) and the gallantry displayed by the capture of one large frigate, and beating off another in presence of the enemy's fleet, was always considered as one of the most brilliant and masterly frigate actions of that war.

During the chace, and whilst within gunshot of the Spaniards, one of the crew of the Minerve fell overboard!—In such a case it has been declared in discussion, that duty to the country insists that the poor fellow should be abandoned to his fate.—The excellent Cockburn thought otherwise.—Disordered as his ship was by her recent action, having 7 killed, 44 wounded, and 30 taken in his prize the Sabina, which the approach of the Spanish fleet compelled him to abandon, he promptly decided, and the Minerve was instantly put about, exchanged broadsides with the enemy, and succeeded in recovering the man.

Nelson was so delighted with Cockburn's conduct on this passage, that he presented him with a gold hilted sword, expressly made for the occasion, and was partial to relating the story.

The vicissitudes of a Seaman's life, whether in peace or war, call forth one of the most valuable qualifications, *presence of mind*; to attain so rare a quality, which is inherent with some men, the spirit of emulation and the cherished pride which animates and stimulates the glow of fame and the brilliancy of example, should ever direct a sailors' course, and with heart and soul be taught to repeat Nelson's immortal signal, "ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY."

I am Mr. Editor,
Your's faithfully,
CHRIS. BIDEN.

CANTON PRESS,

21st October, 1837.

The arrivals during the week from India and the Archipelago have been many, as will be seen from our shipping report. The July overland despatches for China have as yet been but partially received, the *Futtay Salam* having brought only a few of those letters. The kindness of a friend enables us to lay before our readers the bill, laid before Parliament by Lord Palmerston, on the 27th June, to enable the Queen in Council to appoint "Court or Courts of Justice, with criminal, admiralty, and civil jurisdiction in China." The manner of the appointment and the power to be given, is left to the government, subject to approval of both houses of Parliament. No order in council under this act shall be binding until six months after it's having been laid before both houses of Parliament, and it must likewise be published in the Gazette.

Though for many reasons the establishing of British Courts of law may be desirable, yet we do not see how, without a constabulary or other force at the disposal of the courts, their sentences can be carried into effect against any individual not disposed to submit, nor do we think that many of the British residents here will, without compunction found willing to be sworn in as special constables. The want of physical power therefore is likely, in many instances, to render the decrees of the court nugatory, unless, indeed, the persons about to be appointed to these courts bring out with them a sufficient number of people to serve as a constabulary force. The Chinese, we think, are not likely to interfere with these arrangements, as far as regards civil suits at least; in criminal cases, such as homicide, they would probably not permit the British courts of justice here, to have jurisdiction.

We have likewise been favored, by a friend with a statement of the affairs of the houses of Wilson, Wiggin and Wildes, which shew fair on paper—much must depend upon how affairs turn out in America to render their assets available.

Mr. Waghorn's letter from the *Madras Spectator*, kindly lent us, will, we think be read with interest, as giving a *resumé* of what has been, and of what is about to be, done, in the establishment of lines of Steam Packets between Egypt and India.

Our Correspondent "Sebastian" will find his this week's letter in our columns. With all due deference to him, we must be allowed to judge whether communications sent to us, are fit for publication or not, nor does it follow that, he having been in perfect good humour at the time of penning his last letter, that production should have been a proof of this throughout. As to the Magistracy at Whampoa, we hear that there are two aspirants to the magisterial *flag* among the Country-ships, the one displaying the St George's cross in a white field at his masthead, and the other a red burgee, the till now usual signal of the senior Captain of the Country-ships. The fleet, at the time we allude to, being composed of three ships only, we do not apprehend much mischief to result, should the respective commodores issue contradictory orders.

Minute guns in honor of the memory of the late king were fired at Whampoa on Sunday last by the *Lord Auckland*, *Earl Balcarres*, and *Fort William*, as were likewise salutes in compliment to the accession of the throne of Queen Victoria on Wednesday last.

By the *Jumna* we have not received any papers from Singapore, no have the letters per *Valparaiso*, from Philadelphia, 23d June, yet been delivered (Friday night.)

The following notice was yesterday issued from the Bank—

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice, that the advances in pursuance of their notice of the 1st instant on bills of exchange not having more than 95 days to run, will be extended to bills not having more than six months to run; such advances to be repaid on or before 15th July next, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, and to be for sums not less than 2,000l.

From the Spectator June 24.

ARRIVALS OF VESSELS.

At Liverpool, 8th June, *Tigris* from China, *Brilliant*, Rogerson, from China. Off Cork 21st, *Patriot King*, Clark, from Batavia. At Bristol, 21st, *Canton*, Mordaunt, from China. Off Peale,

At St. Helena, May, 7 *Clifton*, Worrall, from China. 9th, *Singapore*, Lock, from Singapore. 12th *Prince Regent*, Biles, from China, leaky. June 8, *Tyrrer*, Ellis, from China. 12th *Nymph*, Roble, from China. 22nd, *Derwent*, Nash from Singapore

DIED,

Off the Cape of Good Hope, on board of the *Castle Huntly*, on his way home from China, on the 2d March, James Hamilton, Esq. of Glasgow, much, and sincerely, regretted, by numerous friends and acquaintance.

STATEMENT.

Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.

Date	Ships.	Destination.	Tonnage.	BLACK TEAS. Peculs								GREEN TEAS. Peculs.							
				Canton Bohea.	Fokien Bohea.	Congo.	Capar.	Souchong.	Campoi.	Ankoi.	Hongmay.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Raw Silk.
May 14	Mary Welker...	Glasgow,	150			1216	28			40	16	110		107			111	46	21	
" 28	John Fleming...	London,	502			4392	115	193		36	8	52		10			150			46
" 31	John Duddell...	Liverpool.	313			1727		106		33	124			114		89	289	104	97	49
June 15	Rescooles.....	"	417			1167		241	215		162	122	43	520	234		270	82	64	
			1423			8492	201	547	217	108	307	284	43	755	434	89	793	232	182	95
	Quantity 1st May.		31299	679		170152	4273	17786	72	1137	3677	2663	7032	18938	4782	2609	30230	4208	2964	13667
			32632	679		178644	4474	18333	287	1245	3984	2947	7075	19738	5016	2698	31023	4520	3146	13763

Black Teas	Peculs	217,670	Lbs. 29,022,666
Green Teas	"	66,141	" 8,818,800
Total Peculs		283 811	Lbs. 37,841,466

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Secretary.

PASSENGERS per *George IV.* Mr. D. Dyce Sombre, Mr. J. J. Nicholson, and Mr. J. Sharpe. Per *Edinburgh*, (omitted in our last) Capt. Hine and Mr. G. Cole. Per *Minden*, Mrs. and Miss. Pierce, Mr. W. P. Pierce. Mr. S. Hill, Supercargo. Per *Eliza and Susan*, Mr. J. W. Stewart, Supercargo.

SAILED or DESPATCHED. Brit. *Hortensia*, Chilene, for the Westcoast of South America. French *Athenais*, Lefred, and Brit. *Blakely*, Snipe, for Manila. Brit. *Buckinghamshire*, Hopkins, for Singapore and Bombay. *Lord Auckland*, White, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Ann*, Griffith, for Manila. *Rosalind*, Crouch, for Halifax and Canada.

The French barque *Philanthrope*, left Valparaiso for Sandwich Islands and China on the 13th April, and the Prussian ship *Princess Louisa*, was to have left Callao in all May.

The *Valparaiso* spoke the *John O'Gaunt*, from Liverpool for China in the Straits of Sunda; another vessel from England to China had passed Anjer a few days before—name not known.

The *Conveyor Family*, from this, arrived at Singapore on the 22d September.

It was on wrong information that we reported the ship Vigil, as arrived from Calcutta last week; she is not yet in.

The *Lintin* and *Isabella Robertson*, have returned with tobacco in the anchorage at Lintin, and the remainder of the stationary ships and outside fleet were also about resuming their post there.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 2d July via Calcutta. Ultimo STAVIA, 23d June P *Valparaiso*. CALCUTTA, 10th Sept. P *Juanna*. SINGAPORE, October 2d P *Juanna*. JAVA, 18th September, P *Eliza & Susan*. MANILA, 26th September P *Anglia*. BOMBAY, 9th August P *Fanny Salem*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Alexander Baring, Jas. Esputier, Olander, Eliza Stuart, Ingleborough, John O'Gaunt, Eleanor*. CALCUTTA, *Sir Archibald Campbell, Pantillant, Lady Hayes, Sutlemey*, BOMBAY, *Antonio Perdira, Rajahstan, Jessie, Madras, Touril, Sir C. Malcolm, Julia, Henry Maddan, Marquis of Cambria, Duke of Sussex, Argyll, Ann, Java, Rose, Swinerton, Mandarin, Dartmoor*. SYDNEY, *Hampton, Hero*. SINGAPORE, *Fred, Janet, Valparaiso, Philanthrope*. CAGAYAN, *Princess Louisa*.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.—

(Signed.) J. B. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE,
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 6th October 1837.

NOTICE.

MR. DAVID KENNEDY has been admitted a Partner in our Concern from the 1st of May last.

FOX RAWSON & Co.

Canton, Sept. 18th 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having C. claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late
CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

JESSE'S ANGLERS RAMBLES.
PENNY MAGAZINE No. 53.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement CHARLES MARKWICK AND JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges:—

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 $1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
IN LONDON,—Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DUNN & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Messrs. MACKILLOP STEPHEN & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA,—Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS,
DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAUGHTEN," 558 Tons, Capt. GEORGE, HASTWICK, Apply to
Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or the COMMANDER, at Messrs.
STANFORD & MARKS.

Canton, 19th October 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Snip FUTTAY SALAM, J. GILLETT, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 10th November. Apply to

D & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 20th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain EVANS, shortly expected. For Freight apply to
JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "LADY NUGENT," J. FAWCETT, burthen 535 tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ARDASEER, Capt. Mar. ISTTER will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLOTTE, C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER Commander, to sail from Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 5 Foongtay Hong.

FOR SALE.

GOODS of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Ivory and Lacquered ware, China ware, &c., which were shipped from Macao per "Sap Francisco de Paula" for Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon, and are now in deposit at Batavia, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoice may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 10 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per Set.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE RULE, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 5 Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HELLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 9, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Naples*, Archer, from Manila 22d Septbr. Brit. *Sophia*, MacNair, from Madras. *Fanny Salem*, Gillet, from Bombay and Sing. *George IV.*, Drayner, from Bombay and Singapore. Danish *Sydee*, Bard, from Lombock. Brit. *Brothers*, Towns, from Soerabaya. *Lady MacNaughten*, Hastwick, from Sydney and Lombock. Amer. *Truscott*, Lindsay, and Brit. *Margaret*, Canny, from Samarang. Dutch *Jeannette Philippine*, Boulet, and *Medora*, Woe, from Batavia. Amer. *Hanover*, Leach, from Batavia. Brit. *Blakely*, Snipe, from the Triton Shoal: Amer. *Eliza and Susan*, Webber, from Batavia, 15th Septbr. *Valparaiso*, Lockwood, from Philadelphia 23d June. Brit. *Juanna*, Robinson, arrival at Lintin 15th inst., left Calcutta 10th Septbr. and Singapore 2d. October. *Earl of Clare*, Scott, from Bombay. Brit. *Sarah Birkett*, Atkins, from Singapore 25th September.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship			800		
Fort William	British	Fraser	1200	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Earl Balcarras	"	Vans	1480	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager ..		Bombay	T Bramjee & C Bapoojee
Canada	"	Laird	876	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Grand Turk	Amer.	Easterbrooks		Penang	C. Schofield.
Ninus Castle	British	Petrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin			Daniell & Co.
General Kyd	"	Foord		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberdeen Robinson	British	Scott		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Eliza and Susan ..	Amer.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Fanny Salem	British	Gillett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee
George IV	"	Drayner		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sydee	Danish	Bard	780	Lombock	"
Edinburgh	British	Marshall		Bombay	"

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. (The *Ann*, ——, *Lord Auckland*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barros to Dent & Co The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Stranchel; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomsbay to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Leamster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Cornwallis	British	Clark	667	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jauncey		"	"
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Americ.	Foster	165	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons		"	Dixon & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	380	Calcutta	Pender & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	"	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ardasser	British	Macintyre		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Enfield	"	Thomas	150	Manila	Gabriel Trevenzoppina.
Rob Roy	"	Mackinnon		"	Pender & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Americ.	Cross		Java.	Russell & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	British	Bolton		Bombay	Shawitzky Rustomjee
Danish Oak	Danish	Rabe		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Theodore	Americ.	Partington	186	Singapore	"
Favorite	French	Lavergne		Manila	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Nugent	British	Fawcett		Soerabaya	"
Prince Ann	"	Hay		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Prince George....	"	Holson		Batavia	Jas. Hamilton.
Sampson	"	Whait		Singapore	R. Wm Holliday Co.
Pearl	Americ.	Swift		Manila	F. S. Hathaway.
Red Rover	British	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Naples	Amer.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Sophia	Brit.	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Brothers	"	Towns		Soerabaya	Russell & Co.
Margaret	"	Canny		Samarang	"
Truscott	Amer.	Lindsay		"	"
Lady MacNaughten	Brit.	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Jeannette Philippine	Dutch	Boulet.....		Batavia	VanBoek, Toelast & Co.
Medora	"	Woe		"	"
Hanover	Amer.	Leach.....		"	Wetmore & Co.
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood		Philadelphia	"
Juanna	Brit.	Robinson, ...		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott		Bombay	"
Sarah Birkett....	"	Atkins		Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoda.— 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 7. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 21st, 1837. No. 111.

IMPORTS.

	PER	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - 40 yds.	P^s.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - 28 ,,	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1 25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4½ a 6	
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	10. a 12.	in demand.
,, grey 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½ a 6.	
,, ,, 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½ a 9.	
,, ,, 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3 30	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	P^l.	40 a 41	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 in	Y^d.	1 90 a 2 80	
,, Span^h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.35 a 1 45.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys 25 yds. in	P^s.	11 a 11½	No sale.
,, Sup^r Selet. Cutgs large	P^s.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	P^s.	23 a 27.	dull.
Fine singles	,,		
Second	,,		
Dutch - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	29	No demand.
,, - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22	
Bombazets	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	,,	9¾	
Assorted colors	,,	9¼ a 10	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf^r.	P^l.	8.5 a 10.	
,, sup^r and fine	,,		
Bombay old or inf^r.	,,	6.5 a 10.	
,, sup^r and fine	,,		
Madras	,,		None.
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea^g. 16 oz @ 32 oz.	P^l.	$ 34½	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig	,,	6¼ a 6½	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	2¼.	
,, Rod ¼ @ in	,,	4.	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. ¼ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4	
Speiter English	P^l.	6.	
Tin Plates	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver	P^l.	190	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2 50	
OPIUM Patna old	Ch^t.	790	Quite nominal
,, ,, new	,,	640 a 645	Nearly nominal.
Benares old	,,	740	Nominal
,, new	,,	610 a 620	Nearly nominal.
Malwa old	,,	485 a 490	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	,,	520	
RICE Bengal	P^l.	1.45 a 1 50	
,, Java	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table	,,	1.40	
,, Manila	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, Paddy	,,	20 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	C^s.	30.	
,, ,, inf^r ,,	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	P^l.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca,
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	C^s.	6. a 25.	
Gambir	P^l.	2¼. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	6½.	
Rattans	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	C^s.	8. a 13	
,, small fragments	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida	P^l.	4½.	
Bichdemar	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces	C^s.	....	
,, fragments	P^l.	40. a 50	
Cow Bezoar	C^s.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	P^l.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified.	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9 a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	8. a 6.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius	P^l.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian	,,	24 a 28	In demand.
,, ,, Timor	,,	12 a 18	
,, ,, Sandw. Islands	,,	7 a 10	
,, Sapan ,,	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. IN T.	PRICES	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13½	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20 a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 4 60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred	11	5 30 a 5 40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton	—	5 20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6 80	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5 80 a 6	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	9 20 a 9 30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20 a 7 30	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	21	11 50 a 12.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	24	8.50	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	11.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	31	14.50	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	7 10 a 7 20	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9 50 a 9 75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10 20 a 10 40	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	10 a 10.20	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11 30 a 11.75	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	10 10 a 10.40	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8 40 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	14 50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	30	13. a 13 40	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16 30 a 16 50	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17 60 a 17.80	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored	38	16.	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	15 a 15 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	16 a 16.40	
,, ,, ,, 29	36	17 a 17.50	
,, Canton black 29	33	8 90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors.	Pl.	4 40 a 4 70	
,, ,, black		4. a 4.25	
Shawls crape 7 4 embr'd	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2 90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63	5	1 50	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58	4	1 60	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 ,, 5	4	1 85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14 50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,	11 a 13	Nominal.
,, Fokeen	,,	14	
,, Congou Soug. k'd	,,	16 a 20	Old teas.
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		Nominal.
,, Campoi	,,	18 a 23	
,, Souchong	,,		None.
,, Hung muey	,,	35 a 38	New.
,, Pekoe	,,	60 a 90	
,, Ning Yong	,,	24 a 27	
,, Ankoi	,,	10 a 22	None but of very low quality.
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,	23 a 35	Nominal.
,, Caper	,,	24 a 30	
GREEN TEAS.			Canton Tea.
,, Twankay	,,	None	10 a 11.
,, Skin	,,		28
,, Hyson	,,		18 a 22.
,, Young Hyson	,,	24 a 26	
,, Imperial	,,	None.	30 a 32.
,, Gunpowder	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	235	
,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee	,,	400	Nominal.
,, Taysaam	,,	320 a 335	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1s	,,	T. 5 6	
,, ,, 2d	,,	5 2	
,, Pingfa	,,	6 4	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6 8	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1 95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½ a 11	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa		11 50 a 12	
,, Lintin	,,	9.	None.
,, buds		11 a 15	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 18	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in.	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	P^s.	85	
,, Canton made	,,	79	
,, ,, large	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,,	,,		
,, white ,,	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	8 a 9	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s. d.

On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4 6. nominal, no bills.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days .... none.......
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.........................
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight .... 214 C. R. @ 215
E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. .... [no bills.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6½ a 7 per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ .... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1837.

	IN SEPTEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st October.
Patna .... old.	—	—	—	2,007	1,419,270	344
,, ... new	210	655	137,550			1,412
Benares .... old	—	—	—	837½	575,190	12
,, ... new	7	55	45,850			190
Malwa .... old	4 6	505	245,a3	9,344¼	4,947,187	6,170
	766		428,830	12,189	6, 1,647	8,128

Total of deliveries in the 6 months from 1st April, to 30th September, 12,955 chests, value, Sp. D. 7,370,177.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the Esta Canton and Union Offices of China, &c arious Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3..	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Malla. ca			America U States..	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang	1½	1½	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	,,
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China ..	⅓	m
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½	dr
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874758 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4300; 2d class from $ 3760 to $ 3700; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 174½ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Long Cloths much as before and although there has been no accession to the stock the demand is languid. COTTON YARN,—Good water twist Nos. 22 a 36 would fetch 44 a 46 $, ordinary, and of lower Nos. about 40 $.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES are not as [illegible] as during last week; LONGELLS, as very few remain in first hands, are in demand at our quotations, but on any considerable importations they may be expected to decline. CAMBLETS are very depressed.

METALS.—The importation of IRON being small, the price is improving. LEAD is rather declining. Of QUICKSILVER there is little or none in the market.

RICE, has still further declined, and there has been a large importation from Java during the week.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—The supply of PEPPER continues moderate, and the price is consequently maintained.

TIN is rather on the decline. BETELNUT would not, for any considerable quantity, maintain our quotation, of 3 $.

COTTON.—We have not heard of a single transaction during the week, the several arrivals from Bombay and Bengal having deterred purchasers from coming forward. As however the supply is short from both Bengal and Madras, good cotton may rally.

OPIUM.—The deliveries are, we believe, going on to a moderate extent outside, but no change has occurred in the measures of the government. Under these circumstances, no certain quotations can be given, and we know that sales of Benares have been made at 600 $, and Malwa at 480, and should the trade continue in its present state much longer, lower rates than these will have to be submitted to. The deliveries at Lintin to the 15th were Patna, old —, new 178,; Benares, old 2, new 6; Malwa 63; Total 249 Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Under 3000 bales have arrived, and little more can be expected till accounts are sent up of the market having opened, of which there is no appearance at present, as the silk men are still holding out for high prices.

EXCHANGES.—The nominal rate is 4s. 6d. but no bills offering. From 3 a 5000 £ of Sydney Commissaries' bills were sold a few days since a 4s. 4d. The Company's Agents have not yet advertised their rate of advances on shipments.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 8. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 28TH, 1837. No. 112

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF TRADE IN BRITISH VESSELS AT CANTON.

from 1st July 1836 to 30th June 1837.

IMPORTS.		Quantity.	Average Price	Per	TOTAL VAL. Sp. Dollars.
Broad Cloth	Yards.	1293279	$ 1.20	Yard.	1551935
Camlets	Piece.	1625	25.	Piece.	40625
Long Ells	"	89124	9.	"	802116
Bombazettes	"	4613	11.	"	50743
Woollen Yarn	Peculs.	165	100.	Pecul.	16500
Flannel	Yards.	2400	33	Yard.	792
Blankets	Pairs.	1327	4.	Pair.	5308
Velvetteens	Yards	4996	20	Yard.	999
Cotton Yarn	Peculs.	18413	40.	Pecul.	737240
Long Cloths	Yards.	5629849	12½	Yard.	703730
Domestics	"	5796	10	"	729
Handkerchiefs	Dozens.	35629	1 50	Dozen.	53430
Chintz	Yards.	119808	12½	Yard.	14976
Cambrics	"	22856	"	"	2856
Linen	"	10990	1.	"	10990
Canvas	Bolts.	198	12.	Bolt.	2376
Gold Thread	Catties	167	40.	Catty	6680
Cochineal	Peculs.	349	100.	Pecul.	62850
Smalts	"	146	38.	"	5588
Ginseng	"	52	60.	"	3120
Quicksilver	"	2054	115	"	236210
Tin Plates	Boxes	1200	7.50	Box	9000
Tin	Peculs.	15732	19.	Pecul.	298908
Spelter	"	2985	5 80	"	16252
Lead	"	14981	6.	"	89766
Iron	"	16238	35.	"	467.4
Copper	"	54	20.	"	1080
Amber false	Chests.	42	20.	Chest.	840
Betel nut	Peculs.	2375.5	3.	Pecul.	71265
Bicho de mar	"	134	6	"	804
Bird nests	Catties	373	20.	Catty	7460
Camphor Barros	"	121	40.	"	4840
Cotton Bengal	Peculs.	240192	Tls. 9.	Pecul.	3002400
Bombay	"	347880	8.5	"	4163175
Madras	"	89579	9.	"	1119738
Cornelians				Value.	135700
Cloves	Peculs.	198	$ 28.	Pecul.	5544
Ebony	"	9796	3.	"	29388
Elephants teeth	"	532	85.	"	45220
Fish maws	"	1501	55.	"	82555
Glass Beads	Chests.	10	18.	Chest.	180
Gum Olibanum	Peculs.	3820	3.	Pecul.	11460
Anime	"	157	4.	"	628
Myrrh	"	205	5.	"	1025
Copal	"	67	20.	"	1340
Benjamin	"	1234	4.	"	4936
Horns Rhinoceros	"	20	20.	"	400
Unicorn	"	63	40.	"	2520
Katyabore seed	"	33	5.	"	165
Mother Cloves	"	46	10.	"	460
Mother O' Pearl Shells	"	1619	4.	"	6476
Opium Patna	Chests.	7192	778.	Chest.	5595376
Benares	"	2575	683.	"	1758725
Malva	"	17687	675.	Pecul.	11938725
Turkey	Peculs.	292	611.	Value.	178412
Pearls			—	"	120000
Pepper	Peculs.	12311	8.	Pecul.	98488
Pimento	"	30	10.	"	300
Putchuck	"	337	18.	"	6076
Rattans	"	8155	3.	"	24465
Rice	"	218949	1.50	"	328424
Saltpetre	"	10031	7.50	"	75233
Sandal wood	"	10326	22.	"	227172
Sapan wood	"	143	3.	"	429
Sea horse teeth	"	44	40.	"	1760
Sharkfins	"	4680	26.	each	120900
Shins Land otter	No.	7376	6.	"	44256
Sea otter	"	834	40.	"	33360
Dg. Tails	"	713	4.	"	2852
Rabbit	"	9980	50	"	4990
Musk-rat	"	4735	1.	Pecul.	4735
Soap	Peculs.	162	3.	"	486
Stock fish	"	1195	5.	"	5975
Sundries				Value	77234
Treasure Gold				"	5912
Plata Pina				"	87393
Bar Silver				"	70226
Dollars				"	307409

EXPORTS.		Quantity.	Average Price	Per	TOTAL VAL. Sp. Dollars.
Alum	Peculs.	3561.2	$ 2.5	Pecul.	85080
Anniseed	Chests.	383	11.	Chest.	4213
Arsenic	"	114	10.	"	1140
Bangles	"	66	5	"	3300
Beads	"	1345	18	"	24210
Brass leaf	"	231	45.	"	10395
Bricks	No.	100	5.	Mil.	500
Camphor	Chests.	863	33.	Chest.	28479
Capoor Chutchery	"	78	"	"	468
Cassia	"	11675	5.	"	58375
China Ware				Value.	16346
Root	Peculs.	665	3.60	Pecul.	2394
Cochineal	"	153	180.	"	27540
Copper	"	11	20.	"	220
do. white	Boxes	49	50.	Box.	2450
do. ware				Value.	830
Corals false	Chests.	124	40.	Chest.	4960
Cotton yarn	Peculs.	5613	40.	Pecul.	225720
Crackers	Boxes.	3762	4.	Box.	15048
Galangal	Peculs	266	3.50	Pecul.	931
Gauze				Value.	300
Gold ware				"	4450
Grass Cloth				"	4120
Gum Benjamin	Chests.	38	40.	Chest.	1520
Hartail	Peculs.	612	14.	Pecul.	8568
Hats	Boxes.	56	50.	Box.	2800
Ivory ware				Value.	2200
Kittisalls	Chests.	2067	11.	"	22077
do. Silk	"	61	13.	"	793
Lacquered ware				Value.	3630
Marble slabs	Boxes.	3856	5.	Box.	19280
Matting				Value.	4532
Musk				"	17600
Nankeens				"	198718
Oil spice	Peculs.	78	30.	Pecul.	2340
Paper white	Chests.	2338	13.	Chest.	30394
Colored	"	237	12.	"	2844
Gilt	"	287	15.	"	4305
Cards	"	19	30.	"	570
Pearls false				Value.	13991
Seed	"			"	105
Preserves	Boxes.	1050	4.	Box.	4200
Rhubarb	Peculs	922	58.	Pecul.	53476
Silk Canton &c.	"	6633 T	280.	"	1842656
Nankin	"	13762	458.	"	6261710
Piece Goods				Value.	3382112
Silver ware				"	4645
Sugar	Peculs.	63403	5.2	Pecul.	491600
Sugar Candy		31327	7.	"	305654
Sweetmeats	Boxes	1161	$ 4.50	Box.	5225
		Pls. T	Taels		
Tea, Canton Bohea	Peculs.	702 a 14	98.8		
Pekoe do.	"	447 a 14	7152		
Congo	"	193509 a 32	5872288		
Caper	"	5494 a 26	132444		
Souchong	"	19100 a 29	958.00		
Canpoi	"	267 a 30	8010		
Ankoi	"	1264 a 21	26784		
Hoogmoey	"	3989 a 32	127648		
Pekoe	"	2952 a 71	209592		
Orange Pekoe	"	7088 a 31	219728		
Black		224442 Pls.	7569044	=	10512562
Hyson	Peculs	19923 a 61	1215303		
Young Hyson	"	5118 a 38	194484		
Hyson Skin	"	12613 a 26	327938		
Twankay	"	31448 a 29	911992		
Gunpowder	"	4587 a 58	266046		
Imperial	"	3149 a 55	173195		
Green		76838 Pls.	3089058	=	4290120
Not specified		6925 a 34	235450	=	327013
Tiles	No.	21000	10.	Mil.	210
Tobacco	Peculs.	400	25.	Pecul.	10000
Trunks	Sets	379	22.	Set.	7238
Umbrellas	Chests	200	20.	Chest	4000
Velvet	Boxes.	119	70.	Box.	8330
Vermillion	"	1096	63.	"	69048
Sundries				Value.	8.618
Treasure Gold	Taels.	43919	23.50	Tael.	1032096
Sycee		2058754	5. p. cent	Prem.	3002350
Dollars Sp. S. A.		68304	3. p. cent	Dct.	728395 66255
					30,168,838

Spanish Dollars. 34,900,662

Advances negotiated by the East India Company, from 1st May 1836 to 30th April 1837, Spanish Dollars 4,186,6[illegible]3—2,986,236.8.10.

AVERAGE DISBURSEMENTS.

On 77 Vessels at Whampoa		$ 6000 each	462,000	
38 do.	do. with rice	1500	57,000	
56 do.	Lintin	750	42,000	561,000
Balance				4,171,282
			Spanish Dollars.	34,900,662

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CANTON, 23rd October, 1837.

"By order of the Committee"

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT.—*Secretary.*

Note—The Values of the different articles must be considered as only a rough approximation to the probable average of the season; it being impossible to attain greater accuracy, owing to the Chamber having been formed at so late a period of the year that before commencing to collect the materials from which the foregoing statement is compiled most of the vessels had taken their departure

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE OF THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Cowpers Court Cornhill 29th June 1837.

The Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston.

My Lord,—The undersigned members of the East India and China Association on behalf of themselves and other merchants trading to the E. I., respectfully represent to your Lordship that it is of the utmost importance to afford to British Interests in China a greater degree of protection than they now possess not only with regard to the Trade at present carried on, but also with the view of extending the commercial intercourse with the Chinese to the manifest advantage of Great Britain and the common good of both countries.

For the purpose of obtaining these objects the association submit to your Lordship the expediency of H. E. Government sending a commercial Agent or Consul to Canton with Municipal and Judicial Functions to protect the Rights and Properties of British Subjects, and by timely notice or otherwise to prevent as far as may be practicable, the infraction of the Chinese laws by British Subjects, such Consul not to have any political authority. At the same time they would recommend that all the former servants of the East India Company should be withdrawn from China as their presence only tends to distract the Chinese authorities in their understanding of the true relations in which the intercourse with that country is now governed, and any duties which the Company's servants might be called upon to perform should be done by the Consul.

Upon the best consideration the association have been able to give to the subject they would not recommend an Embassy to be sent to Canton, but as a further measure they think that an Embassy might be tried direct to Peking, landing at the nearest convenient port; but, as the success of the Embassy would very materially depend upon the secrecy with which preparations are made in this country, it is recommended that the arrangement for such mission may not be known by the Canton authorities previously to its arrival in China.

It would be important also that the negotiator should not be precluded from performing the ceremonies required at the Court of Peking and that he should be attended by such a force, and with such a retinue as would give dignity and strength to the mission, and be accompanied by an Interpreter capable of speaking and writing the language fluently, that by possessing the means of communicating readily with the supreme Government at Peking, without a chance of being misunderstood in conveying to the Court that the objects sought for are altogether pacific and of a commercial nature.

Upon the Embassy being received by the Pekin Government, and when called upon to state its objects the following demands it is thought should be made.

1st. Freedom of Communication with the supreme Government of Peking as a protection equally for British and Chinese interests in case of need.

2nd. Domicile at Canton not only for the individual merchant which is now permitted, but also for his family.

3rd. Permission to British merchants to erect and possess Warehouses for the deposit and security of their Goods,

4th. Permission to trade with Chinese merchants generally as well as with the Hong merchants at Canton.

5th. Direct communication with the authorities at Canton on any local grievance affecting British Trade.

6th. The privilege of trading with Amoy, as formerly, also with Ningpo, and a third port to the Northward near Peking.

7th The occupancy or possession, by negotiation or purchase if necessary, of any Island on the Eastern coast of China where a British Factory may peaceably reside, as free to the laws of its own Government and removed from all collision or disputes with the Chinese subjects or authorities.

The undersigned have submitted the above suggestions in the firm belief that if conceded, they would greatly conduce to the security and extension of British interests as to a friendly intercourse with the Chinese, and they hope H. M. Government will deem them worthy of consideration and adoption, with such modifications as may appear to be desirable for the benefit of both countries.

(Signed) G. G. DE H. LARPENT, Chairman.
" ARUM HASTIE, Dpy. Chairman,
and several members of the Committee.

Foreign Office, —May 23d, 1837.

G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq.

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and I am to acquaint you for the information of the Committee of the East India and China association, that the notification of the abolition of the office and salary of Chief Superintendent of British trade in China which is contained in the Canton Register of 3d January last, to which you refer, is authentic and correct.

Lord Palmerston desires me further to state to you that His Majesty's Government are well aware of the great importance of the trade between this country and China, and that they have for that reason cautiously abstained from adopting precipitately and without the fullest consideration, any measures by which that commerce might incur the hazard of interruption.

They concur with the Committee in considering the privileges enumerated in the letter of the association of 23d June 1836, to be such as it would be exceedingly desirable to secure for the

interests of British subjects trading to China, but those privileges can be obtained only by a negotiation with the Supreme Government of China, and His Majesty's Government are of opinion that it is not at present advisable to send an Embassy to Peking with a view to such negotiation.

With reference to the suggestion made by the East India and China association, of the expediency of sending a commercial Agent or Consul to Canton, I am directed by Lord Palmerston to observe to you, that the office of Chief Superintendent has been abolished, and the office of 3d Superintendent has been changed into that of a Deputy Superintendent, to act under the orders of the senior Superintendent, or during his occasional absence, and that by these changes in the establishment, the character of the Superintendent, and of his Deputy have been placed more nearly than before, upon the footing of those of a Consul and Vice-Consul.

I am &c.

(Signed) J. BACKHOUSE

THE HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

The Committee of the East India and China association beg leave to state to your Hon. Court that they have received a communication from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce requesting them to endeavour to prevail upon the Hon. Court of Directors, and the board of Control to fix in due time the sums to be raised at home, by drafts on the Indian treasury, and the supplement of remittance by the several presidencies, on the security of shipments; publishing to the community as early a possible such prospective arrangements; that those engaged in trade may take their measures accordingly; add that the tenor of his course may not be disturbed by abrupt interference, generating uncertainty and unnatural excitement: and the Committee, in accordance with the recommendation of the Chair of your Honourable Court, at an interview with which the undersigned were honored, proceed to bring the subject under the consideration of your Hon. Court: because, although they believe there is every disposition on the part of the home government to carry the India trade with it in its arrangements, without any desire to reap a undue benefit by Exchange operations, or having in view any other object than that of securing the punctual receipt in this country of the amount required for the home charges, yet they are of opinion that the mode hitherto adopted has been in many respects, from its uncertainty, inimical to the interest of the trade between India, China, and the United Kingdom.

With this conviction the Committee venture to submit to your Hon. Court the expediency of ascertaining, at the earliest period, the prospective wants of the Company, and of taking measures in advance at home for obtaining funds to meet the same, so as to occasion as little derangement as possible, of the usual course of the trade between the two countries and they believe this object would be attained by the adoption of a plan to the following effect.

Assuming that the financial arrangements of the Company, for raising the £ 3,200,000 advertised for their home charges for 1837, to have been completed, it would be desirable,

1st. That the Hon. Company should in the first week in March next advertise the sum—they propose to raise for 1838, say for illustration, £3,200,000 and continue in each succeeding year to make a similar communication.

2d. That the advertisement should declare that the amount so required should be raised in a specific manner, say for example, (having the precise sums for the further regulation of the Honourable Court.)

£ 2,000,00 to be raised in London by selling bills upon India, the treasury to be opened for the sale of the 1st January.

£ 2,000,000—1838, 4 month ; revious to which the rate of Exchange either to be announced by advertisement, or left to be regulated by tender.

100,000—To be advanced in Bengal on goods hypothecated to Great Britain.

200,000 do. do. Madras do.

300,000 do. do. Bombay do.

£3,400,000, and in the event of the proposed advances on hypothecation not being accepted to the extent specified at any one of the presidencies, the authorities at the others to have the power of extending the amount of their advances so as to complete the remittances required from India for the season.

By this arrangement the mercantile community will be able to judge of the effects of these operations upon the India trade, and should the arrangement have a tendency to militate against any particular interest, the emergency will be met by the timely notice thus given.

With respect to the advances in China, it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee of the East India and China Association that experience has shewn since the opening of the China trade to contrary, it is admitted to the earlier anticipations generally entertained, that the establishment of a Committee of the Hon. Company's Servants at Canton for the purpose of advancing money on the hypothecation of goods, has been disadvantageous to the best interests of the trade between Great Britain and China, and they therefore respectfully request that your Hon. Court will be pleased at the earliest opportunity to transmit directions to Canton that your servants employed upon that duty may be withdrawn and their operations at as early a period as may be practicable.

We have the honor to be &c. &c.

(Signed) G. G. de H. LARPENT. Chairm.
" ARCH HASTIE. Dep. Chairm.

Cowpers Court Cornhill—Feb. 27th 1837.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Mr. Editor.—The schedule of an act of Parliament in your last No. shews the intention of the British Ministry to make some change here, and that as soon as circumstances will admit. I think the easy working of this new Court may be aided by the public attention being called to the discussion of it in advance of any act of Justice—on such difficulties foreseen as to induce a strong remonstrance from the British here against its enforcement; the latter is the event I contemplate as most likely; because I presume this act will be the workmanship of parties who have already proved their utter ignorance of the real state of matters in China. A criminal or admiralty court, well constituted, would I believe, meet with the approbation of every person of consideration in Canton.—A court for the investigation and award of civil rights and property, I have tried to contemplate in action, and, for the life of me, I cannot see how the wheels are to move, and the difficulties, under, are only a few of what such a Court of Justice has to meet.—Suppose two lawyers of undoubted knowledge of the present law in Britain to be got out with clerks &c.—It is a matter of notoriety that no Court of Justice can hold their sitting unless they have the power of protecting themselves—not to mention the Jury and witnesses.—Will any one confident three years in China, say, such a power can exist without Chinese intervention in Canton?—Does such a power exist in Macao?—Or if the Portuguese had the right to delegate such a privilege, has any court the right to expect the attendance of British merchants, as parties in an action, as witnesses and jurors, 85 miles of a tedious and difficult water voyage from their place of business?

Well then—we will say the Court can only be proceeded to in a vessel under the British flag, say at Whampoa.—At Whampoa there are no hotels, no taverns, no means of shelter for parties acting before this court.—Here respectable jurors, led by novelty and curiosity, may attend and do their duty to the *Rex*—well but do you think it would suit the convenience of heads of houses here to reseat this expensive one a week?—I will allow, for the sake of argument, that these difficulties are overcome, and a case before a *protected* Court; by which machinery in China is not unwilling attendant on the Court to be compelled to plead from having pleaded, and the judgment against him, how is the Court to carry into force it's award?—Are the tipstaves to descend *vi et armis* into the treasury of the party against whom the sentence is, or are the Court by application to a Chinese Magistrate to get hold of the person, and deport a debtor to Britain, at the expense of more than £100, when he perhaps, is not worth as much.

The British are perhaps the largest traders here, but a portion of British business passes through the hands of those that are not British subjects; and if any considerable merchant here will look back on the transactions of the week with foreigners not Chinese, he will find that nearly an equal number has taken place with persons not the subjects of Great Britain as with those being British subjects. At present reciprocity and public opinion keep these men of different nations nearly on an equal footing; but if a Court of Law give the one class the power of the coercing the other, without conveying an equal power of coercion, the equality is destroyed, reciprocity ceases, and a British subject, by an act of his own Government, is clearly placed at a disadvantage.

I shall feel obliged if you obviate any of these fears, and at all events by your leading to the discussion of the question.

ENGLISH.

23d October, 1837

Ship Abercrombie Robinson.
To the Editor of the Canton Press. Thursday 19th Oct 1837. Whampoa.

Sir,—Having been on board my Ship, since last Saturday, I have only just seen your paper of the 14th Oct. I am averse to Newspaper discussions, and more particularly in a society so united as that of China; but I feel bound to notice the unprovoked attack upon me in the Editorial column of your paper.—I acquit you, Mr. Editor, of any malice, as I suspect you are ignorant of of the real facts, but the tenor in which you state your correspondent "Sebastian" to have written, should have made you pause, before you adopted as your own, remarks which could only have been dictated by pique vanity or party spirit.

It is true, that a man was ordered to be tied up, to receive corporal punishment, and the ship's company reused him; they acted under the delusion (imbibed, I believe, at Whampoa) that the master of a merchant vessel has no right to punish corporally—unless it be expressed in the articles of agreement. An unarmed attempt was made to obtain possession of the man, without effect. The men declared, with one voice, that they would resign the man to any punishment—solitary confinement on bread and water—or any other punishment I liked, except corporal, for that was illegal; they were not listened to: for they who can dictate the extent of their obedience are not the governed. But the question was, how to deal with men acting under such feelings? I know the ready answer, and, at sea, no one could hesitate; but the ship was in harbour, the means of assistance were around about, and I above all a British authority was at Canton. To him I deemed it my duty to apply, to remove from their minds the impression under which they were acting. Capt. Elliot kindly and promptly attended to my request;—he came on board, investigated the circumstances, and emphatically declared the right of every master of a British merchant vessel to punish corporally;—it was one with that of a Captain of a man of war.

After some days Capt. Elliot conferred on me the appointment (which has given, you say, such umbrage) unbought, and un-asked by me; indeed I accepted it with reluctance, but in this plan was so evidently calculated to operate beneficially, that I considered it would be a dereliction of duty, if I allowed personal feeling to interfere with the services required of me. I may at the same time, without much presumption, suggest that I had, perhaps, some pretensions to be selected, as the Senior Commander present of the late E. I. C's. maritime service, which his late majesty honored by publicly recognising as a "service."

As to the the Pains and Penalties, which it seems I may incur, for acting by virtue of the orders of H. M's. Superintendents, I have no great dread, and I am rather amused at the powers being called in question, when exerted with the view of maintaining good order amongst British Shipping in this Port, after the obedience which, I understand was paid to them, under the late Lord Napier, in much more serious matters: for it is yet to be learnt that any part of them are withheld from Capt. Elliot.

In conclusion, allow me to remark, that Capt. Elliot may or may not possess the power of delegating a portion of his authority to control British seamen; but all who know aught of their character, who can feel for their well-doing, or who have interest in it (as who have not in this community?) must earnestly wish that he had it; and, rather than question on to our grounds so desirable an object, would be disposed to wink even at a stretch of authority where more re-prevention was the intention.

If the duty of a Journalist be the public good, and not the indulgence of private malevolence, you have taken a part which to my mind can be justified by no considerations. I am, Sir, Your Obedt. Servant,

ROBT. SCOTT.

P. S. The above having come again into my possession, in consequence of the circumstances stated in the note of the Editor of the Canton Press, I take the opportunity of adding a few words more in explanation of the occurrence on board my ship. When the crew had refused *full* obedience to my orders, I did not feel, under the existing circumstances, that I could offer to myself an admissible justification, if I resorted to arms. The measure I adopted, as in my judgment suited to the occasion, was to deprive them "of all food" until I had had their entire submission secured. The men asked for their discharges: I told them in the end they should not escape me they might be assured.' We'll for nearly 48 hours, some men were without food, yet no act of violence or insubordination occurred; there was no conduct was reserved, and personnally respectful. I believe now, as I did then, that they thought they were resisting an illegal order, and had resolved to endure the consequences with patient submission. To afford them the opportunity of submission, and to give them a caution, as to any outbreak, to which the pressure of hunger might tempt them, I called the hands out on Sunday morning. To my question of submission, the answer was "It was illegal, they would not submit to it, but any other punishment I pleased." I then told them, the coercion I was using should be kept in force, till I had it, and to beware of any attack on the property of the ship, for I would shoot any man concerned in it. They were piped down, and in my life I never saw a Sunday on board ship passed so quietly and decently.

Five men were sent out of the ship by Capt. Elliot (they were three of them good men till this occured); after a few days had elapsed, on Capt. Elliot's suggestion of their penitence, I consented to receive them aboard. They were brought alongside as prisoners and one by one came on the quarter deck to express their contrition before the crew. The satisfactory conduct of the crew since that time, makes me at least contented with with my own proceedings.

The attack on my professional character, repugnant, I am certain it will be, to every generous mind, has drawn this detail from me, that the public may judge how far it is damaged by this affair: I do not fear their decision: they must admit that I acted with humanity, and I think with a prudence and firmness suited to the occasion of the case: *I am of your decision.* Generally, the assumption is a gross one, that, because a mistake occurs, it is the result of the inability of the officers; experience does not bear it out.

In the "Canton Press" of yesterday a letter is published from "Sebastian"; he might have been more worthily and usefully employed: to attack private character is a sorry office at the best. The cloak of "public character" is an old expedient, likely to find favour with few; and to endeavor to impede the operation of a measure so needful as Captain Elliot's must meet with the reprobation of all. It is my earnest hope that the commanders of British ships will not look to the *Intendant* who temporarily holds the flag of office at Whampoa; but to the positive advantage which must accrue from the spirited adoption of Capt. Elliot's measure; all must see the benefit of having an impartial person to refer to in the event of differences, who may put the ignorant right, and sooth irritability of feeling: it's success depends on ourselves, and being for our common good set to an honest with good will to carry it out. In a time like this I should have a successor, and then it will be my desire to show, by strict attention to his regulations, that I have not been actuated solely by selfish considerations. I shall treat with the contempt they deserve the assertions of "Sebastian" as regards my proceedings here. He may write on—may indulge his "furor scribendi," and I hope he will have his proper appreciation, but from me, he will have no notice beyond this. ROBT. SCOTT.

—Canton Register 24th October.

Chinese festivities in Macao. The taste for *fancy balls* seems to have spread even to the Chinese, who are now spending thousands of dollars in splendid illuminations and superstitious rites in honour of the Bazar Pagoda *Samoai Hukan*; the feast begins this day, and is to last six days, without caring for the expense, or the danger from fire in the awnings which cover all the principal streets of the bazar. We are however informed that our authorities as well as the Chinese have taken every necessary measure to preserve order, and this is the more called for since immense numbers of Chinese have flocked to the feast from the neighbouring towns and villages. Among the invitation cards we translate the following as curious, and shall in our next relate whatever may have happened worthy of record.

INVITATION CARD.

The banks of the rivers being moistened by the dews, and the autumnal blasts being about to freeze the waters of *King*. (Macao), whilst numberless flocks of geese direct their light, which resembles a chain of writing wrought in gold, towards *Liempau* whose mountain tops divide them, we therefore inform the public, that in this our humble town, beginning on the 19th of the 9th moon, until the 23d, libations to the divinity of the earth will be offered in the *Hein-cuan* (house of council in the Bazar) in testimony of our gratitude. On the 23d and 24th day we shall carry several saints (Idols) in procession. The illuminated squares and streets will make this like a City without night, and the delicious fragrance of the flowers with which the streets will be adorned, will liken them unto a garden in perpetual spring. The harmony of the instruments, and the songs will announce the festivity not only to the sons of Han but also to the strangers, whilst the ornaments and stuffs of gold and silk will invite alike men and women. And although all this cannot be compared to the houses of genii, nor to submarine palaces * yet there will be fairy orchards, where the people will enjoy a splendid spectacle, and amuse themselves, nor shall we be backward in receiving them with that joy and consideration with which Che † was received. We therefore hope our elder brothers will come and honor us with their company. Do not disdain to come.—*Translated from the Macaista Imparcial 18th October.*

CANTON PRESS,

28th October, 1837.

The Alexander Baring from London 8th, and the John O'Gaunt from Liverpool 9th June, which arrived during the week, are the only arrivals direct from England we have had for some time past. The intelligence they bring has however been anticipated by the July overland mail, which has been received per *Bonte Leopen*.

We publish a statement of the British Imports and Exports for the year 1836-37, as published by the General Chamber of Commerce. We are informed that a similar statement of the American trade will likewise be ready for publication in a few days.

By a friend we have been favored with the correspondence which, on the subject of the British Consulate here, and the Company's Finance Committee, has taken place between the East India and China Association and the British Government, and India House. It will be observed that the Government seem to look upon the office of Superintendent here as a consulate only, and if such it is intended to be, so long as it's functions are confined to such as are usually discharged by consulates, we shall not quarrel with it, under whatever name the office-bearers may be officially designated. The appeal of the Association to the Court of Directors to do away with the Finance Committee here, we heartily concur in, as does every one else here, we believe. We hope soon to see the answer from Leadenhall Street—may it be favorable! There is one circumstance which we pointed out before, and which may probably incline the Directors to favor the application of the Association, namely, the comparative advantage this year of exchange of direct remittances from India over those made by way of China.

This correspondence as well as the list of Imports and Exports, has cramped our space so much this week that we have been reluctantly obliged to postpone our remarks on the letter of "English" as well as the indemnion of Capt. Chris. Biden's letter, until our next, the subject on which "English" writes is one of paramount importance to the safety of the British trade here, and the subject well deserves to be treated at length—we shall be glad to receive the opinions of our neighbours on this topic, and invite to the discussion of it by means of our columns.

In our columns will be found a letter from Capt. Scott, intended for publication in our last numbe, but which, by an accident in the delivery, did not come to our hands till after the issue of our paper. We have been requested by Capt. Scott to republish this letter from the *Canton Register*, which, independent of this request, it was our intention to have done, since it proves, on Capt. Scott's own authority, that a mutiny really did exist, and that is was not got under without the assistance of Capt. Elliot. Why Capt. Scott should assume that either we or our correspondent Sebastian should have any malicious motives or personal enmity towards him we do not understand; we stated the circumstance merely as in connexion with his subsequent appointment as Magistrate at Whampoa, which we still consider an inconsiderate one; we did not say nor meant to say, that disobedience of the crew in one instance must lead to an unfavorable opinion being conceived of the abilities of the commander; our notice was called forth by seeing the flag given to a ship, the conduct of whose crew had been disobedient, in preference to other vessels whose good behaviour, would have been an example to the rest of the shipping at Whampoa. As to any personal attack having been made by us on Capt. Scott we disclaim it, in deed as well as in intention; the matter was one of public importance and as such it was our province to take notice of it; our sentiments we express ed in a former number are still unchanged, though if Captains of ships like to act as Magistrates on their own responsibility, they may of course do so.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence, we received per the *Alexander Baring*, from which it will be seen that henceforward every single newspaper sent to England from here by private ships will be subject to the moderate postage of 2d., and prices current to the charge of 1d. only.

Cowpers Court Cornhill,
London, 26th May, 1836.

Sir,—The postages of newspapers and prices current from Canton having been commonly charged 1od. and 1s. on reaching London (coming together in an envelope) several representations have been made to H. M. Government, and as the knowledge of their decision may be of some interest to you, if made publicly known, I do myself the pleasure of sending you Copy of an official letter on the subject. The envelopes must be open at the end in future.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
J. STIKEMAN.
Secretary.

To the Editor of the *Canton Press*.

Treasury Chamber, 22d May, 1837.

Gentlemen,—The Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury having had under their consideration your memorial on the subject of your letters forwarded by private ships from Canton, and also praying some relief upon newspapers and prices current sent from China, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that they cannot accede to your request so far as relates to ships letters.‡

With respect to newspapers and prices current, I am to inform you that my lords have been pleased to sanction the charge of Postage of 2d. on each newspaper, the same as newspapers coming from any other foreign country, and on Prices Currents 1d.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. T. BARING.

To the Committee of the East India and China Association. London.

BIRTH,

At Manila, on the 9th September, the Lady of James Strachan, Esq. of a daughter.

DIED,

At Macao, on the night of the 21st instant, of apoplexy, Arthur Saunders Keating, Esq.

---

* Or submarine fairs, where the most precious things were to be had almost for nothing. *Chinese Fable.*

† When Che-foo received the visit from Keo, he lowered the chair from where it was generally suspended, for him to sit down.

‡ This was to have them at 4d, the same as from British possessions in India.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

General meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at their floor on Saturday the 4th November at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to give a report of the proceedings of the Committee on cessation of their term of Office, and to deliberate the same.

By order of the Committee
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Secretary.

2 Danish Hong
21st October 1837.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual general meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of electing the Committee for the ensuing year will be held here on Monday the 6th November at noon as prescribed by the Regulations

By order of the Committee
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Secretary.

2 Danish Hong
21st October 1837.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India —

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 6th October 1837.

NOTICE.

MR. DAVID KENNEDY has been admitteda Partner in our Concern from the 1st of May last.

FOX RAWSON & Co.

Canton, Sept. 18th 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late
CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

JESSE'S ANGLERS RAMBLES.
PENNY MAGAZINE No. 61.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement CHARLES MARKWICK AND JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to effect.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen Lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTUS HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat duties } ₱ 100 ₰1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. . . . . " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. . . . . "

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the name, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE DORTENAAR, ABBEMA Commander, will leave for the above place by the 8th proximo, and receive freight in Macao roads, Apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. Canton
or C. PEARON Macao.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAGHTEN," 350 Tons, Capt. GEORGE, HASTWICK, Apply to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or the COMMANDER, at Messrs.
STANFORD & MARKS.

Canton, 19th October 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship PUTTAY SALAM, J. GILLETT, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 10th November. Apply to

D & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain EVANS, shortly expected. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "LADY NUGENT," J. FAWCETT, burthen 555 tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ARDASEER, Capt. MAC. ISTYRE will sail from Hong-Kong with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLOTTE, C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER Commander to sail from Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 3 Hoongtay Hong.

FOR SALE.

GOODS of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Ivory and Lacquered ware, China ware, &c., which were shipped from Macao per "San Francisco de Paula" for Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon, and are now in deposit at Batavia, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoice may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

ON SALE.

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at 10 ₰ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 ₰ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE RULE, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.

230 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 4 Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.

Also: all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current

For one year payable in advance. . . . . ₰ 12
For six Months. . . . . " . . . . . ₰ 7
For three " . . . . . " . . . . . ₰ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Currents, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit *Richard Bell*, Rodgers, from Sourabaya. Dutch *Dortenaar*, Abbema, *Omega*, Wallace, and *Margaret*, Lindsted, from Batavia. Brit. *Alexander Baring*, N. de St. Croix, from London, 7th June. *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, from Liverpool, 4th June. French *Neptune*, Sulaun, from Singapore. Brit. *Arab*, Ferrier, from Singapore. *Tweed*, Lawson, from Bombay and Straits. Amer *Monsoon*.———, from Batavia. *Jessie Logan*, Black, from Bombay

PASSENGERS.—Per *John O'Gaunt* Messrs Robertson, McKean, Matheson, Dudgeon, Davison, McKennedy.

SAILED, or DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Francis Stanton*, Cross, for Manila.

We are informed that the Crew of the *John O'Gaunt* mutinied in the Palawan passage, and the passengers, officers and apprentices had to work the ship; 5 men were in irons when she came in, the rest had returned to their duty.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 3d July via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 23d June ₰ *Peleponian*. CALCUTTA, 10th Sept. ₰ *Jumna*. SINGAPORE, October 2d ₰ *Jumna*. JAVA, 12th September, ₰ *Eliza* & *Susan*. MANILA, 28th September ₰ *Angles*. SOMBAY, 20th August ₰ *Jessie Logan*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—*From* ENGLAND. *Ann*, Carpenter, *Olander*, *Eliza Stewart*, Ingleborough, *Eleanor*, CALCUTTA, *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Passenger *Lady Hayes*, Sullaun, *Bolgamlie*, BOMBAY, *Antonio Pereira*, Rajahstan, *Madras*, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Julia*, *Henry Magnac*, *Marquis of Camden*, *Duke of Sussex*, *Argyll*, *Ann*, JAVA, *Mendovia*, SYDNEY, *Mangles*, *Hero*, SINGAPORE, *Janet*, VALPARAISO, *Philanthropy*, CALLAO, *Princess Louise*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship			900		
Fort William	British	Fraser	1060	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Earl Balcarres	"	Vaux	1486	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager		Bombay	T Rustomjee & C Sapoojee
Carnatic	"	Laird	376	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Grand Turk	Amer.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Schottfeld.
Slains Castle	British	Petrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin		"	Dunlop & Co.
General Lyd	"	Foord		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberdeen Robinson	British	Boott		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Elisa and Susan	Amer.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Fuzzy Salam	British	Gillett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee
George IV	"	Drayner		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Syden	Danish	Burd	780	Lombock	"
Edinburgh	British	Marshall		Bombay	"
Lady Nugent	British	Fawcett		Bombay	Lindsay & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, ———, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barnes to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ———, *Sunda*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macandray to Astnell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Cornwallis	British	Clark	667	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jouncey		"	"
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	180	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons		"	Dixon & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Perelon & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	180	"	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Duncan	H. Rustomjee.
Arbuscer	British	Mackenzie		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Enfield	"	Thomas	130	Manila	Gabriel Trustegoyena.
Rob Roy	"	Mackinnon		"	Perelon & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	British	Bolton		Bombay	Shantzitzu Rustomjee.
Danish Oak	Danish	Rabe		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Theodore	Ameri.	Farrington	188	Singapore	"
Favorite	French	Larrogue		Manila	Lindsay & Charlin.
Princes Ann	British	Hay		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Prince George	"	Holson		Batavia	Jas. Hamilton.
Sagestney	"	White		Singapore	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Porcia	Ameri.	Swift		Manila	F. S. Hathaway.
Red Rover	British	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Naples	Amer.	Archer		Manila	Russel, Sturgis & Co.
Sophia	Brit.	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Brothers	"	Towns		Sourabaya	Russell & Co.
Margaret	"	Casey		Samarang	"
Trevett	Amer.	Lindsay		"	"
Lady MacNaughten	Brit.	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Jeannette Philippine	Dutch	Boulet		Batavia	VanBasel, Toelaer & Co.
Meiorn	"	Wee		"	"
Hanover	Amer.	Leach		"	Wetmore & Co.
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood		Philadelphia	"
Jumna	Brit.	Robinson		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott		Bombay	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Sarah Birkett	"	Atkins		Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Richard Bell	"	Rodgers		Sourabaya	Russell & Co.
Dortenaar	Dutch	Abbema		Batavia	S. V. Basel toe Laer.
Omega	"	Wallace		"	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Alexander Baring	Brit.	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Neptune	Prove	Sulaun		Singapore	"
Arab	Brit.	Ferrier		"	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson		Bombay	"
Monsoon	Amer	———		Batavia	———
Jessie Logan	Brit.	Black		Bombay	Bibby, Adam & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 8. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 28TH, 1837. No. 112.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1 25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4½ a 6.	
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	10. a 12.	in demand.
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½ a 6	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½ a 9.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3 30.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	40 a 41	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr 60@62 in	Yrd.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.35 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles	,,	22 a 26.	dull.
Second	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 26	No demand.
,, - - 40 ,, 28	,,		
Bombasets	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	,,	9¾	
Assorted colors	,,	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr.	Pl.	8.5 a 10.2	
,, supr and fine	,,		
Bombay old or infr.	,,	6.5 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Madras	,,		None.
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats, 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig	,,	6½ a 6¾	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in	,,		
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4.	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver	Pl.	120	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old	Cht.	790	Quite nominal.
,, ,, new	,,	640. a 645	Nearly nominal.
Benares old	,,	740	Nominal.
,, new	,,	610 a 620	Nearly nominal.
Malwa old	,,	485 a 490	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	,,	520	
RICE Bengal	Pl.	1.45 a 1.50	
,, Java	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table	,,	1.40	
,, Manila	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, Paddy	,,	40 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,,	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3 10 a 3.25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 26	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	8½.	
Rattans	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	....	
,, fragments	Pl.	40. a 50	
Cow Besoar	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified.	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½. a 9	
Putchuck	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian	,,	24 a 28	In demand.
,, ,, Timor	,,	12. a 18	
,, ,, Sandh Islands	,,	7. a 10	
Sapan ,,	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. IN T.	PRICES	REMARKS
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13½.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 4.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred			
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	14	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6 80	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80 a 6.	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	9 20 a 9 30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20 a 7 30	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50 a 12.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	32	15 a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24	24	8 50	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29	30	11.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50	
,, ,, ,, 24	30	13	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	7.10 a 7.20	
,, black ,, ,, 29	28	9 50 a 9 75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10 20 a 10.40	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	10. a 10.20	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.50 a 11.75	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 ,, 29	27	10 10 a 10.40	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29	25	8 40 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29	34	14 25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	14 50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	36	13. a 13 40	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	33	16 30 a 16.50	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	36	17 60 a 17 80	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored	38	16.	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	15 a 15 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	16 a 16.40	
,, ,, ,, 19	36	17 a 17.50	
,, Canton black 29	36	8 90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.40 a 4.70	
,, ,, black		4. a 4 25	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd.	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63	5	1.90	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58	4	1 60	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1 85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14 50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,	11 a 13	Nominal.
,, Fokeen	,,	14	
,, Congou Soug. k'd.	,,	16 a 20	Old teas.
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		Nominal.
,, Campoi	,,	18 a 23	
,, Souchong	,,		None.
,, Hung muey	,,	35 a 38	New.
,, Pekoe	,,	60 a 90	
,, Ning Yong	,,	24 a 27	
,, Ankoi	,,	16 a 22	None but of very low quality.
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,	23 a 35	Nominal.
,, Caper	,,	24 a 30	
GREEN TEAS.			Canton Tea.
,, Twankay	,,		
,, Skin	,,	None.	10 a 11.
,, Hyson	,,		28
,, Young Hyson	,,	24 a 26	18 a 22.
,, Imperial	,,	None.	30 a 32.
,, Gunpowder	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	235	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee 6	,,	400	Nominal.
,, Taysaam	,,	320 a 345	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6 8	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½ a 11	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa		11.50 a 12	
,, Lintin	,,	9.	None.
,, buds	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 18	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made	,,	79	
,, ,, large	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,,	,,		
,, white ,,	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.,* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. s. d. 4. 6. nominal, no bills.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.................... none.....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.........................
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents, none
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight ..... 214 C. R. no bills.
E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. 216
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6½ a 7 per Cent premium.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ .... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1837.

	IN SEPTEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO SEPTBER. INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st October.
Patna .... old.	—	—	—			344
,, ... new	210	655	137,550	2,807	1 419,270	1,412
Benares ...... old	—	—	—			12
,, ... new	70	655	45,850	837½	575,190	190
Malwa .... old	486	505	245,430	9,314½	4,947,187	6,170
	766		428,830	12,189	6, 1,64	8,128

Total of deliveries in the 6 months from 1st April, to 30th September, 12,955 chests, value, Sp. Drs. 7,370,477.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON,

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c arious Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay			Singapore	1¾	1	Hol. or Hamburg	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal	3½	3
Madras			Malacca			America U States	3	7½
Calcutta	3	2½	Penang	1¾	1½	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China	1 pm	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c.	½	
Sand. Islands			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅓ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3750; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Rice laden ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—Although the expected arrivals bring fewer Longcloths than were expected, the previous high prices cannot be obtained.

COTTON YARN,—is also in less demand, except for very good quality, and suitable numbers.

WOOLLENS.—LONGELLS are firm. The importations being very moderate. SPANISH STRIPES are also enquired for, but without any disposition to give advanced prices. CAMLETS are very depressed, both English and Dutch. We have heard of sales of both as low as our quotations.

RICE,—has remaind tolerably stationary during the week and holders are looking for some litele improvement from the continuance of dry weather.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—TIN has rather declined PEPPER sells at 8½ in small lots. Although the importations of BETELNUT have been heavy, the whole being nearly in one hand, the market has been supported, and sales have been effected at 3.25.

COTTON.—The market has been firmer during the week, particularly for the Bengal kinds, but we have heard of no transactions—holders are asking 2 a 3 moce higher and the alarm caused by the reported large shipments from Liverpool has subsided, since the two ships daily expected (one has arrived) have only about 800 Bales on board.

OPIUM.—There was rather an expectation in the early part of the week, that the smuggling boats would be partially allowed to run, but it has been disappointed, and any measure of the kind appears as remote as ever. Meantime there are several further expeditions fitting out for the coast, but as far as we can ascertain, the deliveries there have been much interfered with of late. The Lintin deliveries to the 22d were. Patna, *old* ——, new 267; Benares, *old* 2; new 6; Malwa, 400; Total, 673 chests.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—No transactions are yet to be reported in this article.

RAW SILK.—No transactions have yet taken place, we believe and as prices in England are so very low, nothing is to be done, until prices decline very materially.

EXCHANGES.—On Bengal much inquired after, and Court of Directors at 60 days have been negociated at our quotation. On England, nominal.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 9. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 4TH, 1837 No. 113.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF TRADE IN AMERICAN VESSELS AT CANTON,

from 1st July 1836 to 30th June 1837.

IMPORTS.		Quantity.	Average Price	Per	TOTAL VAL. Sp. Dollars.
Broad Cloth	Yards.	263344	1.20	Yard.	316013
Camlets	Pieces.	5043	25.	Piece.	126050
Long Ells	"	34479	9.	"	310248
Bombazettes	"	6344	11.	"	69784
Woollen Yarn	Peculs.	74	100.	Pecul.	7400
Blankets	Pairs.	1251	4.	Pair.	5004
Cotton Yarn	Peculs.	4232	40.	Pecul.	169280
Long Cloth	Yards.	3605826	12½	Yard.	450728
Do. Dyed	"	391117	14.	"	54756
Domestics	"	689920	10.	"	68992
Handkerchiefs	Dozen.	29763	1.50	Dozen.	31173
Chints	Yards.	194264	12½	Yard.	24479
Cambrics	"	3000	"	"	375
Velveteens	"	4400	20	"	880
Linen	"	5726	1.	"	5726
Canvas	Bolts.	420	12.	Bolt.	5040
Ginseng	Peculs.	1500	60.	Pecul.	90540
Cochineal	"	132	100.	"	21760
Quicksilver	"	501	115	"	57615
Tin	"	254	19.	"	15346
Spelter	"	3049	5.50	"	16270
Lead	"	9946	6.	"	59376
Iron	"	3400	3.	"	10470
Copper	"	2288	20.	"	46760
Betel Nut	"	2005	3.	"	6015
Cloves	"	172	20.	"	3416
Mother of Pearl Shells	"	449	4.	"	1796
Nutmegs	"	39	120.	"	4680
Opium Benares	Chests.	5	683.	Chest.	3115
Turkey	Peculs.	446	611.	Pecul.	272506
Pepper	"	2892	6.	"	18336
Rattans	"	3781	3.	"	11343
Rice	"	577878	1.50	"	866637
Skins Beaver	No.	1465	4.	Each	5860
Fox	"	1198	120.	"	1438
Lead otter	"	6773	6.	"	40638
Sea otter	"	360	60.	"	22400
Do Tails	"	310	4.	"	1240
Musk rat	"	410	1.	"	410
Sundries				Value.	8450
Treasure Dollars				"	429485
Plate Pina				"	35485
					3,678,896
Balance					4,522,734

EXPORTS.		Quantity.	Average Price	Per	TOTAL VAL. Sp. Dollars.
Tea, Bohea	Chests.	2183	Pls. T. 1266 a 13	Taels 13926	
Souchong	"	291396	17483 a 20	349660	
Pouchong	"	4644	2322 a 25	58050	
Pecco	"	1004	802 a 30	24060	
Black		32378	21873 Pls.	445696	619022
			Pls. T.		
Hyson	"	10986	9893 a 45	445685	
Young Hyson	"	93856	61278 a 28	1775784	
Hyson Skin	"	24557	12524 a 22	275528	
Twankay	"	5211	3181 a 28	89068	
Gunpowder	"	3373	7790 a 50	389500	
Imperial	"	9651	5723 a 47	269034	
Green		160234	102488 Pls.	3248499	4511984
Total Chests		192612	124361 Pls.	3694195	5130826
Crape Shawls	No.	38962	@ 2.	Each.	77924
Do. Do. embrd.	"	44817	1.	"	289065
Do. Do. damasked	"	46150	2.	"	99300
Levantine Do.	"	4360	3.	"	13080
Crape Scarfs	"	17549	2.	"	35098
Damasked Do.	"	7950	30	"	7155
Black Handkerchiefs	Pieces.	47629	4.75	Piece.	197238
Pongee Do.	"	36310	7.	"	254170
Sarsnet Do.	"	1791	5.50	"	9850
Lutestring Do.	"	100	10.	"	1000
Levantine Do.	"	48	10.	"	480
Crapes	"	1282	8.	"	10256
Sendsaws	"	11814	10.20	"	120503
Do. Black	"	470	10.25	"	4817
Sarsnets Do.	"	8242	7.50	"	61815
White	"	3014	16.	"	48224
Common	"	3160	13.50	"	42741
Coloured	"	1719	12.	"	20628
Levantines	"	2331	9.	"	20979
Satin	"	2572	14.	"	36008
Satins	"	6582	15.	"	98730
Coloured	"	1250	18.50	"	23125
Damasked	"	1031	20.	"	20620
Camlets	"	1251	10.	"	12510
Pongees White	"	40154	11.	"	441694
Sinchoos	"	22267	4.50	"	100202
Lutestring	"	1476	8.	"	11808
Do. mixed	"	499	7.	"	3493
Minchow	"	200	4.25	"	850
Cossas	"	225	9.	"	2025
Figured Silk	"	200	20.	"	4000
Silk Dresses	No.	100	15.	Each.	1500
Taffeta	Pieces.	502	34.80	Piece.	20426
Grass Cloth	"	1233	8.	"	9864
Do. Handkerchiefs	"	1325	4.	"	5300
Gauze	"	2525	4.	"	10100
Nankins Blue	"	44956	.65	"	29221
Yellow	"	4950	.70	"	3465
Sewing Silk	Peculs.	410	488.	Pecul.	199880
Raw Silk	"	120	400.	"	48000
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alum	Peculs.	10	2.50	"	25
Anniseed	"	20	10.	"	200
Baskets	"			Value.	120
Camphor	"	1980	35.	Pecul.	69300
Cassia	"	5000	10.50	"	60900
Do. Buds	"	30	14.	"	420
China Ink	Catties	231	1.	Catty.	231
Ware	"			Value.	32179
Crackers	Boxes.	21700	1.	Box.	21700
Dragon's Blood	Peculs.	6	60.	Pecul.	360
Fans & Fire Screens	No.	161143	.14	Each.	2617
Feather Fans	"	2701	40	"	880
Galangal	Peculs.	127	3.50	Pecul.	445
Gamboge	"	13	55.	"	715
Ivory Ware				Value.	5929
Lacquered Ware				"	5929
Matting	Bolts.	26842	4.	Each.	105368
Mats Bombon				Value.	35
M. O'Pearl Buttons	Gross	184300	.10	Gross.	18430
Marble Slabs				Val'n.	1000
Paper	Peculs.	10	20.	Pecul.	200
Rattans Split	"	100	20.	"	2000
Rhubarb	"	95	40.	"	3800
Spice Oils	"	173	170.	"	29750
Sugar	"	15469	8.	"	123752
Sugar Candy	"	40	7.	"	280
Sweetmeats	"	2225	14.	"	31150
Trunks	Set.	157	23.	Each.	3611
Sundries				Value.	2247
					5,631,420

AVERAGE DISBURSEMENTS.

On 11 Vessels at Whampoa		@ 6000	66,000	
63 do.	do.	rice	1500	94,500
23 do.	Lintin	"	750	16,500
				177,000
			Spanish Dollars.	5,201,420

Spanish Dollars. 5,201,420

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CANTON, 2nd October, 1837.

"By order of the Committee"

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT.—Secretary.

Note.—The Values of the different articles must be considered as only a rough approximation to the probable average of the season; it being impossible to obtain greater accuracy, owing to the Chamber having been formed at so late a period of the year that before commencing to collect the materials from which the foregoing statement is compiled most of the vessels had taken their departure.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

"Take not the quarrel from his powerful arm,
He needs no indirect, nor lawless course,
To cut off those that have offended him."

Mr. Editor,—The editorial comments, conveyed through the medium of your journal of the 16th inst. touching the control and management of the shipping at Whampoa urge some opinions, inadvertently made no doubt, but calculated to excite erroneous ideas, and render last and hasten that system of discipline and restraint which is absolutely necessary for the welfare and preservation of the merchant service, more especially within the port of Canton, where so many interests, public and private, are at stake. How materially these may be involved through the lawless conduct and ungovernable excesses of seamen requires but little argument to prove.

The appointment of a senior officer, qualified to undertake the arduous station and that responsibility which may devolve on his command, is justified by the experience of the past, and is justly considered as tending to promote good order and afford those prompt and vigorous means which may insure both prevention and cure for evils when *are* progressive.

As to the question of corporal punishment, I shall ever maintain that, when it is inflicted after due and deliberate enquiry, and is warranted by the enormity of the case, it will be held legal. We have the highest authority in justification of this plea, viz. Lord Lyndhurst, who declared that, if men of war's men dare refuse to obey the lawful commands of the master of a vessel, the master is justified in inflicting such punishment upon him, as may be necessary to restrain such conduct. Baron Gurney upon the same occasion* remarked that nothing can be more dreadful than that seamen should leave England upon a foreign voyage under the impression that it is for them, and not for responsible officers, to decide how the discipline of the ship is to be carried on, and, where a certain portion have engaged in mutinous conduct, that renders it impossible that the duty of the ship can be carried on, that the remainder are to erect themselves in a Court of appeal and determine against their officers, who are acting under the highest authority. Mr. Baron Vaughan and Mr. Baron Bailey most emphatically delivered the same judgment; these great luminaries of British jurisprudence declare their conviction that if the Captain and his officers had conducted themselves with less promptitude, and less resolution, and less firmness than they did on carrying this punishment into execution, submission to their orders, for one day, or for one hour, could not have been expected. On the trial of the mutineers of the H. C. S. Ingles, the late Sir. C. Robinson, who presided so ably over the Admiralty Court, declared that the right and power of Commanders of merchant vessels to inflict corporal punishment was recognised by that Court and the Courts of Westminster, and if such a power did not exist, it would, he boldly thought, be utterly impossible that commerce could be carried on."

In February last, an action was brought by a seaman against Capt. Gribble of the ship Marquis of Camden, to recover damages for having ordered him to be flogged and confined in irons, whilst at Whampoa in January 1836.

Mr. Thesiger and Mr. Channell conducted the plaintiff's case, Sir F. Pollock and Mr. V. Richards the defendant's, before Lord Denman and a special jury. The seaman, named Smith, was guilty of very riotous conduct in the Camden's boat between Canton and Whampoa; he had clandestinely taken spirits in the boat which he refused to give up became intoxicated, and was exceedingly insolent; all this being reported to the first officer on the arrival of the boat alongside the ship, Smith was ordered to be brought on the quarter deck; he refused; the boatswain and other petty officers however succeeded in bringing him up. He became very violent, struck the chief mate, and was guilty of most outrageous conduct. On the following morning the whole affair was communicated to Capt. Gribble, then at Canton, who immediately repaired on board. A Court of inquiry was held forthwith, the charges were proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to receive four dozen lashes. When Smith was brought up for punishment, he was excessively insolent and urged the ship's company to keep their hats on, in defiance of a customary rule and the Captains order, saying with some coarse expression "if you were men you would not stand and see me suffer this." After he had received the full number of lashes, he was put into irons and kept in confinement for ten days.

The plaintiff contended that he had been improperly flogged, and that his conduct had arisen from having taken too much grog.

The defendant alleged that the plaintiff had been guilty of mutinous conduct, and that it was absolutely necessary to inflict punishment upon him, in support of his own authority and the necessary discipline of the ship. Lord Denman left the jury to say whether the conduct of the plaintiff had been mutinous, and such as called for the punishment which had been inflicted upon him.

The jury retired for some time and returned with a verdict for the defendant.

And here, Mr. Editor, I beg to observe that the merchant service of England owes much to Captain Gribble for the spirited manner by which he sustained his own, and his officers authority, at Wham-

pos, and for having so manfully defended so good a cause rather than give way to those endeavours which are too frequently made in England to compromise the principles of obedience by yielding to the base attempts of pettifogging lawyers. The merits of the case are best appreciated when we reflect on the consummate talent of the counsel opposed to Capt. Gribble. The efficacy of the system which governed the conduct and management on board the Marquis of Camden were best told by the high and perfect order which prevailed throughout that ship, and could not have been excelled during the most palmy days which distinguished the order and discipline of the Hon. Company's maritime service

Having thus discussed the legality of inflicting corporal punishment, I will adduce one remarkable proof in support of my assertion that the appointment of a Commodore or a local magistracy at Whampoa may be beneficial to all parties.

In 1832, the ship Barossa, Capt O Wilson, chartered by the Hon. Company from this port to Quichee, arrived in Whampoa reach in a state of open mutiny, which betrayed some disgraceful symptoms during a heavy gale of wind in the China sea.

Immediately after the Barossa came to an anchor the fury of an ungovernable ship's company broke loose; the Captain and officers were assailed with the utmost violence; the Captain with two boys escaped from his own ship in a small boat, then alongside, and proceeded to the H. C. Ship Dunira, Capt. M. Hamilton, the Commodore, who was fortunately on board. Capt. W declared his vessel was taken from him, and was then in the possession of a mutinous crew. The Commodore instantly ordered his 16 oared cutter to be manned and armed, took down the names of the principal mutineers, and accompanied by several officers and a staunch crew, he boarded the Barossa within half an hour from the time the appeal was made.* The Barossa's crew were exceedingly abusive, and when the ringleaders were named and demanded to be given up, some show of resistance was made. The Commodore and his officers drew their swords and dashed in the midst of them, when they surrendered; three of the prisoners were taken and confined in irons on board the Dunira, the other two were put in irons on board the Barossa. The Commodore reported the circumstance to the Select Committee at Canton, who forthwith appointed a Court of Enquiry † Capt. Larkins presided; the prisoners were condemned each to receive five dozen lashes, and the sentence was carried into execution (in the presence of several Company's Officers) on board the Barossa, from which time the crew of that ship became orderly good men, and continued so. The mutinies on board the Sydan, and the Sarah, of a more recent date, were not quelled without bloodshed, but these and other instances are examples of what may occur, and then prove the urgent necessity of having at hand a constituted authority for appeal and redress!

Whilst writing this letter the arrival of the *John O'Gaunt* is announced, and it is reported that her crew struck work off the Coast of Paiswan, and that the necessary duties of that Vessel devolved on the passengers who cheerfully and zealously kept watch and aided the Captain in the manual labours which a dastardly, skulking, and mutinous ship's Company refused to do. I have enquired into this lamentable affair, and grieve to say the example set by these men is one of the most glaring and infamous on record, as it betrays a total change in the character of seamen, is un-english, and unmanly, and should be most severely denounced and rigorously punished.—The crew of the John O Gaunt were remarkably well treated, were ably commanded, and were guilty of so gross a dereliction of the first principles of a seaman's duty when their ship was on a dangerous coast, and liable to encounter all the dangers of uncertain weather, and a difficult navigation.

In summing up these cases I must make a few observations.

In the first place, I have ever been of opinion that promptitude and firmness of character operate with the surest success whenever it is found necessary to subdue a spirit of insubordination, or to control a ship's company.

When the duty of inflicting corporal punishment becomes emergent, it should be decided upon, and acted upon with vigour, and should be carried into execution at every hazard—for if once a seaman disputes, and successfully resists the lawful commands of his superior, farewell to discipline! it must be a difficult and an arduous task to restore the order and subordination of such a crew; respect and obedience are loosened from their strong hold, and extreme severity may be called into force to recover that position which every Commander should most resolutely, and tenaciously sustain.

I have never known an instance, nor have I even heard of one, where a firm and judicious display of authority has failed in the well timed efforts and just application of those powers, which the well-being of all on board ship imperatively demand should be always ready and available. But I do know instances where ill timed lenity and forbearance have led to discontent, insubordination, and open mutiny.

In spite of the popular theories of the times, I have no hesitation in saying that flogging has preserved discipline, has restored it, and has reclaimed many a mutinous scoundrel who has been led to believe that *that* mode of punishment is illegal.

In conclusion, we must lament the neglect and supineness of the British government on the all important subject under discussion.

* Lamb v. Burnett, on the motion for a new trial, a verdict having been given for the defendant, who had punished a seaman a on board the H. C. S. Scaleby Castle in China 1829.

† The result of the Court of inquiry proved that a *strong degree of discipline* led to the mutinous conduct of the Barossa's crew,—the system which governed that ship was censured by the Court, and strongly animadverted upon by the Select Committee; the disaffected men were dispersed of among several of the H. C's Ships.

The Barossa's crew comprized about 60 men.

The total absence of a well defined code of maritime laws is the root of the evil. I have in this statement shown how justice has been obtained, and that the stern principles of discipline have been upheld and supported; but Mr. Editor, the process of *common law* is slow, uncertain, and expensive, and I have abundant proofs that cases, equally creditable to the firm and resolute bearing evinced by other commanders, have failed and recoiled upon those who did their duty with serious inconvenience and heavy pecuniary loss. This latter calamity is the lot of both sides, a cause gained, is money lost. Nevertheless, a master of a ship had better sacrifice all personal feeling, than yield one inch of his quarter deck to the disaffection of a turbulent crew; let his maxim be *justice to all, and discipline pervading all.*

I have the honor to be,—Mr. Editor,

Your's faithfully,

CHRIS. BIDEN.

Canton, October 26th 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor.—As the time is approaching when in ordinary seasons the prices of silk and Teas are usually settled, and as I have some interest in the matter (tho' a small one when compared with that of many others) I feel anxious as to the course that will be adopted by purchasers for the English market.

It has been suggested that the late E. I. Company's scale of prices would, under the existing state of things, be considered just; now I think that scale would be any thing but fair or reasonable The Chinese, in the *spirit of liberality* which characterises them appeal to the generosity of the foreigners (all us we must not squeeze them too hard; but during the excited and feverish state of the market last year, and the year before, they did not spare the screw upon us, and now, that things have changed, we should avail to the fullest extent of our altered position

So far as my experience extends, Chinese have never shewn more anxiety to sell Teas than they now do. We have the staff in our own hands, and if we do not get Teas at low prices it will be our own fault.

I am surprised that the Company's scale should be thought of as a standard now, when our position both here and in the home market is so opposite to that occupied by the Company as possible. The sooner all reference to their mode of doing business is abandoned, I think, the better, without meaning to question the soundness of their policy.

All past experience, I am fully aware, has proved the weakness of combinations among foreigners against the Chinese; yet I should like to see one more effort made to fight the Tea men with their own weapons, and would suggest that a Committee be appointed to settle the prices with the Hong merchants, or that a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce be authorised to do so.

T.

REDUCTION OF DUTY CAUSES AN INCREASE OF REVENUE, BY INCREASING CONSUMPTION, ILLUSTRATED IN THE ARTICLE OF TEA.

This is a position which we have always taken up; and we are doing ourselves justice only when we press into the service of such a position any great corroborating facts as they occur. The last seven years parliamentary returns of the duty received on Tea just published, show this position to be good. We give the returns:—

The following is an account of the amounts received for duty on Tea in the last seven years, from the Parliamentary return:—

1830	£[illegible] 99	1s. 9d.
1831	£3,[illegible],913	11s. 6d.
1832	£3,809,834	13s. 7d.
1833	£3,444,101	18s. 1d.
1834	£3,591,092	0s. 0d.
1835	£3,837,660	7s. 9d.
1836	£4,708,599	11s. 5d.

A glance at these returns will show their great and gradual increase. In 1830 the duty on Tea was more per lb. than it was in 1836, but so much has the reduction of duty increased consumption, that the total receipts from the duty in 1836 over the receipts of 1830 are 50 per cent: that is, half as much again; and were the duty further reduced the consumption would be further increased, and the revenue further augmented. Low duties, besides increasing consumption, cause all that is consumed to be legitimately obtained. There will be no smuggling without temptation and high duties are that temptation. The latter is pre-eminently the case with Tobacco and Brandy, the duties on which are high, and the smuggling of which is extensive. Let the workings of the reduced duties on Tea pave the way to a serious and sincere consideration on the part of government of a reduction of the duties on Tobacco and Brandy. Not on these only but also on Sugar and Coffee, the duties on which are high. Why should not a reduction of the duties on the commodities we have named be attended with the same effects as those that have accompanied the reduction of the duty on Tea? They are all of them articles of very general consumption, and some of them indeed are of universal consumption. No policy can be more mistaken than that which was formerly acted upon, viz. connecting the prosperity of the revenue with high duties on commodities in general request. This doctrine has been exploded some time, and can never be revived. As advocates of low duties on commodities of the kind now named, *we* feel confident that we are supporting the revenue and benefiting the people. We may expect the Annual Customs Duties Bill soon, and we hope we shall see the doctrine we are now advocating embodied in the alterations then proposed.—*London Mercantile Journal, 30th May 1837.*

CANTON PRESS,

4th November, 1837.

In our last we published a letter from a correspondent signed "English" on the subject of the establishment of a British Court of Justice in China. The sentiments of our correspondent are by no means in favor of such an establishment, and they are w. believe, shared by most of his countrymen here. Hitherto the interference by the home-government with China has been productive of much evil, and no good, and we anticipate that the establishment of a Court of law will not have any better result. It appears to us that the aim of the ministry in proposing such a scheme can have been only to put into their gift some new appointments, thereby encreasing their patronage, for we hope that it could never enter their minds to have any but lawyers preside over a court where law or justice are to be administered; a court of law specially appointed to take cognizance of commercial affairs, and presided over by a naval or military man, however otherwise estimable, would never, and very justly, enjoy the confidence of British subjects here. It follows therefore that if the Government persists in establishing a court, a lawyer, and his attendants ought to be sent, and the expenses would be very great, and would probably exceed the cost of the former Superintendents, and benefit the public as much, but not more, than they have done. We do not think that much business would be brought into court; merchants, of whom our community wholly consists are not fond of going to law about a disputed account, arbitration is more generally resorted to, if the parties themselves cannot agree; besides, we have the General Chamber of Commerce, the Committee of which is composed of the most influential members of our community, and we feel very confident that they are perfectly able to decide on commercial points and differences fully as satisfactorily as any judge sent out here. But supposing that a civil cause is brought before the court, is it likely that the defendant will submit to the judgment, if that is against him; has the court the power to enforce it's sentence? Certainly not, for we suppose that the British Government do not intend to send with the judge a set of policemen or constables to ensure respect to his sentence. Besides as our correspondent, already alluded to, says, this community is not composed of British subjects alone—foreigners, not British or Chinese, may in it seek protection against a Briton, and the court is empowered to give it, whilst when a Briton has a claim against such a foreigner, he cannot bring him into court, a position much worse for the Britton whom it ought to be the aim of his government to protect, than for the foreigner. Chinese also, it is contemplated, are to appeal against the British in this court; such appeals or complaints will probably generally be about money-matters; a British subject may be indebted to a Chinese, and supposing the Court to be possessed of physical power, and the Chinese to have proved his claim, a verdict will be given for the complainant, and it's amount the British subject will be forced to pay; but suppose the case, and that is a much more frequent position, to be vice versa, suppose the Chinese indebted to the British subject, what protection can the court afford? will the Chinaman submit to it's jurisdiction where it is not his interest so to do, or can it for a moment be supposed, that either the Imperial or the local government will ever enter into a treaty with the British authorities here, so as to place their own people under the sway of British law. The consequence of the establishment of a Court of Justice would therefore be oppression of those over whom it's influence can possibly extend, whilst for this oppression it can not even afford the slightest protection. It has been said that British law is administered in Turkey, and that there the system worked well, and that it would probably do the same here; but the circumstances are very different; during the time that the British exercised this kind of jurisdiction among themselves their trade with the Levant was a monopoly, similar to that the E. I Company had in China; no British subject could settle in Turkey without the permission of the Levant Company; the Company from it's own funds paid the British Embassy in Constantinople, and the Consuls in Turkey; they had a direct influence over all Britons there, and had physical force to appeal to in case of necessity; besides the Turks do not, like the Chinese, avoid all contact with foreigners, and disputes between Turkish and British subjects are now decided before the Cadi in the presence of a British Consul; and, if the Briton thinks he has been unjustly dealt by, he can, through the representative of his King, appeal against such injustice. All this is denied us here; no appeal can be made, except through those who frequently are the very subjects of complaint; we have no access to Chinese courts of law when we have to complain against any of the sons of Han.

Whilst the Company's monopoly existed it was possible to exercise a jurisdiction as by the then law of England, control was given them over every British subject in China, and they had the physical power to exercise that control, having during half the year some two or three thousand sailors under their orders, who were obliged to obey their commands. But *tempora mutantur*, all this has ceased to exist.

We copy from the *London Mercantile Journal* of 30th May, a statement of the amount of duty on Tea collected during the last seven years, from which that Journal deduces that the comparatively lower duties have produced the great increase shown in the amount of duty in 1836. With all due deference we have for that very able paper, appearances have, in this instance, led it into error. We find from the parliamentary returns, that in the year 1830 the Company sold 28,598,822 lbs. of tea, on which a duty of £ 3,217,333 was paid, equal to 2s. 3d per lb. The present duty is 2s. 1d. per lb., the real reduction is therefore only 2d.; so very trifling indeed that it cannot be supposed to have caused any increase of consumption; the cause of that increase is to be found in the *cheaper prices* at which the free-trade sold their teas; they partly were able, from the greater economy with which their trade is carried on, to sell cheap, and from the competition among themselves, and the heavy importations; whilst the consumption did not grow in the proportion expected, their moderate profits were soon reduced into downright heavy losses the government continuing to receive upon a much lessened value, very nearly the same duty per lb. as during the Company's monopoly, the gains of which were certain and amounted to about 100 per cent upon the capital invested. The great excess in amount of duty collected in 1836 did not arise from a proportionate increase of consumption, but from the forced clearance of an immense quantity of Bohea at the duty of 1s. 6d., very few of which have yet been consumed; they are on the contrary unsaleable in the importers' hands, who in many instances will not receive more than the duty back, losing the whole of the capital and charges invested. Whilst the present system of uniform duty of 2s. 1d. per lb. of tea is continued, it cannot be expected that the consumption will much encrease, and we think satisfactorily to have shown, that if there is any increase at all, it is owing partly to the free-trader not being remunerated for his enterprize, but chiefly to his actual losses, for which he has to thank a Government which had promised far different treatment to the free-trader than what he has experienced.

The remarks of our Correspondent "T." are well worth attention. The shipping season, though hitherto every one has refrained from going into the market, must very soon commence, and it will greatly depend on the firmness of exporters whether the prices of this season for teas and silk will be such as promise remuneration to the speculator, or otherwise. The Chinese, whose profits, by means of the H. C advances, have been very great during the two last seasons, hope to see these befriend them again this year; in a great measure they will not be disappointed, but, though nothing has yet been officially announced on the subject, it is generally supposed that a different plan of apportioning these advances will be acted upon this year by the Agents of the Finance Committee. We hear it said that advances will be granted on shipments, on these being ready, and application for the money being made to the Agents, without again resorting to the former mode of allowing each applicant before hand to state what will be the extent of his probable wants, and without fixing a period until when such advances will be granted, a mode of proceeding which last year transferred hundreds of thousands of dollars from the pockets of the tea and silk exporters into those of the Chinese. These remarks of ours have however no much better foundation than hearsay, and the improbability that the same ruinous system can possibly again be resorted to. Were it however not for these advances, it is probable that the Chinese would very soon be found willing to lower their demands; they would press forward to tempt the comparatively few buyers that would then be in the market, by low prices, nor would they have the rallying point the advances now afford them. The East India and China Association, which at first injudiciously supported the Finance Committee here, have also now, shut the mischief is done, found out their error, and represented to the India house, the propriety of withdrawing that establishment; may these representations pressed from here, as well as in England, soon have the desired effect!

The proposal which "T" makes of appointing a Committee either of the Chamber of Commerce, or of merchants generally, independent of the Chamber, might certainly produce good, if the community could at all be brought to adhere to the resolutions of such committee, but fixing the prices of teas for the season could only be done by the Company, who, being alone in the market, had not to contend with competition. Now we apprehend, the teas will always go to the best bidder, and it is the discretion of the purchaser alone which must decide the market price Fixing prices therefore is following the plan adopted by the Company, but circumstances having changed altogether, this can no longer be effectually done, and *bona fide* sales are, in our humble opinion, the only criterion by which contracts *at market price* can be regulated. To have recourse, for this purpose, for to such contracts, we presume, our correspondent alludes, to the old Company's prices, would, we think, not answer under present circumstances.

We have received "Sebastian's" very able letter, but before publishing it, we must request him to give us his address, as he cannot expect us, without knowing who he is, to publish flat contradictions to statements made under the responsibility of a name.

Capt. Biden's letter will, we believe, be read with interest. So very many cases of disobedience and mutiny have lately occurred in the shipping to this port, that it well deserves the serious consideration of those interested in shipping, and that some plan to obviate this evil be devised. The present maritime laws seem to be deficient, and not only property, but the lives of an immense number of people, depend upon the good conduct of Ship's companies.

We hear that another Imperial Edict has been received, in which the departure of the Gentlemen with some changes in names, who were ordered to leave China some time ago, is again insisted on. The Emperor in the same document, we are told, reproaches the Vice-roy for sharing in the profits of the Opium-trade, and also the lower mandarins for connivance at the escape of smugglers. A scene is said lately to have happened between the Vice-roy and Hoppo. The former namely, on the latter's paying him a visit, gravely reproached him for venality in sharing in the profits of the Opium-trade, when the Hoppo, who had but just made a seizure of an Opium boat, retaliated, by shewing the Vice-roy's passport under which that boat sailed. The Vice-roy's reproaches immediately, it is said, changed into supplications for secrecy. We give the story as we heard it; we do not vouch for it's truth, but the thing is very possible.

A fire broke out in the suburbs on Thursday night, about a mile to the north of the Factories. It was soon got under, having destroyed only two small dwelling houses.

BIRTH,

At Macao, on Sunday 29th October, the Lady of the Revd. S. Lewis Shuck, of a Son.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A General meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at their office on Saturday the 4th November at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive a report of the proceedings of the Committee on the cessation of their term of Office, and to deliberate on the same.

By order of the Committee

2 Danish Hong — WILLIAM SCOTT

21st October 1837. — Secretary.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

THE annual general meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of electing the Committee for the ensuing year will be held here on Monday the 6th November at noon as prescribed by the Regulations

By order of the Committee

2 Danish Hong — WILLIAM SCOTT.

21st October 1837. — Secretary

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India —

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 6th October 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of their late husband, will send their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 6th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

JESSE & INGLEBY RAMBLES.
PENNY MAGAZINE No. 53.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₱ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ... " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages ... " 5

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance are requested to notify the name, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day.

In LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

THE DORYENAAR, ABRAMA Commander, will leave for the above place by the 8th proximo, and receive freight in Macao roads. Apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. Canton

or C. PEARON Macao.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE JUMNA, Capt. ROBINSON, 364 Tons Register Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1837.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Ship JEANNETTE PHILIPPINE, Captain BOULER, to sail from Whampoa by the end of this month. For freight apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAUGHTEN," 368 Tons, Capt. GEORGE, HASTWICK, Apply to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or the COMMANDER, at Messrs
STANFORD & MARKS.

Canton, 19th October 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, J. GILLETT, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 10th November. Apply to

D & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 20th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain EVANS, shortly expected. For Freight apply to

JOS & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "LADY NUGENT," J. FAWCETT, burthen 535 tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ARDASEER, Capt. MAC INTYRE will sail from Hong-kong with all despatch. For freight apply to

H & N CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLOTTE, C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER Commander to sail from Whampoa with all despatch For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 5 Foongtay Hong.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 10 ₰ per box, Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

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At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 ₰ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA CONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper

also

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Will be ready, at the price of 10 cents each, on Monday next, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for the 1836 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Foolscap paper.

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20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.

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Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

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TERMS.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Omega*, Hillert, from Batavia Brit *Ingleborough*, Ricketts, from Liverpool, 4th June. *Jane Brown*, Dunlop, from Glasgow, 8th June, and Batavia 4th October. *Sulimany*, Macfarlane, from Singapore and Calcutta. Dutch *Grace*, ——, from Java.

SAILED, or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Enfield*, Thomas for Westcoast of Mexico. Fr. *Favorite*, Larrogue, & *Prince George*, Holton, for Manila. Amer. *Poncia*, Swift, for South-Am.

The *Sulimany* we hear is to be despatched onthe 8th.

The *Earl Balcarras*, and *Syden* are under despatch for Manila, and the *George 4th* for the Straits & Bombay.

The following vessels had passed Anjer; Sept 19th, Brit. *William*, Mattenson, from Sydney, 8th August for Batavia, *Hero*, Smallwood, from Singapore, 1st Sept. for London. Passengers Messrs. Napier and Bursey. 20th, Amer. *Stag*, Burnham, from Manila, 2d August for Newyork. 4th Amer. *Champlain*, Ritchie, from China 31st August, for Newyork. Sept. 24th Swed *Cecilia*, Beckmann, from Manila 4th August, for Cowes.

Arrived in Batavia 23rd September Dutch *Hermina*, Lemon, from China. 25th Brit. *Mahommedee*, Wilson, from do., sailed for Bombay on the 27th. At Soerabaya, 16th, Brit. *Falcon*, Clay, from Baly

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND. 3d July via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 23d June ₱ *Vulpervine*. CALCUTTA, 10th Sept. ₱ *Jumna*. SINGAPORE, October 21 ₱ *Jumna*. JAVA, 4th October, ₱ *Jane Brown*. MANILA, 25th October ₱ *Monsoon*. BOMBAY, 20th August ₱ *Jessie Logan*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND. *Ann, Exporter, Olander, Eliza Stewart, Eleanor*. CALCUTTA, Ship, *Sir Archibald Campbell, Vansittart Lady Hayes, Balgownie*. BOMBAY, *Antonio Pereira, Rajahston, Madras, Sir C. Malcolm, Julia, Hero*: MADRAS, *Marquis of Camden, Duke of Sussex, Argyll, Ann*. JAVA. *Mandarin*, SYDNEY, *Mahgles, Hero*. SINGAPORE, *Janet*, VALPARAISO, *Philanthrope*. CALLAO, *Princess Louise*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship			800		
Fort William	British	Fraser	1242	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Earl Balcarres	"	Vaux	1488	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Carnatic	"	Laird	576	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Scholefield.
Shams Castle	British	Petrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin		"	Daniell & Co.
General Kyd	"	Foord		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberedie Robinson	British	Scott		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Eliza and Susan ..	Amer.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Futtay Salam	British	Gillett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee
George IV	"	Drayner		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Syden	Danish	Bard	780	Lombock	"
Edinburgh	British	Marshall		Bombay	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Nugent	British	Fawcett		Soerabaya	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Sophia	Brit.	MacNair		Madras	Russell & Co.
Heathen	"	Towns		Soerabaya	"
Prescott	Amer.	Lindsay		"	"
Lady MacNaughten	Brit.	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hanover	Amer.	Leach.....		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Jumna	Brit.	Robinson, ...	364	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott		Bombay	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Richard Bell	"	Rodgers		Soerabaya	Russell & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jessie Logan	Brit.	Black		Bombay	Bibby, Adam & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, ——; *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barron to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Cornwallis	British	Clark	667	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jauncey		"	"
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	163	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons		Manilla	Dixon & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	"	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ardaseer	British	Mcintyre		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Rob Roy	"	Mackinnon			Pereira & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	British	Bolton		Bombay	Shawuzshaw Rustomjee.
Danish Oak	Danish	Rabe		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Theodore	Ameri.	Farrington	165	Singapore	
Frances Ann	British	Hay		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Saguenay	"	Whett		Singapore	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Red Rover	British	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Naples	Amer.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Margaret	"	Canny		Samarang	"
Jeannette Philippine	Dutch	Boulet		Batavia	VanBasel, TeeLaer & Co.
Mejora	"	Woe		"	"
Valparaiso	Amer.	Lockwood		Philadelphia	"
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins		Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Dortenaar	Dutch	A.		Batavia	S. V. Basel toe Laery.
Omega	"	Wallace			James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Alexander Baring..	Brit.	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Neptune	Prene	Salaun		Singapore	Dent & Co.
Arab	Brit.	Ferrier		"	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Monsoon	Amer.	Wallace		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		Batavia	Gordon & Talbot.
Ingleborough	Brit.	Ricketts		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Janet Brown	"	Dunlop		Glasgow	Daniell & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods, 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dol 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No 9. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 4TH, 1837. No. 113

IMPORTS.

		PRICES	REMARKS
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - 40 yds. in	P'.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - 28 ,, in	..	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	..	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	..	1 25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	..	4½. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ..	..	10. a 12.	in demand.
,, grey 40 ,, 38 in	..	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, 60 ,, 38 in	..	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, 80 ,, 38 in	..	9. a 12	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	..	3. a 3 30	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in.	P'.	40 a 41	
,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	..	42 a 44	
Calcutta ,, 18 @ 24 in	..		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'' 60@62 in	Y'.	1.90 a 2 80	
,, Span' Stripes 60@62 in	..	1.35 a 1 45.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	..	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	..	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	P'.	11 a 11½	No sale.
,, Sup'' Sclet. Cutgs large	P'.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Cambl'ts, double 55 yds. 30 in	P'.		
Fine singles	..	22 a 26	dull.
Second	..		
Dutch - 40 yds. 33 in	..	22 a 26	No demand.
,, 40 ,, 28	..		
Bombazets	..	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	..	9¾	
Assorted colors	,,	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael	
Bengal old or inf'.	P'.	8.5 a 10.2	
,, sup' and fine	,,		
Bombay old or inf'.	,,	6 5 a 10.	
,, sup and fine	,,		
Madras	,,		None.
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea't. 16 oz @ 32 oz	P'.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40	
,, old	,,	18	
Lead English Pig	,,	6¼ a 6½	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	2½.	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in	,,		
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,	4	
,, Hoop ⅛ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1 25	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English	P'.	6.	
Tin Plates	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver	P'.	120	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	..	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2 50 a 3	
,, Land	..	5 a 7.	
Seal	..	2 a 2 50	
OPIUM Patna old	Ch	790	Quite nominal.
,, ,, new	..	640 a 645	Nearly nominal.
Benares old	..	710	Nominal.
,, new	..	610 a 620	Nearly nominal.
Malwa old	..	485 a 490	
,, new	..		
Turkey	,,	520	
RICE Bengal	P'.	1.45 a 1 55	
,, Java	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table	,,	1.50	
,, Manila	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy	,,	40 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	C'.	30	
,, ,, inf'. ,,	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	..	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	P'.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	..	3.10 a 3.25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	..	24.	Molucca
,, Mother	..	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	C'.	6 a 25.	
Gambir	P'.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	..		
Nutmegs	..		
Pepper	..	8.¼ a 8½	
Rattans	..	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	..	18.	
,, Singapore &c.	..	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	C'.	3. a 12	
,, small fragments	..	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida	P'.	4½.	
Bichdemar	..	12. a 36.	
,, good	..	36. a 50.	
Cochineal	..	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces	C'.	....	
,, fragments	P'.	40. a 50	
Cow Bezoar	C'.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	P'.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	..	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	..	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	..	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws	..	25 a 55.	
Flints	..	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude	..	65.	
,, clarified.	..	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh	..	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	..	3½. a 8	
Putchuck	..	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	..		
Saltpetre at Lintin	..	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins	..	15. a 30.	
Smalts	..	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish	..	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius	P'.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon	..	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian	..	24 a 28	In demand.
,, ,, Timor	..	12. a 18	
,, ,, Sand'. Islands	..	7. a 10	
Sapan	..	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. IN T.	PRICES	REMARKS
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk, 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13½.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20 a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 4.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton	—	5 20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6 80	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80 a 6.	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	9 20 a 9 30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20 a 7 30	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11 50 a 12.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	24	8 50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	11.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	7 10 a 7 50	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9 50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.20 a 10.40	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	10 a 10.20	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11 50 a 11.75	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	10 10 a 10.40	
,, ,, C ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8 40 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	30	13. a 13.40	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.30 a 16.50	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17 60 a 17.80	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16.	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	15 a 15 50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	16 a 16.40	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	17 a 17.50	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	36	8 90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.40 a 4.70	
,, ,, black		4. a 4.25	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd.	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63	5	1.90	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58	4	1.60	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 58	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14 50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,	11 a 13	Nominal.
,, Fokeen	,,	14	
,, Congou Song k'd	,,	16 a 20	Old teas.
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek k'd	,,		Nominal.
,, Campoi	,,	18 a 23	
,, Souchong	,,		None.
,, Hung muey	,,	35 a 38	New.
,, Pekoe	,,	60 a 90	
,, Ning Yong	,,	24 a 27	None but of very
,, Ankoi	,,	16 a 22	low quality.
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,	23 a 35	Nominal.
,, Caper	,,	24 a 30	
GREEN TEAS.			Canton Tea.
,, Twankay	,,		
,, Skin	,,	None.	10 a 11.
,, Hyson	,,		28
,, Young Hyson	,,	24 a 26	18 a 22.
,, Imperial	,,	None.	30 a 32.
,, Gunpowder	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	235	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 92	
Nankin Tsatlee 8	,,	400	Nominal.
,, Taysaam ,,	,,	320 a 375	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa	,,	6 4	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6 8	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½ a 11	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa	,,	11 50 a 12	
,, Lintin	,,	9.	None.
,, buds	..	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo	000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	..	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangals	..	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge	..	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	..	17 a 22	
Glue	..	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made	..	79	
,, ,, large	..	82	None.
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	..	58	
,, small ,, ,,	,,		
,, white ,, ,,	..	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut	..		
Soy in Jars	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermilion 40 catties	Box		

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Cambiets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Good on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* & sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin & to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charge The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Sma invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationarry, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.,* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; an *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port t avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs ar required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. a 4. 7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	none.....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight....................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	none.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	214 C. R. no bills.
E. I. Directors Bills, and private 60 ds. sight C. Rs.	....214 a 216
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6½ a 7 per Cent premium.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ .... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none...
to United States, American Ships Per Ton 40 cub. feet.

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st OCTOBER, 1837.

	IN OCTOBER.			FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER. INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Novbr.
Patna ....old.	2	790	1,580	2,217	1556,820	300
,, ...new	351	650	228,150			1,012
Benares ......old	2	750	1,500	907½	621,010	10
,, ...new	6	630	3,780			314
Malwa ....old	523	500	261,500	9,830½	5,192,617	5,562½
	884		496,010	12,955	7,370,477	7,2[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 7 months from 1st April, to 31st October, 13,839 chests, value, Sp. Drs. 7,867,087.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3.	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1½	1½	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1 p m	
Australia			,, direct	3	[illegible]	Lintin &c..	[illegible]	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Aboverates are from 20th April to 20th Oct, annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 1½ for 6 mouths, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to [illegible] 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Longcloths continue in fair demand, the supplies having hitherto been very moderate.

WOOLLENS,—are rather dull.

RICE,—shews a disposition to improvement, and some sales have been made recently at our quotation. The weather continues perfectly dry.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—There have been no farther importations, and the market is rather languid at our quotations.

COTTON.—The improvement which we noticed last week has been supported, and a sale of about 3000 bales was effected a day or two since, the Cutchera @ 9. 3. @ 9. 5. Jalone 9 7. @ 9. 8. and Banda Io. @ 10. 2. of Bombay we have also heard of several sales, the best qualities @ 9. 5. @ 10, but without any advance in the lower descriptions. The stock on the 1st was estimated.

Bombay,	Bengal,	Madras,	Total.
49,123	5.719	,,	54,842 bales
and the deliveries during October,			
17,967	10,957	263.	28,801 ,,

In the stock are not included 4000 Bales Bombay per *Tweed* and *Earl Clare*, and 8000 Bengal per *George IV.* and *Sulimany* not landed.

OPIUM.—The restrictions continuing in full force, we have little change to note. Malwa is rather lower than during the previous week—for Patna there is some little demand for small parcels for delivery to the westward. For the Lintin deliveries in October see above.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The silk dealers still insist on high prices, and nothing consequently doing.

TEA.—There is nothing doing. The merchants have begun to negotiate with the tea-men about the settlement of Congou, but nothing

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d No. 10. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1837. No. 114

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TO WHICH ARE NOW JOINED THE DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE, AS APPROVED BY A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1837.

REPORT.

The Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce previously to the cessation of their functions have the pleasure of submitting to the members the opinions they have arrived at on various points of General interest which have from time to time been referred to them, and which unless otherwise determined at the General meeting to be held on Saturday the 4th November, they propose shall be considered as constituting the established usage of the port.

The Committee have not sought officiously to advance opinions unless applied to, under an impression that it is inexpedient to raise discussion on points regarding which no doubt is expressed, and that a General Code of Regulations for the business of the Port, can be best laid down from the slow growth of practice, as developed in the decisions of the Chamber, on such questions as may be from time to time submitted.

The Committee have in like manner abstained from attempting to redress grievances in cases where their aid has not been specially requested, from a conviction that under the peculiar circumstances in which Foreigners are placed in this country much evil is apt to ensue from such attempts, when unattended with success, and the greatest caution is necessary to avoid diminishing by a display of failure, the influence (however inconsiderable) which they possess.

The Compilation of the Year's Trade Statements will probably be considered as the most useful of the Committee's labours, and these they regret will be found more imperfect than could be desired owing to the Chamber having been formed at so late a period that most of the shipping of the Season had taken their departure, before the Secretary entered on the functions of his office, from which cause the difficulties of the task were greatly increased.—But from the total want of official sources, the work must under any circumstances be one of difficulty and uncertainty requiring not only the greatest forbearance, but the cordial co-operation of all classes of the Commercial Community, and on this head the Committee have pleasure in recording their grateful sense of the willing and able assistance which the Secretary has uniformly received.—The Committee hope they are not too sanguine in anticipating greater accuracy as well as promptness in the publication of these reports in future years.

The obtaining of additional Factory Room was one of the earliest subjects recommended to the Committee's consideration, but having ascertained that not the smallest chance existed of its being granted at present, it was deemed better a little longer to forbear making application to Government.

The Committee's representation of the unsightly state of the space in front of the factories was well received by the senior Hong merchant, who stated that scavengers were constantly employed by the Cohong in keeping the Square clean, and that two boats were always in attendance for the removal of dirt. The Committee believe that the vigilant attention of the Foreign Inhabitants in noticing any neglect of duty that may occur on the part of those scavengers and of their own coolies, is all that is now necessary to prevent recurring nuisances.—The Cohong made an effort to remove the idle natives who occasionally crowd and obstruct this space, but were compelled to desist in consequence of a popular tumult, which had resulted from their interference, nearly attended with loss of life—the Chinese populace conceiving they have as good a right as Foreigners to frequent the spot.

In consequence of a general wish that Canton should not be without a public time keeper, and the only one it contained having belonged to the East India Company, by whom it was lately ordered to be sold, the Committee was requested by the Foreign community to arrange for its purchase, which was effected for the sum of a thousand Dollars on the authority of a professional valuation. The clock tower however having been in such a state of decay as to require renewal, and the space it occupied being required by the new tenants of the premises it became necessary to erect it elsewhere which required the expenditure of about a thousand Dollars more, and both sums have yet to be recovered from the subscribers. The Committee regret it was not in their power to obtain a more exposed site, or to give the Tower a greater elevation which the nature of the ground would not, but with very doubtful safety, have admitted of, besides being fearful the work might have been interfered with and stopped from the superstitious prejudices of the Chinese, had it been exposed to their observation.

Various causes have prevented the completion of satisfactory arrangements for the establishing of a Post office The Committee have given unremitted attention to the subject, and are now in hope that the arrangements and negotiations in progress, will shortly enable Capt. Elliot who has undertaken its management, to carry the wishes of the Community into the fullest effect—while the same measures will restore to the Macao passage boats that regularity, of which the want has been lately so much evidently felt.

The Committee have placed themselves in correspondence with the Chambers of Commerce established at Bombay, Bengal and Singapore, from each of whom they have received the most friendly assurances of co operation. At the request of the Bombay Chamber an enquiry has been instituted, as to the best mode of obviating the great inconvenience and losses those engaged in the Malwa Opium Trade sustain from, as they seem to suppose, a different general appreciation of the quality of the Drug here by the Chinese from that of the inspectors at Bombay The report has hitherto been delayed from the great attention the importance of the subject required but in the meantime musters have been prepared and it is hoped that these and the information and suggestions to accompany them cannot but prove of material advantage.—In the enquiry the Committee have to acknowledge much valuable assistance from the practical experience of Captains Macondray and Parry which they most ably detailed.

Canton, October 30th, 1837.

The following are the opinions of the Committee on the various subjects to which they refer.

DETENTION OF VESSELS AT LINTIN.

THE Committee of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, having been applied to, for their opinion as to the period, for which inward bound Vessels may be justified in remaining at Lintin, to transship Cargo where no provision has been made for such an occurrence. The following is the result of their deliberations.

1st. That all Vessels bound for Whampoa may remain fifteen days outside of the Bogue, Tigris, for the purpose of receiving or delivering cargo, when there is no stipulation to the contrary, but any delay in proceeding to Whampoa after that period has expired, should subject the Vessel to all penalties, to which she would be liable elsewhere, for undue detention of goods.

2d. That Vessels bound to Lintin under agreement to unload there, may be required to retain their Cargoes, on board, or pay for their being kept in a Lintin receiving vessel, for fifteen days after the consignees letters reach Canton; at the end of which period it should be incumbent on the consignees to receive them from on board.

RESPECTING THE SETTLEMENT OF DUTIES.

In consequence of numerous complaints lately brought under the notice of the Chamber of Commerce of the vexatious detention of ships, in not obtaining the grand Chop caused by the non payment of duties on goods imported in them, the Committee has resolved earnestly to recommend to the General body of Foreign Merchants of Canton to ascertain on or shortly after the landing of goods to their consignment the rate of duty that is to be levied thereon. And for the purpose of preventing as far as may be practicable the levying of an excessive or extortionate duty, the Committee would further recommend that an efficient person from each consignee should always be present at the examination and measurement of goods by the mandarins, as well as that the attendance of the Hong-merchant's purser should be procured.—And finally, if not withstanding these precautions, the mandarins should nevertheless, persist in demanding an unreasonable rate of duty, the Committee recommend, that complaint thereof should be forthwith sent to them, and they will use their endeavours to obtain redress in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to obtain that end, it being distinctly understood that the object sought to be attained by such interference of the Committee, between Foreign merchants and the Chinese Government, is that of preventing as far as possible the detention of vessels when ready for sea for want of the Grand Chop.

LIABILITY OF SHIP MASTERS TO DISCHARGE OR RECEIVE CARGO ON SUNDAY

In reply to an enquiry, whether Commanders of Ships were bound to deliver or receive cargo on Sunday, the Committee were unanimously of opinion that they would be justified in refusing to do so.

RESPECTING HOMICIDE.

An enquiry having been made as to whether it is the duty of Commanders of vessels at Whampoa to detain in custody any of their crews who may unfortunately become implicated in a case of Chinese homicide.—A conversation ensued in which it appeared to be the sense of the Committee, that it belongs exclusively to the Chinese Government to vindicate the authority of its own laws, by apprehending those who may be accused of violating them, and without undeniable proof of wilful murder justly involving the extreme penalty of the law, it would be inexpedient for the Commander of a vessel, to detain the accused party; since it would be affording facilities to the Chinese, to enforce their barbarous and unjust demand of life, however much palliating circumstances may have occurred to modify the nature of the crime.

PAYMENT OF PORT CHARGES BY CHARTERED VESSELS.

The opinion of the Committee was requested "In the case of a chartered ship, where the owners are bound to victual and man the same, but the charterers to pay all port charges,—to which party should the Whampoa Compradores Cumshaw be charged?"

The Committee were unanimously of opinion that the comprador's fee is all times a charge to be borne by the ship, as a port charge.

PAYMENT OF FREIGHT.

In answer to an appeal respecting payment of freight for which no time has been specified in the Bill of Lading the Committee unanimously agreed that freight is payable on delivery of the goods when no agreement exists to the contrary.—That where otherwise expressed the freight of weighable goods is payable on the net weight delivered.

QUESTION OF INSURANCE.

An agreement had been made to insure "merchandize" on Spanish vessels from Macao to Manila.

Are the insurers entitled to refuse the risk on its being declared to be on wheat?

The majority were of opinion that an agreement to insure "merchandize" would not, under the circumstances of this case, include wheat.

CHARGES ON RICE LADEN VESSELS.

After discussing the subject of Charges on Rice-laden vessels which are discharged at Whampoa, and comparing the separate statements, the Sub-Committee came to the conclusion, that it would be just and expedient to consider the sum paid to the Hoppo the accuracy of which in amount was satisfactorily ascertained, as a charge on the vessel, and not on the Rice.

....	$ 939,50
And in addition thereto, the sum paid on each vessel to the Linguist for procuring the Grand Chop, and satisfying the mandarins at Whampoa, the Sub-Committee are of opinion should also be charged to the Ship.	200
Making a total of	$ 1139 50

and that all others charges should fall on the Rice

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed 4th March to take into consideration the period for which Sellers of Malwa Opium should be liable for loss of weight, damage, or inferiority

Your Sub-Committee were of opinion that three weeks to a month would be sufficient time to enable the holder of an order for opium to inspect it as to quality and weight, but being desirous that any alteration proposed should not injure the present negotiability of opium orders in the hands of the Chinese, one of the Brokers was called in, (being the only one procurable) and consulted on the subject; he entered, and seemed fully to comprehend, the views of your Committee, and thought that one month would satisfy the brokers, but he wished to consult with his principals and other brokers.

Your Committe would express as their opinion that one month from the date of an opium order should be allowed to the purchaser for ascertaining its weight and quality, after which all responsibility on the part of the grantor should cease, and that a clause to this effect should be inserted in all delivery orders, in addition to the present clause of "risk expence and responsibility."

QUESTION RESPECTING OPIUM.

When an allowance is made for inferiority of Malwa opium and a further allowance for short weight, whether the latter to be in proportion to the reduced, or the original price:

The opinion was unanimous that the allowance for short weight is to be computed from the value of the Chest after the deduction for inferiority has been made.

An Opium order had been purchased from a Chinese, and the Opium was transferred to the purchaser on board the receiving ship. Some months afterwards it was discovered that one of the Chests was six balls short. Upon whom should such deficiency fall?

The Committee was of opinion that the delivery having been completed without objection made, no responsibility can attach to the grantors of the order.

To the question whether the Drawer of an Opium order is liable only to the Chinese broker to whom he sells or to the holder whoever he may be,—the Committee answered:

The drawer of an Opium order is answerable to the holder whoever he may be.

An Opium order had been purchased from a Chinese and was retained upwards of six weeks in the possession of the buyer. On presentation at the receiving ship the contents were not fully delivered, but next day Opium of similar quality was tendered to complete the order. The holder of the order requests to know if he can be compelled to accept other opium, or is he entitled to a compensation in money.

It was the opinion of the committee that if the order had been sent on board the ship for the transfer of the Opium, in reasonable time, the Opium would have been forthcoming, and that unless proof was adduced of its not having been on board for a reasonable time after the date of the order, the holder cannot claim any Compensation beyond similar Opium as tendered.

RESPECTING INTEREST.

The opinion of the Committe was requested as to whether it is the mercantile custom to allow interest in account to parties consigning to this port, the returns for which are to be partly in produce under hypothecation to the H. E. I. Company, and partly in Bills of Exchange?

The Committee replied that it is not the mercantile custom of Canton to allow interest on balances or to keep an interest account with absent constituents, except under special arrangements.

In answer to a question on the subject, the Committee came to the conclusion that interest in account and otherwise, should be calculated at the rate of 365 and not 360 days per annum.

DAMAGE &c. ON TEA

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to take into consideration the most expedient and equitable mode of settling with the Chinese for claims from abroad for country damage and plunder or Tea, and for inferiority to muster evidently fraudulent. It appears from the information of Mr. Lindsay, a member of the Sub-Committee, and formerly of the East India Company's Factory, that this body was in the habit of adopting three different modes of settlement, varying according to the nature of the loss for which compensation was to be recovered.

In case of Tea being entirely false packed, it was formerly the usage, as well in the East India Company's as the American trade, to require, in compensation from the Chinese, two chests of Tea for each one so found. But of late in lieu here the more general practice among the Americans in all cases of damage or fraud, to regulate the amount of compensation by the loss actually sustained; estimating the claim at what the Tea would have sold for if good, with the addition of interest at the rate of one per cent per month to the date of recovery; or calculating the Exchange without Interest at the current rate of Bills drawn on Canton at the place of settlement. This course it appears to the Sub-Committee is the best for general adoption; and they recommend that, when practicable, in order to obviate the difficulty presented by a difference in the denomination of the currency in the two Countries, the sum to be received be fixed by drawing a Bill at the current rate of exchange, rather than by a charge of Interest.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the questions respecting Insolvency.

The enquiry on the subject having been read, it was agreed that insolvency in Canton is conducted as elsewhere by the dishonour of an acceptance &c.; that, in case of insolvency, and the Merchant refusing to deliver his property for the benefit of his creditors, it is recommended that publicity be resorted to, that his conduct may be exposed to deserved reprobation, and the public put on its guard against granting him further credit.

As no compulsory measures can be adopted in Canton, it is recommended, that merchants be mutually accommodating, and in all cases reasonably and promptly pursue that course to which they could be compelled in countries where law prevails.

ARBITRATION REGULATIONS.

1. Each Arbitrated Committee shall, in its award, fix such fee as to its members may seem fit for the particular case, but sixteen Dollars shall be considered the minimum, and one hundred Dollars the maximum of such charge.

2. The Arbitration fee shall be payable by the losing party, but the Committee have power to alter this rule when they see occasion.

3. In regard to references the General Committee may charge or remit one, but if fees should be charged, Forty Dollars shall be the maximum, and Five Dollars the minimum of such one.

4. As references to the Committee of Arbitration may in some instances involve private matters, and it may be desirable that the names of parties, documents, and evidence should be considered confidential, while the decisions of the Committee with the leading points are on the Records for general information; a full report of the grounds of the decisions of the Committee shall be entered in an arbitration book to be kept for that purpose, and to this book access shall be had by members of the Chamber on a requisition of six members to the General Committee, two thirds of whom must concur.

As branch or member of a public body, the arbitration Committee is to be considered a public Committee, but in practice, when so required by either party submitting a question to its decision, (with the knowledge of the other) it is in the strictest sense a private Committee, in which case the members are pledged to honourable secrecy, and the safe keeping of the papers.

THE COHONG.

Memorial from the chief proprietors of authorities, desiring to limit the number of the hong merchants to thirteen. Dated Canton, September, 1837.

A RESPECTFUL memorial, the sacred perusal of which is solicited, in relation to the merchants engaged in foreign trade, showing that the hong were sufficiently numerous for the transaction of business, and requesting that the old regulations in regard to the appointment of such merchants be restored, with the view of clearly laying down a limit, and of arresting wide-spreading evils.

Our humble opinion is, that, the port of Canton being open to a general commerce with foreigners, it is of the first importance, that the hong merchants, by whom the trade is conducted, should be proper men; in which case alone can the everlasting kindness of the throne be awarded. To enable the ship-traveled people to be, universally, recipients of joy and advantage, and to prevent unqualified and curious persons, are we solely upon them. Their relation to the affairs of the customs is not then at all trivial.

Formerly the hongs engaged in foreign trade were in all thirteen; but in length of days unpleasure having arisen, some among them became, in succession, defaulters to the revenue, and fell into debt, on which account they absconded, or were subjected to punishment. Hence in the 11th year of Keaking (1806), the

then superintendent of customs. Tikking, presented a memorial, wherein he requested that a senior merchant should be appointed to regulate all the affairs of the hongs; and that in future, whenever a new merchant should be chosen, the senior and all the hong merchants should jointly bind themselves by security for him. In answer to this memorial the following imperial edict was received:

"Tikking has presented a report of the results of his investigations of the state of the custom-house. The merchants engaged in foreign trade in Canton, who enter into security for the payment of the duties, have hitherto been admitted to fill their places upon the vacancy of only one or two merchants being given for them. Then, when involved in distresses and reduced to circumstances they have either become defaulters, or have fallen into debt and absconded; and thus, much evil and many illegalities have resulted. Let it be as the said superintendent of customs has requested. Let a careful selection be made, from among all the hong merchants, of one or two individuals of wealth and substantial connections, and of honest and sterling character; and let them be appointed to the general management of the affairs of the hongs engaged in foreign trade, to lead and direct all the other hong merchants and with equity and justice to amend what is wrong; and let the names of the senior merchants thus selected be recorded in the public offices, and reported to the Board. Whenever a new merchant is to be chosen to fill up a vacant place, let the whole body of the hong merchants, senior and others, enter into a joint and mutually responsible security for him, and let the matter be communicated, in a distinct form, to the Board. If any one be expelled or retire, let it be reported, that whatever related to him may be erased. And every year, on the day when the custom-house is closed, let a complete list of the hong merchants' names be made, and presented to the Board for examination and reference. Let the Board of Revenue be made acquainted with these directions. Respect this."

Afterwards, in the ninth year of Taoukwang (1829), the then superintendent of customs, Yenlouï, finding that much would come forward as hong merchants, and fearing the loss of some merchants, through the insolvability of the suretyship, purposely made hindrances and objections, recommended for establishment some new and altered regulations, which, having been laid before the throne, the following imperial edict was received:

"Yenlaing has laid before us a memorial, requesting a change in the regulations in reference to the bringing in of new merchants. In the province of Kwangtung, hongs are established for carrying on foreign trade. Formerly, a man was allowed to become a hong merchant, on obtaining the security of one or two of their number: but in the reign of Keăk ng, permission was given to appoint senior merchants to conduct the current affairs, and to require of any one, being chosen as a new merchant, that he should have the jointly signed security of the senior and all the other merchants. These senior merchants have continually been in the practice of purposely making objections, so that the new merchants are too few to complete the regulated numbers; and it is difficult to get the vacant numbers filled up. Hence, for several years past, while the foreign ships have been daily increasing in number, the number of hongs has been constantly diminishing; so that it is difficult for them to give due attention to all things, and illegalities rapidly spring up. It is certainly right, taking these things into consideration, to make a change. Let it be as is requested. Hereafter, if a man in opulent circumstances and of good connections prefer a request to be made hong merchant, and the superintendent of customs find that what he state of himself is correct, let him be put on trial for one or two years; and it be then he found really correct and upright in his dealings, and accordant to the character of the foreign merchants, and have paid up all the duties without deficiencies, let him, according to the old regulations, obtain the security of one or two hong merchants, and on so doing receive his appointment. Let the rule, that the joint security of the senior and all the other merchants is to be procured, be forthwith annulled. Respect this."

These directions were respectfully recorded and observed; and from that time onwards, merchants have successively come forward to supply vacancies, so that the full number of thirteen hongs, formerly existing, is now again complete; and there is no cause for anxiety on the ground of there not being enough to pay due attention to business; among these, is Pwan Wanhoe, of the hong Jinhoe, who has been for many years, and, though frequently urged to it, has never yet obtained securities, nor in consequence been reported to the Board; also, Yeh Yuenchang of the new hong Footae, Le Futae of the new hong Tungchang with Yang Yenkwang of the new hong Anchang—not yet entered on the list presented to the Board, who have been on trial from upwards of one, to about two, years. These persons we have commanded, in obedience to the last-established regulations, speedily to obtain the true and faithful securities of one or two men, that their names may be reported to the Board, and they be duly appointed, in order to give weight to the principle of responsibility; and for doing this, we have limited them to a period of one month. If the period pass over, without their obtaining a merchant to give a caution for them, we will immediately communicate with each other, and erase their names, at the same time making inquiry if there are any transaction commenced by them during their period of trial, and yet unfinished, and in that case strictly urging the completion thereof, under governmental inspection.

In making regulations, however, the first and most important thing is, to ascertain what is most suitable; and in establishing laws, it is desirable to adopt such as may long continue unchanged. The new regulations, sanctioned on the representation of Yenlouï, and now in force, we, your majesty's ministers, have found, after diligent and faithful examination, and joint discussion, to have been suited to the past, but to be unsuitable to the present state of things; and to have given rise to evils, which result in impeding their operations and rendering them ineffective. The full number of hongs engaged in foreign trade at Canton has, for a very long period, been thirteen; and even when the vessels have been numerous, and the amount of duties large, there has never been any anxiety in regard to their being unable to attend to all their concerns. But Yenlaing, seeing that the hongs were weakened and reduced to half their number, and impelled by this temporary state of circumstances, effected the alteration—that any opulent person, applying of his own accord to become hong merchant, if his representations be found on inquiry to be true, should be prescribed was not once made a subject of consideration. Thus the common people, striving together for gain, and snatching every opportunity—the appointments may go on gradually and endlessly increasing. Then the merchants being numerous, their characters must be various and often not free from alloy. In this way, it must indeed become difficult to pay due attention to all affairs.

During upwards of ten years past, si ver bullion has been exported, and the p isonous opium has been spread throughout the empire, giving rise to a crowd of illegalities—smuggling contraband articles, and evading the lawful duties. While at this we see scoundrels who are *without*, entering into compact to do evil, it would be difficult to ensure that the custom-house does not actually commence *within*. Four, in the third month of the present year, a criminal, Lwang Ake, was apprehended as a smuggler, and on his trial there appeared a letter, from the hong merchant Le Futae to an escaped criminal Ching Tungping, wherein allusion was made to Le Heaouping, as a certain in the department of Shaouking, as concerned in the establishment of that hong. I, your minister Tang, in consequence, represented the circumstance against him to your majesty and received your imperial pleasure to remove from Le Heaouping his rank, and to bring him to the capital, to be tried. Although the trial of the case has not yet terminated, yet it is already plain that the said merchant, not being sufficient, has connected himself with lawless people. If now, upon investigation of this subject is being made with the utmost strictness and closest attention, the spread of the evil be not quickly arrested, it is truly to be feared that these illegalities will increase to a very great degree.

Moreover, the plan of placing men on a course of trial was adopted as an important means of selecting good merchants. But how unfathomable is the human mind! How shall it be ascertained that men are not, during the one or two years of trial, artfully patching up, to save appearances, in order that, after their appointment as merchants, they may pursue their law-subverting plans? Then, when the time has elapsed, and the necessary securities have been obtained, the leak in the patched kettle is, when too late, discovered; there is the law pursue such a person, yet how is the loss already suffered to be made up? Hence it is perfectly clear, and beyond a doubt, that the plan of passing through a course of trial is not in the least to be depended on. But the old regulation, sanctioned at the desire of Tikking, that the securities given for a merchant shall consist of a joint bond entered into by all, being agreeable to the common and general sense of justice, best safe, and substantial as the security it gives! By the framers of the new regulation, it was found fault with, as giving scope to make objections and present hindrances; and hence they altered it, deciding hastily to sanction an appointment on the surety of one or two merchants. They did not call to mind, that the result of such objections and hindrances—delay—is but the lesser evil: for these one or two merchants, if not his immediate relatives or intimates, are probably induced to secure him by presents; and when suddenly affairs are upset, the injury that is thereby caused is indeed great.

Furthermore, in all cases of prosecution of these merchants the property sequestered not sufficing to pay all demands, the whole body of the merchants has been directed to pay them by instalments. This practice has now by long usage become a rule; and, whether standing surety for the defaulter or not, none can in the least degree evade it. But when they have to pay for one whom they did not secure, the payers must indeed find it difficult quietly to submit. Is it not much better, that they for whom they pay should be secured by them, by which a remedy will be obtained for careless security, in the caution which each will observe?

Our feeble and obscure views, we, your ministers, would humbly represent to be these;—That, as the number of the hong merchants has been filled up, and there is no deficiency, but the number is sufficient for conducting affairs, a limitation should at once be placed prescribed: That it is our duty to request, that hereafter, when any of the thirteen hong merchants fails, or is for any cause expelled, or retires, then as each vacancy occurs, permission be given to supply it; but that, except in such case, it be not permitted, without sufficient cause, to add a single merchant to the number. That it is unnecessary to prescribe a period for going through a course of trial, vainly adopting a dogmal, but wortel, which is not beneficial, to this point; a merchant, the old rule should be established, of giving a general security; the whole body of merchants, seniors and others, being required jointly and carefully to select an opulent, honorable, and upright man, and to sign their names together to a bond of security for him,—the whole to be laid in a separate form before the Board of Revenue, that the man may be fully appointed: That not the slightest reason and hindrance be suffered, so that every monopolizing purpose may be disappointed: That, lastly, in all other respects the former regulations be retained, as the rule according to which all affairs are to be safely conducted. Thus a fixed limit will be laid down; and, it is hoped, the numbers will be properly circumscribed, and not in excess; those who become merchants will bring with them large property, so that there will be something on which the responsibility can rest; and those who secure them will, as a matter of necessity, seek for really and substantially good persons. It may be expected also to be not wanting in advantage, in enriching the revenue, and as tending utterly to put an end to all subjects in wrongdoing. We present our views before the throne, with the desire of reforming the affairs of the custom-house, and unite together in a joint memorial, respectfully awaiting the imperial decision as to their propriety or impropriety; and to this end we humbly solicit our sovereign to cast on them a glance, and to vouchsafe instructions. A respectfull memorial

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Sir,—I have just been looking over Capt. Scott's letter to you of the 18th inst. and have been most mournfully amused by the perusal.

It is truly a melancholy thing to see a gentleman wandering in a labyrinth of inconsistencies; and wilfully shutting his eyes against all rational conclusions, determined, at all hazards, to lose himself in the obscure mazes of error. Throughout the whole of that discursive epistle, blind prejudice seems to have been his guide, rather than sober reason. The main point, however, upon which the whole of his assertions turn, in regard to myself, is, that I can be none else than his most deadly foe! that my remarks to you "could only have been dictated by piqued vanity or party spirit" and that, in short, they were made for the "indulgence of private malevolence"! Without answering at present this somewhat plebeian assertion, it may not be amiss to make a cursory comment on this flagellating affair; and, taking the paragraphs individually as they come, try them by the touch-stone of candour.

The letter consists of six paragraphs—the postscript of four. Let us deal them summarily and fairly with this fierce *Cat O' ten tails* which the Commodore has undertaken to wield, in justification and in *proof*, of his inability to use the *Cat O' nine*.

Take we then § first. With that Editorial remark to which he alludes, in this paragraph, and which is nevertheless consonant to my own views, I had nothing to do; it is therefore gross assumption on his part, to say, that "you adopted as your own," remarks made by me—"remarks which," in his opinion, "could only have been dictated by piqued vanity or party spirit." A considerable share of ambition has perhaps fallen to our lot; but we assure Capt. Scott that, in no rank in society could he possibly stand in our way, so as to excite our envy or "*pique our vanity*"—"party spirit," in his acceptation of the term, we disclaim. Turn we now to

§ second of his letter. From whatever motive the crew of his ship acted, in rescuing the man he wished to punish, I am unable to say. He tells us twice, that they acted under "a delusion." Delusion or not, they opposed his authority, by rescuing the man. This was mutinous. He goes on to say, however, "an *unarmed* attempt was made to obtain possession of the man, without effect." I am willing to believe that the first part of this sentence, slipped from his pen unawares, in the hurry of writing—"*in furore scribendi*"—or that, in subscribing his name to what his amanuensis had written, he over-looked it; otherwise common candour ought to have made him pause, before he penned such a broad, unblushing assertion. He and his chief and second mates were armed. And when the attempt was made to regain possession of the prisoner. It is a *notorious fact* that the *chief mate* did, very properly too, when he was in the melee, draw his sword, and had a scuffle with a fellow who attempted to oppose or disarm him. So much for the "unarmed attempt." and paragraph 2nd.

§ third. I have spoken on the point involved in this paragraph in my former letter. My opinion is still unchanged. I think it would have displayed more "prudence" in Capt. Scott, had he, under the then existing circumstances, modestly declined the proffered honour of hoisting the magisterial flag. As to his "pretensions" to the office, in consequence of his being the senior commander present, belonging to the late E. I. C's. maritime service, I can see no foundation for them. This is foreign to the question -- the service is defunct, and the shipping in this port under another regime.

§ fourth. "As to Pains and Penalties," he says "which it seems I may incur for acting by virtue of the orders of H. M'. Superintendents" (Chief Superintendent I supposed he means *vide* § third) I have no great dread, and am rather amused at the powers being called in question the "I dare say *he* has no great dread; but this is not calculated to satisfy the doubts of others. He is at liberty to do with his own ship what he pleases; but I shall try to "amuse" him once more, by calling in question his powers when brought into operation on board of other ships. I am a lover of "*good order*," and I therefore ask him, would his name, even though fortified by that of Capt. Elliot, guard any master of a ship against damages awarded against him in a British Court, who, having acted under his orders, happened to be brought up before it? Until he can give a satifactory guarantee under his hand to secure against this contingent, we can listen no longer to this saying about "Pains and Penalties."

§ fifth. Had my first letter come under the observation of Capt. Scott, he there would have seen that our views partly coincide. I conceive the *principle* upon which Capt. Elliot acted to be good—there certainly ought to be some recognised Magisterial authority in Whampoa Reach; but, I cannot go the length that Capt. Scott would wish us, "not wink at even a stretch of authority." This is like the daw which, as the fable says, tried to flaunt it over other birds, decked out in plumage not his own. I see no necessity for "even a stretch of authority," if it is, as "emphatically declared", by Capt. Elliot, that the right of every master of a merchant vessel to punish corporally, is "one with that of a Captain of a man of war."

§ sixth. We shall comment on this anon.

§ seventh (the 1st of the P S.) In the first part of this paragraph, Capt. Scott says, "when the crew had refused *full* obedience to my orders, I did not feel, under the existing circumstances, that I could offer for myself any admissible justification. If I resorted to arms"! When a mutinous crew rise up in rebellion against their Commander, and refuse "*full* obedience to his orders," if that is not a time to have recourse to arms, when, in the name of common sense, is the time?—There seems some mystery here at least; he says that he told them to beware of any attack on the property of the ship, for he would *shoot* any man concerned in it." Now is the time! Ah no! There was, it seems, no need for such stern measures with those men—they were decent mutineers "Grim-visag'd war, hath smooth'd his wrinkled front," and now comes on the "weak piping time of peace;" the men, says Capt. Scott, "were piped down and, "in my life never saw a Sunday passed so quietly and decently." Certes, all the Sundays the Commodore has passed on board of ship, must have been "*rough ones.*" *Quietness* there may have been in contradistinction to *noise*; I do not however understand the *decency* of a ship's crew, when it is in a state of sullen mutiny. Captains Pitcairn, Vaux and Hewe, together with Mr. Greaves the 2nd. officer of the *Earl Balcarras*, were on board the whole day, at Capt. Scott's request, ready to prevent any out-break; there was no Divine Service performed in the ship that day; the galley fire was out; and the men had no food served out to them—and, this was a day of *quietness* and *decency*! on reading Capt. Scott's communication through the first seven paragraphs—where we see him trying, ineffectually, to inflict corporal punishment on an offender—where we find his crew refusing *full* obedience "to his authority—where we see him stopping their food, until he should have their "entire submission,"—where, "in the end," he says, "*they should not escape him, they might be assured*," and when we hear him threatening to *shoot* any man who should make an attack on the property of the ship, one is led to infer that "*in the end*" he certainly would manfully carry his measure. But no. The two following paragraphs demolish *this delusion*. And we are left in wonderment at his talking of the "contrition" of the five chief mutineers,—his "humanity"—"prudence and firmness," and above all, at his mild apology for those *arrant* malcontents who took his ship from him:—they having done so, through "*pure delusion*." Those five men were let off, however, completely unpunished—and thus the crew, undeterred by wholesome example, left ripe and fully matured for another out-break when it shall suit their humour, and although it has been necessary to put *three or four* of them in irons for gross misconduct, Capt. Scott, by his own showing, is quite content with these his "own proceedings" and with the satisfactory conduct of his crew!!! I cannot fathom, and admire prudence and firmness who can, I meet them; but this laboured apology for a mutinous crew is altogether beyond my comprehension. Tenderness for crime may be carried so far, that it at length becomes crime itself. I know from experience, and am far indeed from assuming that, *because* a mutiny occurs, it is the result of the *inability* of the officers; but I leave any rational man to judge, whether, after a mutiny has occurred, *there is* not inability to be implied somewhere, when it cannot be quelled without the aid of others unconnected with the ship.

In reply to the *concluding* stormy paragraphs of the letter and postcript, we beg to assure Capt. Scott that he is in error in supposing that we attacked, or even wish to attack, his *private character*. I spoke of him as a public functionary. And however "old" and thread-worn he may deem the "cloak" of "public character," it was in connexion with the recent disturbances on board of his ship that I questioned his pretensions to, and his qualifications for, the office he has undertaken. I understand that he is likely soon to have plenty of business on his hands, in his magisterial capacity; then shall we have an opportunity of judging, by the mode in which he discharges his duties, whether people will, or will not, be inclined to look pretty closely to the "*individual* who temporarily hoists the flag of Office at Whampoa."

If what I have written were not the offspring of cool thought, I might dread the "contempt" with which Capt. Scott threatens to treat, what he is pleased to call "the assertions of Sebastian." His contempt, I opine, will not much disturb us. The contemptible only are afraid of contempt. But he is to take no further "notice" of us! we are sorry for this, for then would we dare him to refute *any one of our*, so called, "assertions." We think however, that our constitutional equanimity will be able to sustain us under the load of his silent displeasure. Did we write from motives of private malice or for the especial "notice" of Capt Scott, the concluding explosion of his Honoure Pentscript might "pique our vanity" and wound our "party spirit;" but, we assure him, both are still unhurt—not blooming like the rose." And I shall conclude this comment in the words of an author of good man—for whom I entertain the highest respect—to which I beg Capt. Scott's "*notice*"—"It is possible, I am persuaded, to feel the strongest conviction of the error certain men may hold, without cherishing a particle of ill will against those who hold them."

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
SEBASTIAN.

Canton, 20th October, 1837.

CANTON PRESS,
11th November, 1837.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

This meeting took place on the 6th inst. Mr. Matheson in the chair, who stated that the meeting had been called together for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee, as well as the opinion of the General meeting on the points laid before the Committee, which opinions, if approved of, should in future be considered as the customs of the port, in similar cases. The report was then read by the Secretary, which with the opinions of the Committee on cases laid before them will be found in another column.

It was then moved by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. W. Cragg, and carried nem. con., that the Report of the Committee, as well as the opinions declared by them on the different subjects, be received and approved of.

The Chairman then stated that much attention had been given by the Committe to the state of the Cohong, and that a Sub-Committee had been appointed to collect information and report on "the present state of the Co hong, on the causes which have led to their present embarrassed condition, and on measures which would tend to place on a secure and permanent basis the interests of the foreign trade." The sub-committee had not however yet brought their labours to a close and there as far as they went would facilitate the enquiries to be continued by a committee next to be elected. Some notes relating to the Co-hong, drawn up by the Sub-Committee, were then read to the meeting.

The Chairman then called the attention of the meeting to Rules 8 and 16 of the regulations, by which the functions of the members of the Committee were to cease, and according to which a new Committee was to be elected on Monday the 6th, the Secretary to act as scrutineer.

Mr. Dent then moved that the thanks of the Chamber be given to the Chairman, for the zeal, energy, and attention he has ever given to the interests of the Chamber, which was seconded by Mr. Gray, and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. How, seconded by Mr. Wm. Cragg, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Committee, for their able management of the affairs of the Chamber, which motion was unanimously carried.

On the 6th the election of a new Committee had the following result. British members, Messrs. Jas. Matheson, Dent, Turner, Beswick and Wallace. American, Messrs. Oliver, Delano, and Talbot. Parsee, Messrs. Dadabhoy Rustomjee and Nanabhoy Framjee. Dutch Mr. S. van Rassel, and as open to be elected from any nation, Mr. Moolras. These same Gentlemen constituted the former Committee. At Chairman the Committee have elected Mr. Green, and Deputy Chairman Mr. Turner.

We have been obligingly favored by a translation of the local Government's memorial to the Emperor on the subject of the Hongs, the sum of which is that their number should not be encreased beyond the present thirteen, and that the present system of mutual responsibility should not on any account be departed from. We have not space to notice this document more at length, this as well as the first annual report of the Committee of the General Chamber having taken up all the room we have to spare. Want of space also compels us to reserve for our next the letters from Capt. Chris. Biden and "Mirator," and that from "A Stranger" on marine insurances.

Again an edict has appeared, urging the departure of some of our neighbours, as will be seen from the following translation. The time for urging the departure of these Gentlemen, just at the beginning of the shipping season, seems to be strangely chosen, and this, if the order is insisted on, will afford the very best reason for not obeying it.

The translation above referred to we have been unable to obtain, and must therefore content ourselves with giving to the public the principal points of it, such as they were explained to us. It is meant we understood, by the Hoppo, and reminds the Hong merchants of the former orders (contained in the edict we mentioned as having been issued, in our last) relative to the traitorous barbarians, Jardine, Dent, Davis and Morrison, * and it is therein asked why the Hong merchants have not before reported on the subject, sternly commanding them to ascertain when those individuals, already named, intend to obey the order. We hope in our next to give the exact translation of this edict, of which we can at present only present an imperfect outline.

* The two last names have evidently been included in this edict by some blunder in Peking, one of the Gentlemen, formerly belonging to the Company's Factory, and well known as a Chinese scholar, having left China three years ago, and the other not being engaged in any commercial transactions, but the Chinese interpreter for H. M. Superintendent, whose permission to reside here is of course included in that given by the Imperial Government to H. B. M. Commission. It is a ludicrous circumstance that the Hong merchants, not knowing to whom to address the order to be gone for Mr. Davis, sent it to the house of Mr. Davidson, (absent at present) considering him probably a near relation.

NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of the SOCIETY FOR DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE in CHINA will be held at No. 2, American Hong, on Monday the 20th Instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The attendance of members and Friends of the Society is requested.

By order of the Committee,
J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Secretary.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 6th October 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

JESSE'S ANGLERS RAMBLES.
PENNY MAGAZINE No. 83.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 @ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 2. 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, desirous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the name, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be insured (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

In LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE JUMNA, Capt. ROBINSON, 364 Tons Register. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1837.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Ship JEANNETTE PHILIPPINE, Captain HOULET, to sail from Whampoa by the end of this month. For freight apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAGHTEN," 550 Tons, Capt. GEORGE, HASTWICK, Apply to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or the COMMANDER, at Messrs
STANFORD & MARKS.

Canton, 19th October 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship PUTTAY SALAH, J. GILLETT, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 15th November. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 20th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, Northon 428 Tons, Captain EVANS, shortly expected. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "LADY NUGENT," J. FAWCETT, burthen 535 tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ARRAGER, Capt. MAC. INTYER will sail from Hong-Kong with all despatch. For freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 5th September, 1837.

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30 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
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STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, @ 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED, or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Fort William* Fraser, for Straits and Bombay. *Earl Balcarras*, Vaux, for Manila and Bombay. *Sulimany*, MacFarlane, for Straits and Calcutta. Danish *Ayden*, Burd, for Manila and Lombock. Brit. *Ardaseer*, Mac Intyre, for Straits and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—per *Omega*, from Batavia, omitted last week, Mr. Shillabor. per *Fort William*, Mr. Thos. Macmicking, and Mr. Dyce Sombre. per *Earl Balcarras*, Mr. Shillabor and Capt. Chris. Biden.

We stated erroneously in our last that the *George IV* was under despatch for the Straits and Bombay.

LATEST DATES, from BOMBAY, 2d July, via Calcutta: UNITED STATES, 23d June & Philadelphia. CALCUTTA, 10th Sept. & Junne. SINGAPORE, October 2d & Junne. JAVA, 6th October, & June. SIAM, 25th October & Novmbr. MANILA, 20th August & Acting Salem.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From BOMBAY: *Ann*, Exporter, Glasgow, *Elizabeth*, Brewster, CALCUTTA, Spkd. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Fordhart *Lady Hayes*, Balgarnie, *Antonio Pereira*, BOMBAY, *Inglestone*, Madras, *H. C. Wellesley*, Jolie, Hare; MANILA, *Marquis of Camden*, *Duke of Sussex*, *Argyll*, Ann, JAVA. *Mandarin*, SYDNEY, *Mangles*, *Hero*, SINGAPORE, *Jessy*, VALPARAISO, *Phillips*, *Arapa*, CADIZ, *Princess Louisa*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship			900		
Carnatic	British	Laird	676	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Grand Turk	Americ.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Schofield.
Stains Castle	British	Petrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin	369	"	Daniell & Co.
General Kyd	"	Foord	1319	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberchie Robinson	British	Scott	1436	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Eliza and Susan	Amer.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Futtay Salam	British	Gillett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
George IV	"	Dwyner	1429	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Edinburgh	British	Marshall	1414	Bombay	"
Lady Nugent	British	Fawcett	535	Batavia	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	Brit.	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Brothers	"	Towns		Sourabaya	Russell & Co.
Truscott	Amer.	Lindsay		"	"
Lady MacNaughten	Brit.	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hanover	Amer.	Leach		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Jumna	Brit.	Robinson,	364	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott	916	Bombay	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Richard Bell	"	Rodgers	340	Sourabaya	Russell & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson	447	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jessie Logan	Brit.	Blair		Bombay	Bibby, Adam & Co.
Jeannette Philippine	Dutch	Boulet		Batavia	Van Basel, Toe Laer & Co.
Alexander Baring	Brit.	St. Croix	805	London	Russell & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson	500	Liverpool	Turner & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, —, *Last Anchors*, Bent; *Aurelia*, Barron, to Dent, & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Ross; *Col Young*, —, *Sir Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Zenobia*, (Am.) Shaw; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lagmuir; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Cornwallis	British	Clark	807	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Juncey	376	"	"
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Americ.	Foster	145	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	233	"	Dixon & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Peyton & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	"	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Rob Roy	British	Mackinnon		"	Fearon & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	British	Baker		Bombay	Shaw, Graham & Co.
Danish Oak	Danish	Rohe		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Theodore	Americ.	Partington	186	Singapore	"
Frances Ann	British	May		Liverpool	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Sequency	"	White	186	Singapore	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Rell Rover	British	Wright	233	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Naples	Amer.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Margaret	"	Quincy		Samarang	"
Madam	"	Wise		"	"
Valparaiso	Amer.	Lockwood		Philadelphia	"
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	220	Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Dortenaar	Dutch	Abbema		Batavia	S.V. Basel toe Laer & Co.
Omega	"	Wallace		"	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Linsteed		"	"
Neptune	Prench	Salaun		Singapore	Dent & Co.
Arab	Brit.	Ferrier	291	"	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Monsoon	Amer	———		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Omega	Brit.	Hillert		Batavia	Gordon & Talbot.
Inglebrough	"	Richards	404	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Jardlewood	"	Dunlop	380	Glasgow	Daniell & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations,(Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dol 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No 10 — CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 11th, 1837. — No. 114

IMPORTS.

		PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambries - 40 yds.	Ps.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - 28 ,,	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4½ a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	10. a 12.	in demand.
,, grey 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½ a 6	
,, ,, 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½ a 9.	
,, ,, 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 .. 36 in	,,	3. a 3.30	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	40 a 41	
,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80	
,, Spanᵈ Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.35 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Ps.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selct. Cuttgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Ps.	22 a 26.	dull.
Fine singles	,,		
Second	,,		
Dutch - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 26	No demand.
,, - 40 ,, 28	,,		
Bombazets	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	,,	2¾	
Assorted colors	,,	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr.	Pl.	8.5 a 10.2	
,, supr and fine	,,		
Bombay old or infr.	,,	6.5 a 10.	
,, supr and fine	,,		
Madras	,,		None.
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheathg. 16 oz. @ 32 oz	Pl.	$ 34½	
,, S. American slab	,,	24	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig	,,	6¼ a 6½	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	2¼.	
,, Rod ⅜ @ in	,,	4.	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. ⅜ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver	Pl.	190	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old	Chr.	790	Quite nominal.
,, ,, new	,,	640 a 645	Nearly nominal.
Benares old	,,	740	Nominal.
,, new	,,	610 a 620	Nearly nominal.
Malwa old	,,	480	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	,,	520	
RICE Bengal	Pl.	1.45 a 1.55	
,, Java	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table	,,	1.50	
,, Manila	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy	,,	40 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr.	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3.30 a 3.50	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	8½.	
Rattans	,,	3.30 a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	17½. a 18	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	16½. a 17	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	Cy.	8. a 12	
,, small fragments	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida	Pl.	6½.	
Bichdemar	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal	,,	130. a 180	Dull, large stock
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	....	
,, fragments	Pl.	30. a 50	
Cow Bezoar	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½ a 8	
Putchuck	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts	,,	40 a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish	,,	3½ a 6.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	34 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian	,,	24 a 28	In demand.
,, ,, Timor	,,	12 a 18	
,, ,, Sandᵈ Islands	,,	7 a 10	
,, Sapan ,,	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. IN T.	PRICES	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13½.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20 a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 4.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred / ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.80	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80 a 6.	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	9.20 a 9.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.30	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 in	24	11.50 a 12.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, 24 ,,	24	8.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	11.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50	
,, ,, ,, 24	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	7.10 a 7.20	
,, black ,, ,, 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 .. 30	30	10.20 a 10.40	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	10. a 10.20	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.50 a 11.75	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 ,, 29	27	10.10 a 10.40	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29	25	8.40 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	36	13. a 13.40	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	33	16.30 a 16.50	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	36	17.60 a 17.80	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored	38	16.	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	15 a 15.50	
,, colored ,,	33	16 a 16.40	
,, ,, 29	36	17 a 17.50	
,, Canton black 29	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors.	Pl.	4.40 a 4.70	
,, ,, black		4. a 4.25	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd.	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63	4	1.90	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58	4	1.60	
,, ,, damas'ed silk 54 a 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,	Old	New
,, Fokeen	,,		
,, Congou Song. k'd.	,,	14 a 15	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	16 a 18	27 a 32
,, Campoi	,,		No prices for either old or new.
,, Souchong	,,		
,, Hung muey	,,		
,, Pekoe	,,		
,, Ning Yong	,,		
,, Ankoi	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,		
,, Caper	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay	,,		
,, Skin	,,		
,, Hyson	,,		
,, Young Hyson	,,		
,, Imperial	,,		
,, Gunpowder	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	234	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee 6	,,	400	Nominal.
,, Taysaam	,,	320 a 325	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa	,,	6.4	
Candy Canton	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½ a 11	
Camphor	,,	33 a 36	
Cassia at Whampoa		11.50 a 12	
,, Lintin	,,	9.	None.
,, buds	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made	,,	79	
,, ,, large	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d.	,,	58	
,, small ,,	,,		
,, white ,,	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.40 a 1.50	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	80.	

N B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Cambrics, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.,* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. nominal.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	none.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	none.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	214 C. Rs. no bills.
E. I. Directors Bills, and private 60 ds. sight C. Rs.	214 a 215
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6½ a 7 per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand. .. .. 1 per Cent. ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ... none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c per Ton. 50 cub feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub feet.

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN,

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st OCTOBER, 1837.

	IN OCTOBER			FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Novbr.
Patna .... old	2	790	1,580	2,217	1,556,3[illegible]	300
,, ... new	351	650	228,150			1,012
Benares ...... old	2	750	1,500	907½	624,0[illegible]	10
,, ... new	6	630	3,780			314
Malwa .... old	523	500	261,500	9,830½	5,199,617	5,402½
	884		496,610	12,955	7,379,477	7,226½

Total of deliveries in the 7 months from 1st April, to 31st October, 13,839 chests, value, Sp. Drs. 7,867,087.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	3	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal	3½	3
Madras			Malacca			America U.States	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang	1½	1¼	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China	1	pm
Australia			,, direct	3		Lintin &c.	½	dr.
Sand. Islands			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5067341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen-mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3750; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—Grey Longcloths have rather declined; there is a pretty large parcel of American of good stout quality offering, which has interfered with the sale of the English goods, the supply of which is very moderate. In COTTON YARN the market is very quiet.

WOOLLENS.—We have heard of no sales, but the market is firm for SPANISH STRIPES, and LONGELLS, the importations being so small hitherto.

RICE.—The stock of foreign rice very great, and little disposition to buy.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER without alteration. BETELNUT, from one party wishing to monopolize the whole, has advanced. TIN declining.

COTTON,—there has been very little doing during the week, and although the prices for the better description have not declined, sales could with difficulty be effected at previous rates. The lower qualities are still more depressed than before, parties being anxious to realize before further importations. We understand that a small lot of 100 bales of Madras has been sold a 8.5. and that 10.5 @ 10.6 is offered for the only parcel in the market of about 1000 bales Tinnevelly.

OPIUM.—The only demand for Opium is for the coast, and we learn that Patna has rather advanced at Macao. In this market the price is quite nominal, and Malwa has changed hands within these few days to some extent a 475 @ 480. The Mandarins have been very active lately in making seizures.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—A considerable quantity has arrived, but holders ask much higher prices than exporters are willing to give.

TEA.—The merchants have, after some demur, settled the good and fine grades of Pekoe Keok Congous, made by themselves, at the prices quoted in our price current, which are 6 a 8 Taels under those of last season. The teamen have not yet come to terms, as they will lose considerably at these rates.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 11. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 18TH, 1837 No. 145

From the Chinese Repository, for October.

ART. VIII. *Imperial edict, communicated to the hong merchants from the hoppo, requiring certain foreigners to leave Canton.*

WEN, superintendent of maritime customs in Canton, &c., to the hong merchants, Howqua and others, for their full information. On the 22nd of October, I received from the governor and lieut.-governor the annexed communication.

"We received, on the 19th of October, by an express of the Board of War, a dispatch from the Council of state, addressed to Tang, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and Ke, lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, to be enjoined also on Wan, superintendent of customs,'—and containing, under date the 29th September, 1837, the following.

"Imperial edict. 'A report has been laid before us, representing that, in the province of Kwangtung, remonstrances and illegalities increase daily; enumerating six particulars; and earnestly requesting that orders may be given for amendment thereof. The memorialist states, that of the multitudinous cases of plundering which occur in that province, the majority are attributable to associated banditti, bearing such names as the Teente Brotherhood, the Triad Society, &c.; that these club together in bands and fraternities, and are ever and anon injuring and troubling the people; and that every instance of complaint affords occasion, for exacted and numerous extortions. Again, he states, that the unregistered districts in that province, when carrying the tribute of grain, have sometimes, as it is said, reduced it into money at the extravagant rate of six or seven taels for a *shih* [about eight or nine dollars for 130 catties]; that they are very lax towards their writers and police, receiving bribes to screen and shelter them. The report then points out that the storing up of grain is a convenience to the people; and that there is nothing better than to establish free granaries, and to fetch the grain, furnished to fill them by the people themselves, as a provision for the occasional wants of years of dearth,—a measure alike advantageous to the officers and the people. In regard to governmental cruising vessels, the objects of their establishment are the apprehension of thieves, and the prevention of smuggling: but of late, the report states the only thing aimed at by them is, to receive from the whole fleet of the country petty and unlicensed fees; they do not at all apprehend smugglers; and all the stations and posts of the maritime police have gradually come to be mere names, without any effective reality. In the salt department of that province, it is needful to put a stop to all clandestine encroachment; and it is essential, from time to time, to examine thoroughly, and adopt measures for making a full end thereof. With regard to all that relates to tolls and duties, it is still more needful to remove and cut away every evil and illegality. The depraved foreigners residing in Canton, Macao, and others, and the receiving ships already at Lintin, should all be forthly expelled. Let Tang and his colleagues make faithful examination in regard to each of these six subjects spoken of in the memorial, and if there be such illegalities as are named, they must feel it imperative on them to lay aside every consideration of [] saing others, and proceed with truth and fidelity to to correct what is wrong. It is our sincere hope that the civil administration, and the military defences, may all be really and practically useful. In that case all will be right and proper. Let a copy of the original address be sent, and these commands be made known to Tang, and Ke, and by them enjoined on Wan. Respect this.'

"The council of state having, in obedience to the imperial pleasure, forwarded the above, we, the governor and lieut. governor, have received the same. We will proceed accordingly, in distinct documents, to direct inquiry on the several points alluded to in the five clauses, beginning "in the affairs of the police, there must not be any remissness or procrastination allowed:" also, on the subject of the remaining clause, "that, in relation to tolls and duties, all illegalities would be removed, and correctness restored,"—we will forward a communication to the naval commander-in-chief, expressing our hope, that he will immediately drive away and send back to their country the receiving ships anchored in the seas about Lintin and Lantao,—and that he will, after careful consideration, write in answer, and inform us of the line of action adopted by him, to enable us to reply to the throne: we will still further instruct the judicial commissioner, to proceed immediately, in concert with financial and territorial commissioners, to act in accordance with the instructions contained in our separate dispatches; and, on the several points noticed in the original memorial and in the imperial edict now received, to issue directions that the imperial pleasure may be respectfully obeyed and acted on; at the same time, also, to detail consecutively the measures adopted in reference to each clause, and report the same for our examination, so as to enable us to make our reply to the throne.

"Besides all this, it is our duty to forward to you (the hoppo) this communication, for your examination. We trust you will immediately command the hong merchants to expel with severity those depraved foreigners, ——— and others, residing in Canton; also, that you will examine and discover if any of your attendant officers have indeed sold to deprived natives the information of warrants being out against them, thus enabling them to procure others to take their place, and so giving rise to gross illegalities; furthermore, whether the number of officers deputed to act in the custom-houses of Canton and Macao should or should not be reduced. We hope that you will grant us a reply that we may perform what is required of us; and that, as regards the other particulars of the memorial and imperial edict, you will act with respectful obedience, and enforce what is required. Annexed is a copy of the original memorial."

The above communication having reached me, the hoppo, I, on the receipt of it, proceed to issue this order, to give information. When the order reaches the said merchants, let them immediately pay obedience to it, by instituting inquiry concerning each of the foreigners unlawfully residing in Canton, namely ———, ———, and ———, and by speedily

* Messrs. Jardine, Dent, Turpe and Malechon; the two latter names can only be guessed at, but we have it from good authority, that they are not meant for either Davis or Morrison, but probably Davidson and Matheson. *Ed. C. Rp.*

and with severity, expelling them. They must not allow them to linger for an instant. Let them also with the utmost speed report the period of the said foreigners' departure for Macao, to enable a reply to be made to the throne. This is an affair in which the imperial pleasure has been received, requiring examination. The said merchants must, therefore, by all means, act in obedience to it. If they dare to connive and screen the foreigners, they themselves shall be held solely responsible. Let each, then, tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special order. October 25th, 1837.

The following taken from the *Repository*, as an extract from Bishop Bruguiere's travels in China only three years ago, reminds us strongly of the gangs of convicts or galley-slaves in France before the revolution, as described by Vidocq, himself frequently one of such gangs, and afterwards police-spy under the Imperial government, only the french convicts were not so passive as the Chinese seem to have been.

"We met some convicts, whom they were leading into exile, bound together by a long chain; when they saw us, the troops that conducted them sate down upon the ground, one soldiers alone holding the end of the chain. Immediately a dispute arose between the convicts and my followers. "We want money," shouted the malefactors. "You shall have none," replied my guides. "We will allow ourselves to be crushed by the chariot wheels," exclaimed the wretches, throwing themselves down in the middle of the road. "Clear the way," shouted the driver. "We will not—give us money, or we will die here" From words they came to blows; my people dragged them by the chain from under the chariot, not without receiving some smart blows. My guide gave a vigorous pull, and remained master of the field of battle. Unfortunately the convicts had their wives with them, and these ladies took their place and renewed the combat. In this country, to lay hands on a female, even in self-defence, is an affair of state. It was necessary, therefore, to have recourse to prayers and compliments. My interpreter, who was very polite, made them an eloquent harangue, but nothing could shake their purpose. They placed themselves under the feet of the horses, and declared they would not stir without money. We were forced to negociate, and purchase a free passage for about six francs. We might have had recourse to a mandarin, but the accusation would have exposed me to the imminent hazard of discovery. The soldiers looked on as if they had no concern whatever in this singular combat; instead of checking the insolence of their prisoners, they remained tranquil spectators, doubtless expecting their share of the spoil. In some districts of China they rob openly, but rarely commit murder. Within thirty leagues of Peking, there has been for some years a society of robbers: they plunder publicly, and in the face of day. The magistrates who ought to watch over the public safety favor this disorder, and share in the spoil."

SIAM.

Subsequent to the issue of our last number, in which we noticed the arrival of the *Penang* from Siam, we were put in possession of some private correspondence in addition to our advices by the same vessel, from which we now proceed to lay before our readers such particulars as may prove of interest.

The low state of trade at Bangkok appears to be solely caused by the rage for a species of lottery-gambling called *Hor Hor* which has of late prevailed, and of the effects of which we gave some account in our number of 1st December last year, when this pernicious system, under the special auspices of the king of Siam, had only commenced. It has since been carried to a still more ruinous extent, and has been productive of the most frightful disorders. Its unfortunate victims reduced to nakedness and starvation, having betaken themselves to courses of open and lawless violence to supply their wants. Street-robbery has been carried to such a length that scarce any one dared venture out in decent attire, unless willing to encounter the risk of returning home naked. Success in this petty sort of theft led to attempts of a more formidable kind, and dwelling-houses were attacked and plundered while sale, and in orders have been perpetrated when resistance was offered. These outrages, of which the avarice of the king had been the main cause, at last brought down the vengeance of the governor of Kapoen, upon the offenders, and they were caught in hundreds. Suspected persons having been brought to confess against themselves, were also tortured into an accusation of their accomplices by being flogged until their backs were raw, and then exposed to a scorching sun. A prisoner in this condition is not likely to trouble himself with a long search in pursuit of his accomplice, and he probably points out the first person he meets as his companion in guilt—who, unless some great personage in his friend, and intercedes for him, will of course be punished as a robber—"so that" says our correspondent, "if they proceed at this rate they will soon have half of Siam up and punished as thieves and robbers!" In other respects too, the industrious part of the population were of course not exempt from their share of these deplorable consequences of rage for *Hor-Hor*—the shopkeepers have no purchasers and their stocks remain on hand; and altogether the trade could scarce be in a worse condition. Meantime the King of Siam, who thus evinces his solicitude for the morals and welfare of his subjects, to aggravate the effect of these disasters has levied a new capitation tax of 2½ ticals throughout his dominions, *under the specious pretext of building war boats to destroy the pirates* who have been lately infesting the Siamese coasts—from which one might suppose that he had condescended to take a leaf out of the book of certain legislators not altogether unknown to the merchants of this Settlement, in seeking an excuse for a new tax; His majesty being left to his own guidance is able to go a trifle further to be sure and to put it on —and then orders his nobles to build the war-boats at their own cost, and pockets the tax himself. We are informed that the king of Siam has every thing contained in this paper creative to the affairs of his kingdom specially translated for his own use—and we hope that he is sometime edified. We understand however that the letters and articles on the affairs of Quedah were *far* from being relished—and it is said that he manifests some anxiety to possess a translation of the petition which the merchants of Penang were understood to be preparing on the subject—; feeling which it does not appear likely he will soon have it in his power to gratify.—*Singapore Free Press 12th October.*

AVA.

We learn that the late arrivals from Madras bringing over Dacoit bearers, Artillery bullocks and military stores, have caused no little sensation at Rangoon, from whence express upon express has been forwarded to Court on the subject. No doubt in those dispatches the little army of bearers have been metamorphosed into valiant men of arms, and the bullocks into fighting elephants, and were any one to carry to Court a true account of what has been really received here, he would chance to be counted as a fool, or, perhaps, get his head chopped off for bringing false intelligence. It would not be easy for them to believe that three large ships have been sent from Madras only to bring 300 men for carrying palanquins, some 50 or 60 bullocks and a few guns The latter would be the only intelligible part of the cargo. The more these supplies are exaggerated the better. Let the Europeans form any opinion they like on the subject, but one thing will be made very evident to them that we are quite prepared and ready for any contingency that may occur, and if they are desirous of trying their skill at another game with us, our pieces are already ranged on the board; and we will give them the first move, which, indeed, they seem to be preparing themselves to take. For want has a Woongyee boga perched up at Toung-oo with orders there to form a force? There never has been an officer of that rank at Toung-oo within the memory of the present generation, and the place itself is of far too little importance under ordinary circumstances, to call for so high an officer to reside there. Rangoon has always been the seat of government for the southern portion of the kingdom, but, perhaps experience teaches that it is not a very safe head-quarters in the event of hostilities with the English. We should rejoice were experience to teach a further lesson and emancrate the present absurd and arrogant pretensions of the new governorship of Ava. It would be wise in them to have at alone—wiser still to cultivate a friendly commercial intercourse with us and learn from us the art of rendering a country happy, wealthy and prosperous. The kingdom of Burmah possesses within herself, the most splendid resources. Her mines, her forests, her lands are unequalled. Her population is intelligent, orderly, and would be under a proper system of government, industrious What a superb prospect would open to a truly enlightened governor of such a country, would he but lend his thoughts and energies towards the protection and encouragement of all the various sources of wealth and prosperity; but to such ideas Burmese Majesty has always been a stranger. From the time of the justly celebrated Alompra, foreign conquest has always been the ambition of the kings of Ava. Arracan, Manipore, and Assam successively fall under their dominion, and the late king, taking a wider range than his predecessors, gave orders that the English Rulers of India should be brought to his feet in golden chains. The consequence to him was, that from of all that his predecessors had gained, and the establishment in his neighbourhood of a power that restrained all future flights and kept him within his proper boundaries. He has been deposed, and his sons—or appears to indulge himself in visions of glory, surpassing that of his great progenitor. He will drive the English from the countries which formerly pertained to his crown, and following them up, will drive them out of Calcutta, to——where, he cannot tell, for his geographical knowledge extends not beyond. One of his predecessors sent a fleet of war boats to insult the English in their war with France, and we doubt whether many rays of knowledge have since penetrated the geographical ignorance of the Court of Ava.—*Ibidem.*

CALCUTTA.

CONDITIONS TO THE OPIUM SALE.

The advertisement for the sale of Opium on Friday next, the 15th instant, contains a condition to which it is well to draw the attention of intending bidders. It is as follows:

"10.—Considerable loss and inconvenience having resulted from persons not of known credit being suffered to bid at the Opium Sales, the Public are hereby apprised, that the Superintendent of the Sale has been empowered so reject the bid of any such individual unless he shall under at the time a Deposit, either in Bank of Bengal Notes, Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or Government Securities equal to One Thousand Rupees per Lot, (or two Hundred Rupees per Chest) on the Lot or Chests which he may offer to purchase; and it is hereby notified, that the Opium deposited for as above at the time of purchase is liable to Re-sale under the 9th of the present Conditions, if not paid for in full within One Calender Month from the day of sale."—*Calcutta Courier, Sept 11.*

We have received, by the Calcutta arrivals of the week, Bengal papers up to the 8th Sept., from which we make some extracts, which will be found in the Supplement, and from which it will be seen that 19,000 chests is the supply of Bengal Opium announced for the ensuing season. Letters of 7th ult. state that the exports of Opium up to that date were:—

To China	8,054	chests.
To Singapore	1,280	"
To Penang	422	"
To Batavia	93	"
	9,800	chests.

Patna was quoted at Co's. Rs. 1,280 and *Benares*, 1,185—nominal.

Freights to England, had advanced to £3.15 a £4 owing to the large operations in Sugar.

Exchange on London—6 mon. Bills—2s. 0¼d. a 2s. 1d. and Treasury Bills—1s. 9¾d. a 1s. 10d. ₹ Co's. Rupee.—*Sing. Free Press 5th October.*

A re-sale of Opium, consisting of Mr. Colvin's forfeited lots and the uncleared portion of the quantity assigned to the French Government, took place to-day. The quantity put up was two chests of Patna and 165 chests of Benares, together 202 chests, and though deposits or guaranty were lost (chiefly the former) to the amount of 10th Rs. per lot, were taken in the room from every buyer at the time of registering his purchase, the sale went off at prices fully equal to those of the day in the house, and we conceive higher considerably than the present aspect of the China market warrants the expectation of realising there The first lot of Patna was knocked down to the rich house of Leechmeerkand Radakissen at 1,165 Rs., which was the highest price, of the sale, the next lot being sold at 1160 and the 6th lot at 1130, the minimum; the average of the Patna Opium was Rs. 1140 per chest, while the Benares averaged Rs. 1068-1-7, ranging from 1065 to 1093 Rs. per chest. The public revenue realises by this sale 9,19,616 Rupees, which is rather better for the times, (and for "the poor army" too, whose pay is dependant upon the public revenue,) than if all this Opium had been burnt, as suggested by the *Hurkaru* last month.

The sale occupied more than two hours—about five times as much space as would have been required to get through the same number of chests under the old plan. The purchasers were all of a substantial class, the demand of deposits having had the effect of excluding the common buzzer herein, who usually speculate upon the chance of re-selling on the spot. We observed that the Government Officer who presided was furnished with a list of defaulters' names, but no person liable to rejection on that account offered himself as a bidder.

All the overdue Opium of the February sale was paid up yesterday. The amount, we are told, was about 10 lakhs.—*Calcutta Courier 13th September.*

From a Commercial letter dated Calcutta

13th September.

We have now the pleasure to inform you that the following scheme (assuming 10,000 Chests as the years supply) was suggested by the Board and referred by Government to our Chamber of Commerce viz.

1st. Sale,	1st. January.	2,000	Chests.
2d. "	1st. February,	2,000	"
3 1. "	1st. April,	2,000	"
4th "	1st. May,	2,000	"
5th. and last	1st. June,	2,000	"

The Committee of the Chamber, however, conceived the above plan could not afford sufficient opportunities for parties in England to avail of the Drafts as a means of investing funds here for remittance to China and therefore substituted the following in its stead viz.

1st. Sale,	1st. Monday in	January,	2,000
2nd. "	1st. Monday "	February,	2,000

with monthly sales of 2,000 Chests on the 1st Monday of each of the 3 succeeding months, making eight sales in all; but on the subject being afterwards discussed at a general meeting of the above body, the inconvenience and probable disadvantages to all parties of the above proposal (especially as regards the 2nd 3rd, 4th, and concluding sale) were probably brought to notice, and after a considerable opposition, the following resolutions of the Board's plan was carried by a majority, and has since been recommended for the adoption of Government, viz:

1st. Sale,	1st. Monday in	January	2,000 Chests
2d. "	1st. " "	February	2,000 "
3 1. "	2d. " "	April	2,000 "
4th. "	1st. " "	June	2,000 "
5th. "	2d. " "	July	2,000 "

a scheme likely, we think, to prove practically convenient for all parties interested. With regard to the mode of payment, the suggestions of the Board were unanimously approved of viz., a promissory note at sight to be taken in the sale room for the deposit which it is proposed to fix at 1,000 Rs. per Chest or 500 Rs. per Chest, and if not redeemed by the third, a resale to take place on the fourth day; and the balance of the purchase to be paid within the month, or a resale on the first monday following.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir.—All who are connected with the Interests of this port, will be glad to learn, that the commercial community have re-elected the members who composed the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce during the past year. The year's possession of office was scarcely sufficient to develope and to fix, so that the course might be a mere routine, the various objects, especially contemplated, to which their attention appears to have been directed. I would recommend to their notice, the subject of leases at once; the ground is barren and by entering on it, they would do more harm to their body, as well as confer a vast benefit on commerce. The facts which have been adduced of late years, relative to the duration of 999, have enabled many speculators to apply to them for the means of possibility, and so to construct edifices by which speculations on the ruins are made with a wonderful degree of certainty. The knowledge of life is a proverb: yet few adventurers are so rash in their leases or insurances on its duration; such indeed, would have grasped the law by which Providence, under given circumstances, guides the

progress of it. When the importance of sea insurance to the wellbeing of commercial undertakings is considered, it is a matter of surprise, that no step has been taken to render the like aid to it Individual experience, or at the most that of a single community is at present, all which can be appealed to; hence it is that at different places various estimates are formed of the same risk; some the value, is onerous, at another, inadequate to give that return, which is derived from other branches of commerce. Great difficulties surround it, no doubt; so many are the contingencies to be accounted, in the collection of proper data but they do not appear insuperable to practical knowledge joined to patient attention. And although the first essay might not promise all that is required, still each fact is something gained, if it have the authority of a public record: let each fact, as it occurs, be properly tabulated, with all the attendant circumstances, and in a little while, we should see generalization attempted. If every loss was total, the task would be comparatively easy, but it is the valuation of partial losses, which forms the prominent obstacle. It might be met by recording each loss under certain fractional parts for, instance in sixteenths and upwards. Should the attempt be made at this port, it would be desirable to limit it in the first place, to voyages to and from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, and to and from Great Britain. The tabulations hould be made for certain os seas, and, where the monsoon prevails, for each season. A record of the weather would be valuable: to effect this, a series of questions might be prepared and sent to every ship entering the port. But my purpose is not to enter in to details. I desire to draw attention to this important subject in the hope, that it will have the consideration of men capable of managing it.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
Novr. 10 1837. "A STRANGER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Mr. Editor,—The following advertisement, extracted from a late Paper, will give you some idea of the rapid march of intellect and progres of refinement in Great Britain. *O tempora, o mores!*: what would a stay maker of 1800 have said to such an effusion? In those simple times "Anton, Stay Maker, No. 21 New Bond Streeet.—N. B.—No connection with the stop over the way" would have marked the "domicile of madame"

Your's truly,
MIRATOR.

TO LADIES.—The Corset Perfectionné Sylphide (invented by Madame Saint Anton), from its peculiar scientific construction and pliability of material (divested nearly altogether of whalebone or steel), disposes with additional grace, dignity and elegance, the bust, waist, and tournure, producing a *tout ensemble* truly *distingué*, and diametrically opposed to the inelegant whalebound parody on woman's fair proportions. The general appearance of Ladies wearing this Corset undergoes so complete and felicitous a revolution (apparent even in trying on), as to create a new and happy era in their lives. Madame can, with the utmost confidence (resulting from the experience of many years), insure such perfect ease, comfort, and satisfaction, as cannot fail to be duly appreciated by all who are not insensible to admiration, or to whom the mirror's pleasing reflection can afford the slightest gratification. 21, New Bond-street, next door to Redmayne's, and directly opposite Messrs. Storr and Mortimer's. *From the Age*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

"He was a man take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."
Shakspeare.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The great and good of every age, and every nation, must, and ever will command universal esteem and admiration!

The following beautiful letter cannot be read without feelings of pride and gratification; it tells with dignity and simplicity the character of one of the best and worthiest of mankind.

His memory will be cherished by a grateful posterity, and held up as the most brilliant example of genuine patriotism, devoted zeal without ambition, greatness of mind allied to humility, and humanity blended with every good and manly quality.

I am, dear Mr. Editor
faithfully yours,
Canton, Novr. 5th 1837. CHRIS. BIDEN.

WASHINGTON TO LAFAYETTE.—Letter from Washington to Lafayette, on his resignation of the Presidency.—"Mount Vernon, Feb. 1, 1847.—At length, my dear Marquis, I am become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac, and under the shadow of my own vine and figtree, free from the bustle of a camp and the busy scenes of public life. I am pleasing myself with those tranquil enjoyment of which the soldier, who is ever in pursuit of fame—he statesman, whose watchful days and sleepless nights are spent in devising schemes to promote the welfare of his own, perhaps the ruin of other countries, as if this globe was insufficient for us all, and the courtier, who is always watching the countenance of his prince, in hopes of catching a gracious smile, can have very little conception. I am not only retired from all public employments, but I am retiring within myself. I shall be able to resume the solitary walk, and tread the paths of private life with heartfelt satisfaction; envious of none, I am determined to be pleased with all, and this, my dear friend, being the order of my march, I will move gently down the stream of life until I sleep with my fathers . . . I thank you most sincerely, my dear Marquis, for your kind invitation to my house if I should come to Paris; at present I see but little prospect of such a voyage; the deranged situation of my private affairs during these few years will not only oblige me to suspend, but perhaps for ever hinder me from gratifying this wish. This not being the case with you, come with Madame Lafayette and view me in my domestic walks."—From he interesting *Memoirs of Lafayette*, just published, under the authority of his son.

"THE BETTER CURRENCY."—A market man at Lowell, Massachusetts, being, like every body else, bothered for change, has hit upon a new expedient. With his other marketables, he carries a basket from which he makes change in hens' eggs. Now, unless the Legislature, like some other wise bodies, shou'd enact a penalty for "asses" of so small a denomination, we don't see why the Lowell man will not get along very well. We don't know whether Mr. Benton has any objection to this kind of currency.—*Gazette.*

This "egg currency" is certainly "better," and of course more convenient, than that of some countries we wot of—Texas for instance. A gentleman in conversation with a citizen of that beautiful republic, some time since, asked him how they supplied themselves with a currency? "Oh," he replied, "we have money enough." "Ah," replied the inquisitor, "what kind of currency have you? Specie, of course—living so near the mines of Mexico?" Not at all, ;" said the other "We put in cows for large sums, and throw in the calves for change!"—*American Paper.*

CANTON REGATTA CLUB.

SECOND MEETING

The following is the Umpire's (Capt. Scott, of the *Earl of Clarendon*) report of the time in which the races were run;

FIRST DAY.

FOUR OARED GIGS.

Distance 2 miles, for a Cup value $ 65.

Entered	Alert, Zobir, Fanny, O. P.	did not start. green, white,	10 m. 30 s 11 „ 25 „

FANNY wins.

TWO OARED WHERRIES.

Distance 1 mile, for a Cup value $ 55.

Entered	Cormorant, Witch, Daisy, Flower O'Dumblane, Blue, Dame Blanche, Ariel,	did not start. green, pink,	7 m. s. 7 „ 35 „ 7 „ 40 „

FLOWER O'DUMBLANE wins.

FOUR OARED GIGS.

Distance 2 miles, for a Cup value $ 45.

Entered	Dragon, Queen of Trumps,	red, yellow,	10 m. 50 s. 10 „ 55 „

DRAGON wins.

SECOND DAY.

SCULLERS.

Distance 1 mile, for a Cup value $ 40.

Entered	Fly, Daisy, Thistle,	white, primrose, thistle,	12 m. s. 13 „ 40 „

DAISY wins.

FOUR OARED WHERRIES.

Distance 2 miles, for a Cup value $ 40.

Entered	Ghost, Vixen,	white, green,	13 m. 35 s. 13 „ 5 „

VIXEN wins.

BOATS OF ALL CLASSES.

Distance 2 miles, for the Jardine Cup value $ 50.

Entered	Alert, Fanny, Daisy, Dragon,	did not start	
	Ghost,	white,	13 m. 40 s.
	Not-so-green,	white & black trimmings,	12 „ 50 „

NOT-SO-GREEN wins.

BOATS OF ALL CLASSES AND PULLED BY ANY CREWS.

Distance 2 miles, for a purse of $ 68.

Entered	Fanny, Infanta, Not-so-green,	did not start.	
	O. P.	white,	13 m. 45 s.
	Alert,	green,	13 „ 58 „

O. P wins.

From the above statement our readers will see which were the successful boats at the races run on Monday and Tuesday last, and it now remains for us to offer a few remarks on the occurrences of these two afternoons. The arrangements for the races by the committee were universally approved of, and particularly the site chosen for them which was the north branch of the river, about two miles distant from Canton, to which distance the absence of too great a number of Chinese spectators was no doubt owing; these were rather troublesome at the first races when the course was the Macao Passage, and the starting post in the immediate vecinity of the Canton shipping. The clerk of the weather too, it appears, had been obedient to the committee's orders, and to screen the pullers from the too intense curiosity of the sun took care to send his clouds and these remained stationary, only now and then, on the first day and before they were better schooled, shedding a tear of sympathy to such as were discomfited in the race. On the second day, habit no doubt had steeled them against too great sensitiveness, or, may be, they were kept in check by young Boreas, who had just arrived to assume his temporary government, but who, till the races were over, behaved with praiseworthy moderation. True it is that when the Company, assembled on the river, prepared to leave for town and a comfortable dinner, the young tyrant played several pranks which, however diverting they may have been to him, were not so to our Parsee neighbours, who, having hired several large flowerboats, in which to spend their time pleasantly, were driven by the god into a creek of the river, with threats to upset them if they dared to move, and he thus kept them there the whole night, playing his bassviol all the while about their ears. Every evil in this sublunary state will at length be swallowed by father time; thus it was with our friends; they were released from bondage by about 10 o'clock the next morning, when, shivering, they reached their Factories.

But to resume our task, that of giving a slight description of the races.

The first race between the *Fanny* and *O. P.* was won by the former in capital style, and a well pulled race by both boats.

The second, between the *Flower O' Dumblane*, *Dame Blanche* and *Ariel*, was won easy by the former, the two latter kept close company all the way.

The third between the *Dragon* and *Queen of Trumps*, the former in choice, both as to boat and crew, was a well contested race, and won by the *Dragon*.

The first race of the second day was between the *Fly*, *Daisy* and *Thistle*. The *Fly* was sculled by an amateur, who, we hear, had not sculled for a number of years, though from the handling of the sculls we think they have been familiar to him; seeing however his competitors take the lead, and mistaking also the turning boat, he soon gave over contesting the race. Up to the turning boat the pulling between the *Thistle* and *Daisy* was very even, the *Thistle* half a boat's length ahead, but on turning, the boats were locked together, and the *Thistle* lost one of her sculls, when the *Daisy*, getting clear, made the best of her advantage, having it all her own way on her return.

The second race on this day between the *Ghost* and *Vixen* (late *Cow's* Regatta) had been looked forward to with considerable anxiety, both boats being old favorites on the river; both the crews exerted themselves to the utmost, but from the very onset the *Vixen* took the lead, and continued improving her distance, winning easy by 30 seconds. It appeared to us that the *Ghost* would probaly have done better with a lighter crew.

For the race for boats of all classes only two started, the *Ghost* and the *Not-so-green*, the latter winning in capital style.

For the last race, for any class of boats and crews, again only two boats started, the *O P.* and the *Alert*, both pulled by British sailors. This was decidedly the best race of the meeting, the difference between the boats at any time being scarcely a boat's length; on arriving at the turning boat the *O. P.* had a slight advantage, but this was lost again after the turn had been effected, and they started again even, keeping close together, the *O. P.* winning by very little, so little indeed that many of the spectators at the time of the boats coming to the winning post, could not tell which was the winner.

Near the Umpires boat was stationed the very efficient band of music of the *General Kyd* which assisted not a little in keeping up the excitement and amusement of the two days, filling up the intervals between the races by national and popular airs, and saluting the winners with "a burst" as soon as the winning post was gained. We would give an account of how the Jardine cup was, by the Umpire, delivered to the winner, and of the address made on that occasion, only, having taken our station in one of the steward's boats, we were unfortunately no eye-witness of it: The Umpire's boat, on returning, was preceded by the band playing all the while.

Thus ended these races much to the satisfaction of the members of the club

On Saint Andrew's day another trial of skill and speed will take place between the *Alert* and the *O. P.* for we believe 250 $ a side; this race promises to be an interesting one.

CANTON PRESS,

18th November, 1837.

By the *Sylph* commercial advices to the 19th September have been received from Calcutta. Patna is quoted at 1,200 and Benares, 1000 Rs. Cotton, Bandа, 14, Jaloon, 12 8, and Cutchoura 11 @ 11 8. S.-R. Saltpetre 1st quality, 5.8, inferior 4 @ 5 S. R.

The quantity of Opium remaining in the Government Godowns was Patna, 3,786 and Benares 1,842 chests.

The *Sylph* brings on to China Patna 336, and Benares 245 chests, for the Straits 205 chests Benares. The *Balgueris* Patna 60. Benares 40. The *Ariel* Patna 215 Benares 145. The *Antonio Pereira*, *Bombay*, *Premier* and *Thames* were loading for China.

The next crop of Malwa Opium was estimated at 25,000 chests. The *Lady Grant*, advices say from Bombay 2nd September, was laid on for China, and expected to clear off all the old Opium remaining.

By the *Sylph* from Calcutta 19th September, and Singapore 17th October, we have, by private means, received the *Sing. Free Press* of 5th and 12th October, from which we give several extracts. We see that two Pirates found guilty, and sentenced to death at Calcutta, were executed at Singapore, whither they had been sent by the Supreme Government, that their punishment might more effectually act as a warning upon their neighbours. A Court of Judicature in the Straits with Admiralty Jurisdiction had at last been proclaimed in the Straits, and beneficial as such institution no doubt would be, we regret to observe from the Singapore papers that the *Diana* steamer, professedly sent to the Straits for the suppression of piracy, had been ordered to Moulmein, leaving the pirates as unmolested as ever to continue their depredations. Formerly, pirates, when caught, could not be punished, except at immense trouble and expense, and now, that this latter inconvenience is obviated, the means to bring pirates to justice are wanting.

The same papers likewise inform us, that after an existence of about 14 years, the *Singapore Chronicle* has closed it's career. The want of a sufficient number of subscribers at a reduced rate of subscription, and increased expenses, are stated as the causes of it's cessation. For many years, the Singapore Chronicle took a very respectable station among the India Press. It had at the beginning the support of Mr. Crawfurd, who in it published a great many interesting articles on the Indian Archipelago, and it has altogether contributed much towards diffusing a knowledge of the countries in the vicinity of the Straits, and of many of the thousands of Islands between them and New-Holland. This task now devolves on the *Free Press* alone. and we doubt not that that paper will acquit itself ably of it.

Our Cotemporary of the *Singapore Free Press* of 5th Oct., comments upon our remarks (*Canton Press* 5th August) upon a parcel of tin refused by the Chinese purchaser, on the alledged ground of inferiority or impurity of quality. Our remarks were called forth by a series of assays made at the Calcutta mint upon this refused tin, from which it appeared that, whilst Banca tin, and the Tin in small square pieces (corked hats) from which latter the slabs here refused had been smelted, contained only about 1 per cent alloy, all the other masters taken from the refused slabs contained as much as 3 a 4 per cent impurity or alloy. The only inference that could possibly be drawn from these premises was, that whilst smelting, the persons engaged in it, had committed a fraud by adding the alloy found in the tin by the Assay master of the Calcutta mint, nor do we see that we can possibly come to any other conclusion. Our Singapore cotemporary upon this observes that, if the people entrusted with the smelting of the tin had intended to be dishonest, it would have been much easier for them to have stolen the small square pieces of tin, instead of replacing their weight by lead or spelter, thereby of exposing themselves to double chance of detection. We must confess we do not see the force of this argument; by merely abstracting from the quantity of tin, they were certain of detection from the deficiency of weight, and it probably never entered their minds that two metals very similar in color, having once been mixed up by the process of smelting, could by means of chemistry again be completely divided, so as to lead to detection of their fraud—what means they had to hide the baser metals before mixing them with the tin we are of course unable to say, only it appears to us that the assay made at Calcutta clearly proves that such an adulteration was committed. In what degree tin in reality may be deteriorated by such small addition of other metal, we do not know, nor is it to the purpose here to investigate it. The facts of the case are that the chinese purchaser, who had contracted for the parcel at $ 28 per Picul, from the outward appearance of the slabs, objected to receive them, whilst his objections to the small square pieces, of part of which the refused slabs had been made, were overruled. The outward appearance and sound of tin, however deceptive this may be, determine the chinese purchaser as to the quality of the tin, and the metal, presenting an appearance different from such standard as, with respect to these qualities, the chinese have determined on, is, though in reality perhaps perfectly good, considered by them inferior. Now it appears to us perfectly possible and even probable that the small quantity of alloy found in the tin in question, may have injured it in the two qualifications esteemed by the chinese, and thereby rendered it a less marketable commodity. That however the chinese considered this deteriorated tin as only of a little more than half the value of that for which $ 28 were paid, will, upon further investigation, though at first sight it appears to have been the case, be found not to be the case. This tin had been sold at a very high price when the market was bare, to be delivered on arrival. Some delay, after the sale had been effected, took place in the delivery and subsequent discussion, whilst during this time new arrivals were daily coming, in, and prices rapidly declining, so that; when the delivery took place, the tin declared good, was probably not worth more than $ 21, if so much. The original purchaser declined to take the Tin at the $ 15, and the Hong merchant who acted merely as broker took it himself, and had it on hand for several months, ultimately selling it at from $ 14 a 15. The reluction submitted to therefore for *inferiority* in this case was not 12 but $ 6 per Picul, and the other part of the loss must be attributed to the fall of the market as explained to the shippers at the time. We intended at the time of our first remarks on the subject to have stated this, but did not then do it as thinking is foreign to the subject then under consideration.

We have been informed that when Capt. Scott of the *Abercrombie Robinson*, stated in his letter (Canton Press 28th October) that "an unarmed attempt" was made to obtain possession of the man, he meant to express that none of the officers or petty officers were armed for the occasion, and that they had orders not to use their side-arms, and when the chief-officer drew his sabre, he was ordered to put it up again.

The following is the latest Ediet against some of our foreign merchants, to which we alluded in our last—the preceding one will be found in another column, copied from the *Repository*. This sort of edicts have of late become so frequent, that very little importance seems to be attached to them by every body.

HOPPO'S EDICT.

WAN, Superintendent of maritime Customs at the Port of Canton, promoted twice, again raised two steps and recorded sixteen times, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

It is authenticated that orders have have before been issued to the Hong merchants to expel those traitorous resident barbarians Jardine &c., and to report on their departure for Macao that his Majesty might be furnished with the facts relating there to. But nevertheless they, the Hong merchants, have delayed taking any steps in the matter esteeming it as of no consequence. and up to this time, although many days have elapsed, they have not reported a single word on the subject. It is this perfectly evident that they are leaguing together to deceive me.

Now this matter having to be reported to the Emperor, I again issue an edict on the subject. Immediately on receipt of it let the Hong merchants proceed to put the former orders in force. Let them enquire into the reason why the resident traitorous barbarians, Jardine, Dent, Davis and Morrison * are still loitering here. Let them be immediately expelled and the day of their departure for Macao reported to me. Let there not be a moments delay.

Upon this subject I have received his Majesty's Commands directing me to manage the matter. You, the Hong merchants, must therefore exert yourselves and obey the laws. If I perceive the least connivance and vacillation in your conduct truly you alone shall be held responsible for the consequences.

Haste, Haste.—A special Edict.

November 8th, 1837.

* The translator of this paper gives the two last names, contrary to what other Chinese scholars make them to be. They are certainly not designed for Messrs. Morrison and Davis, but probably Messrs. Davidson and Matheson, being spelt differently from the manner in which the Chinese are accustomed to write these names.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Subscribers to Lloyds at this port.

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. James Burnett, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Society for diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China will be held at No. 2, American Hong, on Monday the 20th Instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The attendance of members and Friends of the Society is requested.

By order of the Committee.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Secretary.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
"
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 6th October 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 @ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c., " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In London,—Mess. Palmers Mackillop Dent & Co.
" Calcutta, Mess. Mackillop Stewart & Co.
" Bombay,—Mess. Forbes & Co,
" Singapore, Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
" Manila,—Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,

Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR SINGAPORE, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

THE new Ship "Jessie Logan," 700 Tons, Capt. Geo: Black, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 18th Novbr. 1837. 3 Danish Hong.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Junna, Capt. Robinson, 364 Tons Register Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1837.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Ship JEANNETTE PHILIPPINE, Captain Boulet, to sail from Whampoa by the end of this month. For freight apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Teak Ship "Lady MacNaughten," 558 Tons, Capt. George, Hastwick, Apply to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co' or the Commanders, at Messrs.
STANFORD & MARKS.

Canton, 19th October 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship Futtay Salam, J Gillett, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 10th November. Apply to

D & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 20th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship Morley, burthen 578 Tons, Captain Evans, shortly expected. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "Lady Nugent," J. Fawcett, burthen 535 tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A Dwelling House in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. Ilbery Esq.; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premise, Canton, 14th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA Planchado Segars at 10 ₱ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } Old Brown Sherry.
One Hhd }

Of a high class, *brand* Peter Domecq and the Royal arms of Spain. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

No. 2 Danish Hong.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second volume of the Canton Press Newspaper and Price Current, at 1½ ₱ per 100.
Bills of Lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Blank Respondentia Cocoa Opium orders, all neatly printed and on European paper.

also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.
At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of American Imports & Exports for 1836 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with British Imports & Exports. on one sheet of Postpaper.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 1½ Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillar on board, or

Stanford & Marks, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,

For one year payable in advance..... ₱ 12
For six Months..... " ..... ₱ 7
For three " ..... " ..... ₱ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Isabella*, Robinson, from Lombock. *Sylph*, Viall, from Calcutta and Singapore, left Sandheads on the 22nd September, and Singapore 17th October. Prussian, *Princess Louise*, from Callao.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Danish, *Danish Oak*, Rabe, for the Straits. Dutch, *Dortenaar*, Abbema, for Batavia.

The Hanover (Amer.) to be despatched for Newyork on Monday next the 20th instant.

When the *Sylph* left Singapore, the *Ariel* from Calcutta, 24th September, had just arrived there to repair, having sprung her mainmast. The *Rajahstan* from Bombay 1st September, having on board the July overland mail, had also touched at Singapore and left for China on the 7th October.

In a squall in the Straits the *Duke of Sussex* run foul of the *Julia*, and we hear stove her bows; the former towed the latter into Singapore, where the *Balqueria*, *Lady Hayes*, from Calcutta, and *Sir C. Malcolm* from Bombay, had arrived. The *Vansittart* also had arrived at Singapore, as well as from here the *Caledonia*, *Syed Khan*.

Latest Dates, from England, 3d July via Bombay United States, 23d June ₱ *Pulparaiso*. Calcutta, 19th September ₱ *Sylph*. Singapore, October 3d ₱ *Jumna*. Java, 4th October, ₱ *Jane Brown*. Manila, 25th October ₱ *Mosseau*. Bombay, 2d September via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Ann, Exporter, Olander, Elias Stewart. Elsinor*, Calcutta, *Premier, Thames, Ariel. Sir Archibald Campbell, Vansittart Lady Hayes, Balqueria. Antonio Pereira*. Bombay, *Rajahstan, Madras, Sir C. Malcolm; Julia, Hero;* Madras, *Marquis of Camden, Duke of Sussex, Argyll, Ann.* Java. *Mandarin*, Sydney, *Mangles. Hero.* Singapore, *Janet. Valparaiso, Philanthrope.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship			800		
Carnatic	British	Laird	576	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Schofield.
Shaiss Castle	British	Petrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin	369	"	Daniell & Co.
General Kyd	"	Poord	1318	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberdeie. Robinson	British	Scott	1416	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Eliza and Susan	Amer.	Webber		Bonvia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Futtay Salam	British	Gillett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee
George IV	"	Drayner	1439	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Edinburgh	British	Marshall	1414	Bombay	"
Lady Nugent	British	Fawcett	535	Soerabaya	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	Brit.	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Brothers	"	Towns.		Soerabaya	Russell & Co.
Trescott	Amer.	Lindsay		"	"
Lady MacNaughten	Brit.	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hanover	Amer.	Leach		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Jumna	Brit.	Robinson,	364	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Richard Bell	"	Rodgers	232	Soerabaya	Russell & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson	447	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jessie Logan	British	Black		Bombay	Bibby, Adam & Co.
Jeannette Philippine	Dutch	Boulet		Batavia	VanBasel, TeeLaer & Co.
Alexander Baring	Brit.	St. Croix	503	London	Russell & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson	500	Liverpool	Turner & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barron, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*,——; *Jardine*, Stevenson; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lennox to D. & M. Rustomjee. Ashton Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Cornwallis	British	Clark	667	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jauncey		Bombay	"
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	953	"	Dixon & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	"	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Rob Roy	British	Mackinnon		"	Pereira & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	British	Bolton		Bombay	Shawnessy Rustomjee.
Theodore	Ameri.	Farrington	155	Singapore	"
Frances Ann	British	Hay		Liverpool	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Saguenay	"	White	188	Singapore	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Red Rover	British	Wright	253	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Naples	Amer.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Margaret	"	Canny		Samarang	"
Medora	"	Woe		"	"
Valparaiso	Amer.	Lockwood		Philadelphia	"
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	229	Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Omega	Dutch	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Neptune	Frenc	Salaun		Singapore	Dent & Co.
Arab	Brit.	Ferrier	291	"	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Monsoon	Amer	——		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		"	Gordon & Talbot.
Inglebrough	Brit.	Ricketts	401	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
JaneBrown	"	Dunlop	350	Glasgow	Daniell & Co.
Isabella	"	Robenson		Lombock	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sylph	"	Viall	304	Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Princess Luise	Pruss.	——		Callao	Russell Sturgis & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candaria, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 500 Grains Troy.—1 Spun. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 11. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 18TH, 1837. No. 115

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds.	P.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 "	"	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	"	2.25 a 2.50	dul.
" " blue	"	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	"	6. a 5½.	
" " 80 "	"	8. a 11½.	
" grey - 40 " 38 in	"	6. a 5½.	
" " - 60 " 38 in	"	6. a 6½.	
" " - 80 " 38 in	"	8. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in	"	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	40 a 41	
" " " 30 @ 32 in	"	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - " 18 @ 24 in	"		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
" Span'. Stripes 60@62 in	"	1.35 a 1.65.	
" Superf. - 58@60 in	"	80 a 90.	
" Worsters - - -	"	60 cts.	
" Worleys - 28 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
" Sup'. Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - -	Yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 54 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - -	"	29 a 26.	dull.
Second - - - -	"		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	"	22 a 26	No demand.
" " - 40 " 28 "	"		
Bombazets - - - -	"	7 a 8	
Longella scarlet - - -	"	9½	
Assorted colors - - -	"	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn - - -	"	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or inf'. - -	Pl.	8.7 a 10.3	
" sup'. and fine - -	"		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	"	7. a 10.	
" sup'. and fine - -	"		
Madras - - - - -	"	8.5 a 10.6	
Manila - - - - -	"		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shee'g, 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	@ 34½	
" S. American slab - -	"	34.	None.
" nails assorted - - -	"	40.	
" old - - - - -	"	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	"	6½	
" Spanish " - - - -	"	2½.	
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	"		
" Rod ½ @ in - - -	"	4½ a 6½.	
" Nailrod ½ and under	"		
" Hoop. ½ @ in - -	"		
" Scrap - - - - -	"	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	"		
" Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	290	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
" Fox - - - - - -	"	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	"	40. a 50	
" tails - - - - -	"	2.50 a 3	
" Land - - - - -	"	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	"	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Ch.	790	
" new - - -	"	850	
Benares old - - - -	"	940	Nominal.
" new - - - -	"	900 a 810	
Malwa old - - - - -	"	670 a 675	
" new - - - - -	"		
Turkey - - - - - -	"	800	
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.45 a 1.55	
" Java - - - - -	"	1.30 a 1.40	
" White table - - -	"	1.50	
" Manila - - - - -	"	1.35 a 1.45	
" Paddy - - - - -	"	40 per less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy	30.	
" " inf'. - - -	"	11. a 16.	No demand.
" " black - - -	"	14. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	"	3.00	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 26	%	24.	Molucca.
" Mother - - -	"	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	"		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	"		
Pepper - - - - - -	"	8½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	"	2. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	"	17. a 17½	
" Singapore &c. - -	"	16. a 16½	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	8. a 13	
" small fragments - -	"	10 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	"	18. a 26.	
" good - - - -	"	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - -	"	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
" fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Dutch Pegue - - - - -	"	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	"	70. a 100	
" " cuttings	"	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	"	25 a 55	
Flints - - - - - -	"	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	"	65.	
" clarified. - - -	"	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	"	8. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	"	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	"	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	"	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	"		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	"	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	"	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	"	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	"	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 33	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	P.	3.	
" " Ceylon - -	"	2.	dull.
" Sandal Indian - -	"	26 a 28	In demand.
" " Timor - - -	"	12. a 18	
" " Sand's Islands -	"	7. a 10	
" Sapan. " - - -	"	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
" col'd " " by "	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine	17	5.20. a 6.30	
" fringed			
" 7-8 "	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.60	
" Saranet, Nankin silk			
" Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in	18	6.50	
" " " 30 "	16	5.80	
" figured " 22 "	20	8.10	
" " " 30 "	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 "	24	11.50	
" " 30 " 28 "	32	15. a 15.50	
" black " 24 "	27	11.	
" " " 28 "	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 22 "	33	14.50 a 18.	
" " " 24 "	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 "	18	6.70	
" black " 22 "	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 " 30 "	30	10.	
" " 30 " 28 "	29	9.75	
" " 30 " 32 "	32	11.	
" Suechuen 19 " 19 "	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 " 22 "	27	9.70	
" " C. " " 22 "	25	8	
" " " " 20 "	22	7.	
wh te 60 " 22 "	34	14.25 a 14.50	
" colored 30 " 22 "	21	11.80 a 12.	
" crossbarr'd " 24 "	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 " 22 "	6½	14.50 a 15	
" " 18 " 29 "	36	11. a 11.50	
" colored 18 " 22 "	33	10.	
" high " 18 " 29 "	36	17.	
" damask'd crimson "	35	17 a 17.50	
" colored "	38	16. a 16.50	
Sesuhaws Nank blk 29 22 "	40	11.50	
" " colored " "	33	15.50	
" " " 19 "	36	16.00	
" Canton black 22 "	33	9.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. lbs	Pl.	4.25	
" " black - - -		3.25	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - -	7	3.60	According to embroidery.
" " 5.5 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
" 9-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
" 7-4 " " 58 - -	4	1.50	
" " damask'd silk 54 in -	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
" Bohea Canton - - -	"		
" Pekoe - - - -	"	Old	New
" Congou Soug. k'd - -	"	14 a 15	
" Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	"	16 a 18	27 a 32
" Campoi - - - -	"		
" Souchong - - - -	"		
" Hung muey - - -	"		
" Pekoe - - - -	"		
" Ning Yong - - -	"		
" Ankoi - - - -	"		
" Pouchong - -	"		
" Orange Pekoe - -	"		No prices for either old or new.
" Caper - - - -	"		
GREEN TEAS.			
" Twankay - - - -	"		
" Skin - - - - -	"		
" Hyson - - - - -	"		
" Young Hyson - - -	"		
" Imperial - - - -	"		
" Gunpowder - - -	"		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	"	T.	
" " " " 2	"		
" " " " 3	"	240 a 245	
" " " " 4	"	185	
" " " " 5	"	8 88	
Nankin Taatlee - - - 6	"	400 a 450	Nominal.
" Taysaam- - - -	"	300 a 350	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	"	T. 5.5	
" " 2d.	"	5 2	
" Pingfa - - - -	"	6 4	
" Candy Canton - -	"	6 8	
" Chinchew - -	"	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	"	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	"	10½ a 11	
Camphor - - - - - -	"	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	"	11.50 a 12	
" Lintin - - -	"	9.	None.
" buds - - - -	"	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
" Wangees - - -	"	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	"	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	"	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	"	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	"	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	"	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	"	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	"	9 a 10	
" red - - - - -	"	10	
Mo.of Pear' Shells 500 to 1 large	Pl.		No demand.
" blue edged small	"		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	90	
" 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Pc.	85	
" Canton made - - -	"	70	
" " large - - -	"	80	None.
" " small - - -	"	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	"	75 a 80	
" " 2d. "	"	66 a 70	None.
" " 3d. "	"	58	
" small " " - -	"		
" white " " - -	"	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
" Cassia - - - - -	"	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
" Dutch cut - - -	"		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	6 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	10 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	"		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambrics, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Send invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. nominal.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.....	..none.....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight 214 a 215 C. R. nominal.	
E. I. Directors Bills, and private 60 ds. sight C. Rs. 214 a 215	
Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.
" " " small 96 a 98 " 6½ " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 9 per Cent "
South American Republics .. .. none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN,

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st OCTOBER, 1837.

	IN OCTOBER.			FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER, INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st April.
Patna ..... old.	2	790	1,580			200
" ..... new	351	650	228, 50	2,217	1 556,020	1,012
Benares ..... old	2	750	1,500			16
" ..... new	6	630	3,780	987	621,040	314
Malwa ..... old	323	800	261,600	9,830½	5,192,617	5,362½
	384		496 680	12,955	7,370,477	7,2864

Total of deliveries in the 7 months from 1st April, to 31st October, 13,339 chests, value, Sp. Drs. 7,867 097.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & other Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE.		GOODS TREASURE.	
Bombay	3 .. 2½	Singapore ..	1½ 1	Hol or Hamburg .. 4½ 3
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal.. 2½ 2
Madras		Mallacca ...		American U States .. 2 1½
Calcutta		Penang	1½ 1½	Chili or Peru .. .. 4 ..
Rangoon		Batavia	3 .. 4	Mexico ..... 3 ..
Mauritius ...		Gt. Britain via Sr.	3½ 3	E.coast of China .. 1 pm
Australia ...		" direct	3 .. 4	Lintin &c..... 4 ..
Sund. Islands ..		France	3 2½	

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7871750 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221891 " "
3rd " " under 1200 do. 0.5062361 " "

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from @ 4300 to @ 4320; 2d class from @ 3200 to @ 3780; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Coast Pilot or Pleasure Boat is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or @ 2225. Linguists @ 1734 and Comprador's fees @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Rivulets ships are charged only about @ 1.00 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES. Longcloths do not command the high price previously obtained the market being fully supplied, particularly with Greycloths, which are selling at nearly 1 Dollar under our quotation. Two or 3 weeks since, about 20,000 Pieces American cloths were sold at from @ 3 @ 4 per piece, we understand.

WOOLLENS.—Spanish stripes have been rather less in demand during the week: Longalls well assorted would sell for 24 @ 25. Camlets English, a large stock, and difficult of sale. Dutch almost unsaleable, the importations having been large.

COTTON YARN.—None but the best quality enquired for, and the demand is very limited at reduced prices.

COTTON.—Without improvement in price or demand, and a very large stock on hand.

METALS.—Lead is firmer. Iron in good demand from the limited supply, and we hear a parcel of railroad was sold within these few days a @ 4½ per Picul.

RICE.—No alteration in price, and sales are making at our low quotations.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Pepper and Betelnut would command our quotations. Tin is without enquiry and declining.

COTTON.—Several considerable parcels of Bombay Cotton have been disposed of during the week at a decline of nearly 2 mace on the finer descriptions. Bengals on the contrary have maintained themselves, and fair Banda has been selling at 10.3 and fine Jalone at 10. the stock being very small.

OPIUM.—There was rather a brisk demand for small parcels of Patna in the early part of the week for delivery to the westward, and at an advance in price, but the arrival of the Sylph with about 600 Chests has rendered the quotations quite nominal, and we have heard of no transactions since. Malwa has continued very depressed, and sales have been made as low as 670 @ 675 $. The deliveries to the 15th were, Patna, new, 225; Benares, old, new 12; Malwa, 2292; Total 4301 Chests.

EXPORTS.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—Our quotations may, for the most part be considered as quite nominal, on transactions in silk piecegoods having taken place for several months back, and the owners consequently want employment. Probably orders may be executed somewhat under our prices.

RAW SILK.—Nothing doing hitherto in this article.

TEAS.—The market still unactive, the teamen not yet having settled the prices for their Congous.

FREIGHTS.—No ships have yet commenced loading for Europe, and no rate is yet fixed.

EXCHANGES.—On England quite nominal a 4s 6d On Bengal. Court of Directors and private bills are selling at 214 @ 215, but there are but few offering.

P. S. We just hear of the arrival of the *Rajahstan*, at Lintin on the 13th from Bombay 1st September, Singapore 9th October coming up the Palawan passage she experienced nothing but light winds.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Ca.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir.— 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoir; 1 Pecul—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Ton—84 Cys. 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 [illegible] Dollar 7 Mace 1 ca. 7 ch.

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IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dul.
,, ,, blue	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	40 a 41	
,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.35 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters		60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selct. Cutgs large	Pr.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles	,,	22 a 26.	dull.
Second	,,		
Dutch 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 26	No demand.
,, 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,		
Bombazets	,,	7 a 9	
Longells scarlet	,,	9½	
Assorted colors	,,	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr.	Pl.	8.7 a 10.3	
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Bombay old or infr.	,,	7. a 10.	
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Madras	,,	8.5 a 10.6	
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig	,,	6¼	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in	,,		
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,	4½. a 4¼.	
,, Hoop. ⅛ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4	
Speiter English	Pl.	4.	
Tin Plates	Box	7½	Large stock.
Quicksilver	Pl.	120	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old	Cht.	790	
,, ,, new	,,	650	
Benares old	,,	740	Nominal.
,, new	,,	600 a 610	
Malwa old	,,	470 a 475	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	,,	500	
RICE Bengal	Pl.	1.45 a 1.55	
,, Java	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table	,,	1.50	
,, Manila	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy	,,	30 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,,	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3.50	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Campher Baroos	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	8½.	
Rattans	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	17. a 17½	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	16. a 16½	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	Cy.	3. a 18.	
,, small fragments	,,	90 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal	,,	130. a 180.	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	....	
,, fragments	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55	
Flints	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified.	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck	,,	10 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish	,,	3½. a 6.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian	,,	24 a 28	In demand.
,, ,, Timor	,,	12. a 18	
,, ,, Sandwich Islands	,,	7. a 10	
Sapan ,,	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. IN T.	PRICES	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 22 in	20	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	16	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.30	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	38	16.50 a 18.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	29	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	26	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	36	14.25 a 14.90	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.90 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	8.90 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	40	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	35	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 16 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	38	12.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	30	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank blk 29 29 ,,	40	11.30	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	14.90	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	9.50 a 9.60	
Sewing silks assort. colors.	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd.	7	3.00	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 59 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 65	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 30	4	1.30	
,, ,, damasked silk 54	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 30 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl.	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,	Old	New
,, Fokeen	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd.	,,	14 a 15	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	20 a 30	27 a 32
,, Campoi	,,		No prices for either old or new.
,, Souchong	,,		
,, Hung muey	,,		
,, Pekoe	,,		
,, Ning Yong	,,		
,, Ankoi	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,		
,, Caper	,,		
GREEN TEAS.	,,		
,, Twankay	,,		
,, Shin	,,		
,, Hyson	,,		
,, Young Hyson	,,		
,, Imperial	,,		
,, Gunpowder	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 92	
Nankin Tsatlee	,,	400 a 450	Nominal.
,, Taysaam	,,	340 a 350	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,	16	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½ a 11	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa		11.50 a 12	
,, Lintin	,,	9.	None.
,, buds	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made	,,	79	
,, ,, large	,,	92	None.
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	None.
,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	
,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	50	
,, small ,,	,,		
,, white ,,	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	5 a 6	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	60.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Timber* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary, Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c. for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s. d.

On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4. 6. nominal.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days............. none.....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight......................
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight 214 a 215 C. R. nominal
E. I. Directors Bills, and private 60 ds. sight C. Rs. 214 a 215
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ .... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, ,, ,, 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, ,, none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN,
FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st OCTOBER, 1837.

		IN OCTOBER.			FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.		
		Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock left.
Patna	old.	2	790	1,580	2,297	1,600,000	[illegible]
,,	new	351	650	228,150			1,012
Benares	old	2	740	1,500	807½	621,000	30
,,	new	6	630	3,780			214
Malwa	old	523	500	261,500	9,830½	5,100,617	[illegible]
		[illegible]		496,810	12,935	7,320,677	[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 7 months from 1st April, to 31st October, 12,939 chests, value, Sp. Drs. 7,307,087.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c at the Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Mauritius, Australia, Sand. Islands	3 .. 3½	Singapore, Manila, Malacca	1½ 1	Europe or Hamburg, Spain or Portugal, America U States	[illegible]
		Penang, Batavia	1½ 1½	Chili or Peru, Mexico	[illegible]
		C. Good Hope ... direct ..., France	[illegible]	Coast of China, Islands &c.	[illegible]

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class vessl measg. 1000 cubits & upwards pay 0.7074786 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1000 ,, 0.7203091
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.[illegible]

N. B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches; measurement is taken on main deck of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class vary from $ 4300 to $ [illegible]; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3700; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1073 Taels or $ [illegible]. Linguist fee $ 173½ and Compradore's fee $ 50. Also Pilotage $ [illegible], inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1,000 in lieu of measurement &c.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.
IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures. Longcloths do not command the high prices previously obtained the market being fully supplied, particularly with Greycloths, which are selling at nearly 1 Dollar under our quotation. Two or 3 weeks since, about 20,000 Pieces American cloths were sold at from $ 3 @ 4 per piece, we understand.

Woollens.—Spanish stripes have been rather less in demand during the week. Longells [illegible] would sell for 9¾ @ 10. Camlets English, a large stock, and difficult of sale. Dutch almost unsaleable, the importations having been large.

Cotton Yarn.—None but the best quality enquired for, and the demand is very limited at reduced prices.

Cochineal.—Without improvement in price or demand, and a very large stock on hand.

Metals.—Lead is firmer. Iron in good demand from the limited supply, and we hear a parcel of nailrod was sold within these few days a $ 4.44 per Picul.

Rice.—No alteration in price, and sales are making at our low quotations.

Straits Produce.—Pepper and Betelnut would command our quotations. Tin is without enquiry and declining.

Cotton.—Several considerable parcels of Bombay Cotton have been disposed of during the week at a decline of nearly 2 mace on the finer descriptions. Bengals on the contrary have maintained themselves, and fair Bengals has been selling at 10.3 and fine Jaloun at 10. the stock being very small.

Opium.—There was rather a brisk demand for small parcels of Patna in the earlypart of the week for delivery to the eastward, and at an advance in price, but the arrival of the [illegible] with about 930 Chests has rendered the quotations quite nominal, and we have heard of no transactions since. Malwa has continued very depressed, and sales have been made as low as 460 @ 475 $. The deliveries to the 15th were, Patna, new, 615; Benares, old 2, new 12; Malwa, [illegible]; Total [illegible] Chests.

EXPORTS.

Silk Manufactures.—Our quotations may, for the most part be considered as quite nominal, no transactions in silk piecegoods having taken place for several months back, and the weavers consequently want employment. Probably orders may be executed somewhat under our prices.

Raw Silk.—Nothing doing hitherto in this article.

Tea.—The market still inactive, the tea men not having settled the prices for their Congous.

Freights.—No ships have yet commenced loading for Europe and no rate is yet fixed.

Exchanges.—On England quite nominal 4s 6d. On Bengal, Court of Directors and private bills are selling at 214 @ 215, but there are but few offering.

P. S. We just hear of the arrival of the Rajasthan at Lintin on the 15th, from Bombay 1st September, Singapore 9th October; coming up the Palawan passage she experienced nothing but light winds.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Subscribers to Lloyds at the port

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 16th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Annual General Meeting of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China will be held at No. 2, American Hong, on Monday the 20th Instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The attendance of members and Friends of the Society is requested.

By order of the Committee,
J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Secretary.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—It hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 6th October 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

JESSE'S ANGLERS RAMBLES.
PENNY MAGAZINE No. 54.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 $
" Linguist reports, reports on Cargoes &c. " " " 1.50
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.
N. B. The Press cannot be put to less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton

Calcutta, or London, RUSSELL & Co.
Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the name, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on Board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In London,—Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Messrs. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Messrs. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA, —Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Secretaries.

Canton, July, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

THE fine Ship "JESSIE LEGAN," 700 Tons, Capt. GEO. BLACK, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 10th Nov. 1837. 3 Danish Hong.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE JUNIA, Capt. ROBINSON, 364 Tons Register Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Canton, 2d November, 1837.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Danish Ship JEANNETTE PHILIPPINE, Captain BOULET, to sail from Whampoa by the end of this month. For freight apply to

J. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 2d November, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAUGHTEN," 558 Tons, Capt. GEORGE HASTWICK, Apply to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co'
or to Commanders, at Macao.
STANFORD & MARKS.

Canton, 19th October 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, J. GILLETT, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 10th November. Apply to

D & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 30th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 378 Tons, Captain EVANS, shortly expected. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "LADY NUGENT," J. FAWCETT, burthen 353 tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in St. Antonio Street, Macao commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H Ilbery Esq.; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.
Canton, 14th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at 10 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }
Of which class, *brand* PETER DORECY and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT
No. 2 Danish Hong

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 1 $ per vol.
BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE RULE, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLIAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Isabella*, Robinson, from Lombock. *Sylph*, Vialls from Calcutta and Singapore, left Sandheads on the 22nd September, and Singapore 17th October Prussian, *Princess Louise*, from Callao.

SAILED OR DE-PATCHED.—Danish, *Danish Oak*, Rabe, for the Straits. Dutch, *Dortenaar*, Abbema, for Batavia.

The Hanover (Amer) to be despatched for Newyork on Monday next the 20th instant.

When the *Sylph* left Singapore, the *Ariel* from Calcutta, 24th September, had just arrived there to repair, having sprung her mainmast. The *Rajahstan* from Bombay 1st September, having on board the July overland mail, had also touched at Singapore and left for China on the 7th October.

In a squall in the Straits the *Duke of Sussex* run foul of the *Julia*, and we hear stove her bows; the former towed the latter into Singapore, where the *Balquerie*, *Lady Hayes*, from Calcutta, and *Sir C. Malcolm* from Bombay, had arrived. The *Vansittart* also had arrived at Singapore, as well as from here the *Caledonia*, *Syed Khan*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 3d July via Bombay UNITED STATES, 23d June P *Vulparaiso*, CALCUTTA, 19th September P *Sylph*. SINGAPORE, October 2d P *Jumna*. JAVA, 4th October, P *Jane Brown*. MANILA, 25th October P *Mousoon*. BOMBAY, 3d September via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Ann, Exporter, Olander, Eliza Stewart, Elenor*, CALCUTTA, *Premier, Thames, Ariel, Sir Archibald Campbell, Vansittart Lady Hayes, Balquerie, Antonio Pereira*, BOMBAY, *Rajahstan, Madras, Sir C. Malcolm, Julia, Hero*; MADRAS, *Marquis of Camden, Duke of Sussex, Argyll, Ann*. JAVA, *Mandarin*, SYDNEY, *Mangles, Hero*. SINGAPORE, *Janet*, VALPARAISO, *Philantrope*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship			800		
Carnatic	British	Laird	578	Bombay	Dent & Co,
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Scholfield,
Slains Castle	British	Petrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin	369	"	Daniell & Co.
General Kyd	"	Foord	1318	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberchie. Robinson	British	Scott	1416	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Eliza and Susan ..	Amer.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Futtay Salam	British	Gillett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee
George IV	"	Drayner	1498	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Edinburgh	British	Marshall	1414	Bombay	"
Lady Nugent	British	Fawcett	353	Soerabaya	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	Brit.	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Brothers	"	Towns		Soerabaya	Russell & Co.
Trescott	Amer.	Lindsay		"	"
Lady MacNaughten	Brit.	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hanover	Amer.	Leach....		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Junna	Brit.	Robinson, ...	364	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Richard Bell	"	Rodgers	239	Soerabaya	Russell & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson....	447	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jessie Logan	British	Black		Bombay	Bibby, Adam & Co.
Jeannette Philippine	Dutch	Boulet....		Batavia	VanBasel, TeeLaer & Co.
Alexander Baring..	Brit.	St. Croix	503	London	Russell & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson	500	Liverpool	Turner & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, —— *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Bartes, to Dent. & Co The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Cornwallis	British	Clark	667	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jauncey	779	"	"
Psyche	"	G Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co,
Eleanor	British	Lyons	244	"	Dirom & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson.....	160	"	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Rob Roy	Brit.	Mackinnon....		"	Pereira & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	British	Bolton		Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Theodore	Ameri.	Farrington	158	Singapore	"
Frances Ann	British	Hay		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Saguency	"	White	183	Singapore	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Red Rover	British	Wright	253	Calcutta....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Naples	Amer.	Archer		Manila....	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Margaret	"	Canny		Samarang	"
Medora	"	Woe		"	"
Valparaiso	Amer.	Lockwood		Philadelphia	"
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	232	Singapore	Fox. Rawson & Co.
Omega	Dutch	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Neptune	Frenc	Salaun		Singapore	Dent & Co.
Arab	Brit.	Ferrier	221	"	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Mousoon	Amer			Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		"	Gordon & Talbot.
Ingleborough	Brit.	Ricketts....	401	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
JaneBrown	"	Dunlop	350	Glasgow	Daniell & Co.
Isabella	"	Robenson		Lombock	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sylph	"	Vialls	304	Calcutta	D & M. Rustomjee.
Princess Louise ..	Prus.			Callao....	Russell Sturgis & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 12. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 25TH, 1837. No. 116.

DR. MORRISON'S CHINESE LIBRARY.

The following conversation occurred at a general meeting of the proprietors of the University college, London.

Mr. TOOKE, M. P., afterwards rose and spoke to the following effect:—While the ballot is proceeding, I avail myself of the opportunity to announce to the proprietors that the trustees of the late Dr. Morrison have taken into their consideration the claims of this college to that gentleman's library, inasmuch as he was a dissenter, and held opinions perfectly in accordance with the supporters of this institution. I have now the pleasure of informing you that they have chosen this college as the one to which they should present his library. I trust, and think it very probable, that there will be in consequence a great demand for the acquisition of the Chinese language, in which the books that compose the library are written.

Colonel LESLIE JONES asked whether the presentation were gratuitous?

Mr. TOOKE. It is perfectly so on the part of the trustees, except with this stipulation, that with the view of encouraging the study of the Chinese, a professorship of that language should be founded for a period of at least five years. That is the only stipulation. The library cost Dr. Morrison 27 years' labour, and he expended upwards of £2,000 in the acquisition of it.

Colonel L. JONES: As to the necessity of engaging a professor for five years, I think it ought to be considered whether the funds of the college at present justify such an expenditure. I say that it is not justifiable to appoint a professor of a language who will not, perhaps have a pupil for some time. If it be a gratuitous donation, I do not see why there should be this stipulation coupled with it. As soon as there was one scholar I would agree to the appointment, but until then I cannot. It will be necessary to give a professor at least a salary of £300 a year; and entailing on ourselves that expense for five years demands consideration before it is incurred.

Mr. TOOKE: I will set my friend at rest on the points of expense. The salary is fixed to a very much less sum than he has named, the largest amount would be £60 per annum.

W. A. HANKEY, Esq.: As one of the trustees of the late Dr. Morrison, in conjunction with Sir George Staunton and Mr. Wills, I think I am justified in speaking on the subject of this library and of its collector. Dr. Morrison, I need not say, is admitted to have been the greatest Chinese scholar that ever lived. He went out to India first under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, and, as a translator of the Scriptures into Chinese, succeeded the gentleman who was previously employed in such work. He was always distinguished for his zeal in propagating the Christian religion; and to do so more effectally, and to lay a stable foundation for it in China, he established a college at Malacca, which is still called the "Anglo-Chinese College." It has been established between twenty and thirty years, and at the present time it has nearly forty Chinese studying the various languages of the West. During the same period Dr. Morrison collected the library now referred to, and when, a few years ago, he obtained leave to visit this country for the benefit of his health, he brought it with him. This he did, that he might, if possible, make some arrangement with an English educational or literary body to become possessed of it, and to establish a Chinese professorship here. For this purpose he offered it to any college or institution which would, in return for the gift, found the desired professorship. He remained in England for about two years, but, not succeeding in his wishes, he left this library in the hands of myself and the other trustees, giving us power to sell it if any purchaser should offer. We accordingly attempted to dispose of it to several public institutions, but without success. At length an offer came from the Institute of France, which we communicated to Dr. Morrison, in order to hear his opinion on the subject. He, however, wrote back to say that he would not accept the offer, and that he did not wish the library to go out of England. Dr. Morrison died on his way to Canton, on his way thither in company with Lord Napier, in consequence of a cold he caught on the journey, which gave rise to a fever, and proved fatal. Having left his family without support, the trustees considered in what way they could dispose of the library to the best advantage, at the same time taking care to preserve in view the wishes of the collector. It was accordingly offered to government, and I was in correspondence with Lord Palmerston on the subject for some time. However, after a lapse of a long period, the Lords of the Treasury replied that they did not think that they should be justified in laying out the public money in the purchase of the library. The trustees then thought that it might be possible to effect their purpose by inviting a public subscription, so as to form an adequate compensation to the family of Dr. Morrison, and when that was done, to present the library to some institution which would carry into execution the design of the founder. That subscription has been made and closed, and now the trustees have the library at their disposal. Dr. Morrison married some years ago, and he has left five children behind him, all of whom are under the age of ten years. The trustees have, therefore, had continually to keep a twofold object in view;—first to make such provision for the family as to form an adequate compensation for giving away of the library; and, secondly, to comply with the wishes and complete the original design of Dr. Morrison. Not long ago a reproach was cast upon England, because she possessed no professor of the Chinese language; and I think it very remarkable, to say the least of it, that while France, Prussia, and most of the other countries of Europe afford facilities for the acquiring of the language, though they have little or no connection with China, England gives no opportunity of the kind, although she has such extensive trade and intercourse with that country. The present proposition for establishing a Chinese professor, will, if carried into execution, not only fulfil the collector's wishes, but will at the same time, renew England from a reproach which was but too well founded. The trustees have, therefore, complied with Dr. Morrison's patriotic desire, that the library should not leave England, by presenting it to this college, in choosing which for the purpose we have been influenced by the congeniality of the spirit of the institution with the character and feelings of the liberal-minded owner of the library. The books were collected during the period that Dr. Morrison was translating the Bible, and while he was forming a very compendious Chinese and English Lexicon. Such was the man who collected the library now offered to the college. I will now refer for a moment to the remarks made by Colonel Jones respecting the expense that will attend the proposed professorship. I feel great pleasure in stating that the attention paid to England in China would soon provide this country with a professor, if required, fully competent for the office. Under these circumstances, we now offer to the college the library, if it will agree to the terms laid down. I feel assured that, if accepted, the acquisition will do great honour to the institution. Upon such grounds no doubt the acceptance will meet with the approbation of every enlightened proprietor of this enlightened college.

Colonel JONES: I feel no objection whatever to the college accepting this library, nor to the appointment of a professor of Chinese, if the funds of the college are in a state to allow of it. What I object to is the holding out of false hopes to professors. Some members of the council, a short time since, exposed themselves to disputes and unpleasantnesses by promises of chairs to professors, which the college could not perform, or could not remunerate; on that account we got into dissension. Now the present project is brought forward, and what I wish to avoid is falling again into the same error, by appointing a teacher who would not have one pupil. That had been the case with another professor, who had not now a single student, after great expectations had been raised by his appointment. I speak of the Professor of Political Economy. I should not object to throw away hundreds of pounds in even an attempt to spread knowledge; but I do object to such a course being pursued now that the college is just emerging from all its difficulties, for I wish that no obstacle may be put in the way of its success.—*The Morning Chronicle* 23d. *May.*

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

The third annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday the 20th November. The gentlemen present were, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Turner, Mr. Matheson, the Revd. Mr. H. Malcolm, the Revd. Doctor Parker, the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, Mr. Moller, Mr. Slade and Mr. Morrison.

The meeting having been opened by Mr. Jardine as President, the secretary (Mr Morrison) read the report of the Committee.

It was then moved by Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Moller, that the report just read be received.

The meeting next proceeded to take into consideration the question whether Mr. Gutzlaff's treatise in the Japanese language on the subject of international intercourse, could, consistently with the constitution of the Society, be considered within the scope of it's labours, when it was

Moved by the Revd. Doctor Parker, seconded by Mr. Matheson,

"That whilst this Society is happy to hear of the existence of such a work in the Japanese language, it regrets that it does not come within the specific objects of the Society to publish it, as stated in the second regulation, the work being in the language of another nation."

In reference to the circulation of the Society's publications, it was moved by the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and carried unanimously

"That the Committee be directed to take efficient measures to circulate the publications of the Society, and, if necessary, to do so gratuitously."

On the motion of Doctor Parker, seconded by Mr. Moller, it was unanimously resolved that the officers for the ensuing year be as follows, the Secretaries being requested to continue their services as hitherto.

Mr. Turner, President; Mr. Matheson, Treasurer, Messrs. Green, Cox and Slade; Revd. Messrs. Bridgman, and Gutzlaff, Chinese Secretaries; Mr. Morrison, English Secretary.

It was then moved by Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Slade, and resolved,

"That the thanks of the Society be returned to the officers of the past year for their services."

The following is an abstract from the very interesting report read to the meeting by Mr. Morrison.

"Three years have already elapsed, since this society commenced its career, and still your committee have to advert to the inadequacy of their means for extending among the Chinese an acquaintance with the principles and phenomena of nature, and their applicabilities to the improvement of the past and present state of the many countries into which the world is divided, the majority of which are at present hardly known to them, even by name. Did any desire for such knowledge exist, the want of means for imparting it, would indeed, be source of regret far deeper than is now felt. Until however such a desire is excited, one work, calculated to arouse interest, is of much greater value than scores of works, unacceptable either from the style of writing, from the subjects treated of, or from the mode adopted in treating them. Some measure of unacceptableness on account of style must, for the present, attend all the publications of the society, they being necessarily tainted with foreign idioms, and adapted to foreign modes of thought and expression. Nor, if it is called to mind, that upon only three individuals has hitherto devolved the task of preparing works for publication, will it appear surprising that, amid the vast assemblage of subjects claiming attention, some should be selected that are not the most congenial to a Chinese mind; or that, where the subjects to be treated of, are so various, some should be handled in a manner not the utmost lucid or attractive. The considerations must of necessity induce those on whom it rests, to give effect to the wishes of the society, to pause, and carefully to ascertain their power ere they undertake so write on any subject, and to offer their writings for publication with no slight degree of hesitation.

"While they make these remarks, with the view of accounting for the smallness of the work that has yet been accomplished, your Committee at same time see no cause for discouragement. So long as they behold the efforts made by various institutions, for extending the benefits of education among the rising generation of the Chinese, and especially while they witness the judiciously devised and well directed labors of the Morrison Education Society, they feel assured that no long period will elapse before native coadjutors will rally around them, who will be not alone thoroughly grounded in the knowledge now possessed in the west, but will, at the same time, by intimate acquaintance with their own language, and the modes of thought of their own countrymen, be fully capacitated to diffuse that knowledge among all the sons of Han. In the meanwhile, it devolves upon us to stand in the gap and to maintain possession of the field of labour on which we desire that they should hereafter enter. But your Committee would suggest the enquiry, whether we cannot do more than this? whether we may not materially second the labors of the various educational institutions by the preparation of elementary treatises, in a simple and easy style for the use of those who are passing through a course of instruction. As surely a child will make advancement in knowledge more speedily through the medium of his own than that of a foreign language. When that foreign language is already acquired, and is no longer a subject of study, doubtless he should be referred to works in it for extending his information; but until then, we cannot view the foreign medium of communicating knowledge in any other light than as an impediment in the way of the desired acquisition.

"More clearly to ascertain what is the knowledge of which the Chinese stand in need, it will not be amiss to glean a few facts respecting the measure of knowledge which is already in their possession. At the first step, it must evidently appear, that in all that regards history and geography other than their own, a people so shrouded as they must necessarily have but very confused and inaccurate conceptions. And, though making every allowance for the obstacles arising from the wide extent and varying characteristics of the several regions which the Empire includes, it may yet be fairly presumed, that great deficiency is to be found in all that relates to those branches of knowledge most open to improvement, by the inter-communion of nations.

"The best means of obtaining a general view of existing Chinese literature, still probably be to run over the catalogue of works in the Imperial library at Peking, which we shall now very cursorily do. Adopting the Chinese arrangements, the grand departments are four, namely, classical writings, comprising chiefly Morals and Education; History including Geography; Professional writings; and Belles Lettres. The classical writings are subdivided into 9 sections. One of these is devoted to each of the five classics, and to works illustrating, and commenting on them. The subjects of these five are:—General Philosophy, as supposed to have been taught by Fu-hi, the reputed founder of the Chinese Empire. Political Philosophy as taught by the monarchs Yaou and Shun; political morals as taught by the popular voice in national songs and ballads; the propriety of conduct in the intercourse of social life; and the annals compiled by Confucius of his own native state. A sixth section is devoted to works illustrating an ancient treatise on filial piety, a seventh comprises all works illustrating the five classics as a whole. The remaining sections comprise works treating on the four books in which the instructions of Confucius and Mencius are recorded; works on music and it's harmonizing influences, and works on early education. Several of the classical works which form the foundation of this first department have already been translated into European languages, and from these we are enabled to judge that the most esteemed sages of China have not attained to much elevation in physiology.

"Under the second department, that of historical works, we have the national histories, compiled from public records of the ruling state, and histories drawn from them by private individuals; accounts of distinct events disconnected with the general course of history; histories of subject states; mixed histories; collections of official documents; memoirs of individuals; histories of independent states, such as Cochinchina and Corea; topographical and geographical works; memoirs of portions of the administration; lists of successive office bearers; books of reference &c. &c.; and lastly, critical investigations of history. The whole number of these sections is fifteen. Among these, with the exception of the tributary states, such as Cochinchina and Corea, the only works on foreign countries are found among geographical and topographical writings.

"Occasionally foreign countries are made the subject of a few concluding sections in works of general Topography, such as notices of bordering tribes in the description of frontier provinces, or of foreign trading nations visiting the seaports, where maritime provinces, such as Kwangtung and Fuh-kien are described. In the best general account of foreign countries contained in the concluding chapters of Ma-Twanlin, the information, limited to Asia, is very scanty, and the names even of many of the smaller Asiatic States cannot be recognised. But few books have been written referring solely to foreign countries.—(Here the Secretary gives a list of several of these books, which for want of space we omit.) Two of these works, which are considered among the best have been translated, one a memoir respecting Cambodja by M. Remusat, and another "Records of foreign regions" by Sir George Staunton. A review of these books enforces on us the conviction that the Chinese know nothing, except from hearsay, of foreign countries, with the exception of those in their immediate neighbourhood.

"The professional writings, which form the third department of Chinese literature, are arranged in fourteen sections. The first of these sections comprises the writings of the philosophers of the Confucian sect, the two latter the theology and exegesis of Budh and of the followers of Laou-keun, and several other works on philosophy are found in the tenth section among miscellaneous professional writings. The intermediate sections are occupied by works on military, legal, agricultural, medical astronomical, mathematical and metrological subjects, on the fine arts and on "collections" or "classifications." The twelfth section includes the drama, novels and romances. The eleventh several encyclopædical works.

"The last department of Chinese works is chiefly confined to elegant literature. It is divided into five sections. In the second are included many very valuable essays and narratives relating to a great variety of subjects.

"From this cursory review which we have taken of Chinese literature we are enabled to perceive what is the range of existing knowledge in this country. A philosophy, exclusively teaching the social relations between man and man, in this life, occupies a fourth part of it. Another fourth portion is taken up by history and geography almost exclusively national; With the exception of agriculture and weaving, the useful arts find no place in it. Mechanics and chemical sciences and anatomy thought of, and their medical knowledge are known to be little better than quackery. Astronomical and mathematical knowledge is chiefly derived from Europeans, and confined to a very few individuals, whilst astrology and divination find a place not only in their literature, but even in the arrangements of government. Being that so many are the defects of Chinese literature, it is our part to exert our utmost energies to supply their lack of knowledge.

"The Secretary then proceeded to state what had been done by the Committee during the year. He stated that progress had been made in the outline of the subjects the society had proposed to themselves. The View of "Universal History" is still in the press, but will, it is hoped, be very shortly published. The "History of the United States of America" is in part completed, and will probably be sent to press in the course of January or February next. A "History of England," the translation of which for printing which are already completed, has been presented by the President, and, after careful revision, will be published. A "History of the Jews" is in preparation. Little progress has been made in preparation of works on other subjects, though each department of knowledge, has, in some degree, been noticed in the Monthly Magazine, but no complete work has been undertaken with the exception of an "Introduction to universal geography." A small work on general geography, in the form of a travellers narrative, as also a short treatise on Astronomy of Gutzlaff, adopting the principal arguments used by Paley, both by the late Revd. Doctor Morrison, have been presented by the Secretary. These works will, after thorough revision, be sent to press.

"A small work in Japanese has been presented by the Revd. Mr Gutzlaff drawn up by him in concert with some Japanese living under his care, and the committee are desirous to have the opinion of the annual meeting whether the printing of such works, as not being in the Chinese language, are within the objects of the Society.

"Mr. Dyer at Malacca, and Mr. Panthier at Paris successfully continue their labours in constructing chinese to make metallic types. The committee have also had under consideration the propriety of making an application for the movable types prepared by the East India Company for printing Dr. Morrison's chinese Dictionary, which types remain still in this country. This application, it has been resolved, to be made, under an engagement of the Society towards the Company, that on those types being given up to the former, they will print a new work combining the Chinese and English languages, the Company may wish them to do, free of all other charges except the necessary charge for labor and materials.

"The last point, which it remained to the Committee to touch on, was regarding the distribution among the Chinese, of the books published by the Society. On account of the marks which they necessarily bear of foreign origin, they are liable to be discountenanced by this government, and natives will seldom be found willing to sell them. The committee therefore request that their successors for the following year be furnished with instructions how to act in reference to this important subject.

"After having taken a short notice of the financial state of the society, the Secretary concluded his report by alluding to the encouragement the study of the Chinese language had at last found in England by a professorship of it having lately been established in London. It was believed that the first appointment had been given to the Revd. Samuel Kidd, the Society's corresponding member.

HORSBURGH MONUMENT.

The following correspondence on the subject of the Horsburgh Sighthouse will be read with interest, as approving of the Coin on proposal of the manner in which the memory of this distinguished individual is to be honoured.

Cowper's, Cornhill London, 16th May, 1837.

Sir.—I am directed by the Committee of the East India and China Association to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December last, and the circular enclosed therein, proposing to erect by subscription a Lighthouse in Singapore Straits, in memory of the late Captain Horsburgh, to be called the Horsburgh Light—and I am to acquaint you that, although the funds of this Association were not raised in contemplation of objects of this nature, yet, considering the great and lasting services rendered to the trade of India by this eminent individual, the Committee will, in this instance, have great pleasure in recommending the subject to the favorable consideration of their next General Meeting.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J STIKEMAN
Secretary.

Wm Havlett, Esq.
Hon. Secretary to the Committee for the erection of the Horsburgh Light. Canton.

Canton Register 21st November.

The following letter has been received per *Rajasthan*.

Bombay, 26th August 1837

To the Secretary to the Committee of the Friends of the late Captain Horsburgh, Canton.

Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the friends of the late Captain Horsburgh to Bombay to place myself in communication with you, and the Secretary of the Lond in Committee, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode in which you propose to apply the funds placed at your disposal with a view of co-operating in such general Scheme as may appear most likely to secure the object of subscribers, and to perpetuate the memory of our valued and lamented friend.

The amount of subscriptions here is about Rupees 5000 the greater part of which has been paid to the Treasurers, Messrs. Remington & Co.

With reference to the above of the Funds, I may observe that the Canton proposal of erecting Light Houses at Pedra Branca and other remarkable headlands in the Eastern Seas to bear the name of Horsburgh has met very general approbation here; but as very extensive means would be required to carry this scheme into effect, unanimity on the part of the different Committees would be indispensable to ensure success, and I know not how far this can be depended upon, not being yet aware of the intentions or proposals of our London friends.

In requesting such info mation as it may be in your power to give on this very important point, I am directed to assure you of the cordial co operation of the Bombay Committee in any scheme that may embrace the completion of such useful and permanent work as may ensure our united object, and do just honour to the memory of one to whom his country and the world are so deeply indebted I remain.

Dear Sir,
Your Obedt. Servant,
J. P. FAWCETT.
Hon. Sec. to the Bombay Committee.

MONEY MARKET.

London 27th June.

The Money market has been again marked by tranquility, and has presented but little variation from our last report. The Death of the King has been the only political occurrence calculated at all to affect it, and that event produced but little effect on the quotations of public securities: still it has indisposed parties for business, by directing attention to the occurrences which grow out of it, and by awakening speculation and anxiety as it regards the future government of the country. The proclamation of the young Queen in the city, in which the civic authorities took a conspicuous part, and which was more than usually attended by persons of all descriptions, took place on Wednesday. The Funds continued steady at 91¼ for Consols. On Thursday the Bank Directors, at their usual weekly meeting, decided to advance money for three months on the acceptances of the suspended American Houses, taking the responsibility of the parties who held the acceptances as a guarantee for repayment. This decision liberated a great number who were previously bound. Such a decision caused considerable satisfaction here, and will doubtless do the same in the country and in the United States when it becomes known. This was the whole of the result of a further investigation of the affairs of the suspended houses on the part of the Bank, which appears to have again been forced on the Bank by their decision in reference to the firm of Brown & Co, of Liverpool. The public do not yet know the exact arrangement between the Bank and this last house, and neither the Bank nor the house have at present made it known. A knowledge of such arrangement is much wished, and it is said that it would be for the interest of the house itself to be communicative on the subject. After this determination of the Bank became public, Consols rose to 91¾ Account. Exchequer Bills were then quoted at 33 and Bank Stock at 204½ Still the operations in English Securities continued to a narrow extent only.

Money has been more scarce, and the number of bills in circulation has been very small. No particular variation in the rates of discount has occurred.

We have been without any fresh fai ures in either town or country; still commercial matters are in a very precarious state, and great distrust continues. The very serious decline which has taken place in the prices of goods necessarily creates fear, and nobody that understands matters, feels in any way confident that we have got through our troubles. An impression prevails, and that justly, that the disorder is very deeply seated, and the effect produced by any little favorable circumstances for the better soon settles down again to the low level of former depression. The system adopted by the late East India Company of hypothecating goods, which system has been carried to the extent of two or three millions in Tea, Java and Silk, prevents many houses in the East India trade from sinking under the pressure of the time, and will prevent them from passing through that fiery ordeal to which the American houses have been subjected. Every prop is now of great value, and will be until there are signs of things taking a turn, which they doubtless must do, and will do. Until that anxiously wished for turn arrives, assistance and supp rt will be in constant requisition.—*London Mercantile, Journal 27th June.*

CANTON PRESS,

25th November, 1837.

EMBASSIES TO CHINA.

From the Correspondence between the India and China Association and the British Government, which we published on the 28th Octover last, it will be seen that the Association, in recommending an Embassy to be sent to Pekin, give it as their opinion that the Ambassador should "not be precluded from performing the ceremonies required at the Court of Pekin," in other words that he should perform the ceremony hitherto resisted by British Embassies to Peking, and knock head, or go through the Kotou, and thereby do homage to the Emperor of China as the Superior of his King. We are led to offer a few remarks on this subject, seeing that it will this day occupy the attention of the Committee of our Chamber of Commerce, as communicated to it's members by circular. The great importance which the Chinese seem ever to have attached to the performance of the prostrations, shews that they consider them as a very important affair, and it's omission would imply that all earthly power, as the Chinese fondly and vainly assume, did not emanate from the "Central Kingdom" and that the "Son of Heaven" did acknowledge his equals on earth. We do not think that it is at all well to humour a nation, so fond of boasting, and which affects to look upon all, without the pale of their country, as barbarians, and infinitely inferior to them, in these conceits whenever a political connexion with it should become desirable. Great Britain should only treat with China as an equal, and alone in maintaining that position can she ever hope to derive any advantage from Embassies to Peking. We certainly do not agree with the East India and China Association, that an Embassy should at all be sent; we do not see that the present state of affairs, such at least as at the time known in England, calls for one, and experience has shewn us of how very little use either those sent by England, or Portugal, Russia and Holland have been. The Embassies generally spent their time in Peking in vain and humiliating ceremonials, whilst the business for which the far journey had at immense expense, been undertaken was invariably avoided by the Chinese. That at the present day an Embassy would meet with better success, we see no reason to suppose. The Chinese will affect to consider the Ambassador again as tribute bearer, come to do homage to their Emperor, and assume the Embassy to be one of mere compliment. Let us take a short view of the treatment the different Embassies met with.

The first mission we find recorded was Portuguese, that of Tomé Pires, who in 1520, set out, as Ljungstedt informs us, from Macao in rowing vessels, adorned with portuguese flags and silken awnings, "*os mente por honra deste reino levava as bandeiras com armas e devisa de elle.*" M. Ljungstedt translates this "he carried for the honor of the country it's armorial ensigns," this is a loose translation in which by "the country" either China or Portugal may be understood, whilst it is evident that the Portuguese writer meant to say, Chinese ensigns, and these probably denoted the Portuguese Ambassador as bearin *Kung* or tribute to the Emperor, in the same terms that gave such offence to some of the members of Lord Amherst's Embassy, and similar probably to the fla s that floated over Lord Macartney's boat, though of the characters on them we have no translation. Pires arrived at Peking, but the Rajah of Malacca having complained to the Emperor, of having been deprived of his country by the Portuguese, the Chinese Government demanded that the Portuguese should give up the conquered land. Pires was not admitted to an audience, but treated as a spy, kept in prison at Canton during two years, and then executed.

In 1668 another Portuguese Embassy was sent to Pekin, at the head of which was Emanuel de Saldanha in a boat "*qui portait banderole avec cette inscription* "*c'est homme vient pour rendre hommage.*" This embassy had to perform the usual Kotou in Pekin, but in spite of this the Macao people were so little pleased with the result of this expensive embassy, that they requested the king of Portugal "not to intercede with the Emperor in behalf of his vassals at Macao, were it not in an imperious and cogent case."

This imperious and cogent case had presented itself on the expulsion from China in 1743, by the Emperor Yung-ching, of all Christians, and we accordingly find another portuguese Embassy, under Alexander Metello de Souza e Menezes leave Macao for Peking in 1726, for the ostensible purpose of congratulating the Emperor on his accession to the throne. This Embassador performed the Ko tou, but made not the slightest progress in the real objects of the Embassy.

The last Portuguese Mission was in 1753, when Francis Xavier Pacheco e Sampaya was sent to Peking, to complain of the oppression the Portuguese suffered under in Macao by the Chinese Mandarins. The Ko-tou was again performed, and again without the Portuguese deriving the slightest benefit from this humiliation, though it cost the town of Macao 20,000 Taels.

When Czar Peter in 1720 sent an Embassador, Leoff Vasilevitz Ismaeloff, the Ko-tou was performed, and several years after a commercial treaty was entered into between Russia and China, but this more in consequence of the continual disturbances on the frontiers of the two Empires, than of any diplomatic success of this Embassy.

The Dutch Embassy, under M. van Braam in 1795, though they not only performed the Ko-tou before the Emperor in person, but were well exercised in it, to the no doubt great delight of the chinese officers, in their houses at Pekin, whenever a message was sent from the Emperor, gained nothing whatever by the repeated humiliations they had to suffer.

The long discussions that Lord Macartney had with the Chinese authorities on his mission in 1793, as to the performance of the Ko-tou, were at last ended by a sort of honorable compromise, of bowing to the Emperor so many times; these bows were performed by the no le Ambassador and profound were they, that the Chinese mistook them for prostrations, and have it on their records that he did perform the Ko-tou, this at least they assert. It is well known that that Embassy had no favorable results whatever.

Lord Amherst in 1816 was denied the Imperial presence, after having agreed on the mode of salutation with the Chinese officers, and returned from Peking without his mission having had any result, though it cost the Company 80 000 £. Though Lord Amherst was prepared to resist the performance of the Kotou, it is amusing to observe that on the journey to Pekin, he, in presence of high Chinese officers, instructed his son how to perform the Chinese ceremonial.

We see therefore that of the Embassies hitherto sent by different nations, all, with the exception of the only English one that was admitted to an audience, have performed the humiliating ceremony of the Ko-tou, and that none of them have met with the slightest success in the objects for the attainment of which they had been sent.

From the performance of the Ko-tou therefore no advantage has been derived, it must, on the contrary, have greatly flattered and augmented the pride of the Peking government. If therefore any English Embassy be again sent, we hope that the Ko-tou will not be performed, and the expediency of sending Embassies at all appears very doubtful, if we are allowed to judge of the future by the past, so long at least as we shall have no very decided cause of just complaint.

The following requisition has been made to H. M. Superintendent, and Capt. Elliot has, in consequence, appointed a meeting of British subjects to be held at the hall of his office on Monday next the 27th November.

To Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.
Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent
of British Trade in China.

Sir,—We, the undersigned request that you will convene a public meeting for the purpose of drawing up an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain on her accession to the Throne, expressive of the loyalty of Her Majesty's dutiful subjects in China.

We have the honor to be Sir,

Canton, 18th Nov. 1837. Your most obedt. Servts.

W. Jardine	J. Matheson	W. P. Livingston	J. Cragg
J. Innes	A. Matheson	J. Slade	P. P. Robertson
D. Pardoniee	A. Anderson	W. S. Boyd	J. R. Roberts-n
L. Dent	H. Wright	W. Henderson	W. Scott
D. Rustomjee	J. Cullen	J. Starker	C. B. Adam
W. Bell	W. Coles	W. Benkin	W. Dent.
T. H. Layton	G. G. Nicol	D. Kennedy	R. Thom
H. M. Clarke	W. Lowe	J. How	D. Matheson
W. Macdonald	T. A. Gibb	A.C.Maclean	W. Thomson
J. Hine	W. Wallace	W. Cragg	T. Allport
H. Constable.			

At a general meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce, held on Wednesday the 22d November, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposal of the Committee to alter some of the fundamental laws of the Chamber, in consequence of the whole of the Committee of last year having been re-elected, and the Committee deeming it necessary to prevent the recurrence of such a result at any future election, they being unanimously of opinion that it is of vital importance to the success of the Chamber that on these occasions there should be an infusion of, at least, some new members.

Mr. Dent stated that it had been the determination of one of the members to have declined serving another year, claiming exemption in terms of Rule 8, but that he had waived his disinclination in deference to the other members, who, in consideration of the election having been general thought themselves bound to accept the trust the Chamber had again canferred upon them.

It was then moved by Mr. Cragg, seconded by Mr. Starkey, and carried *nem. con.* that rule 8 in the printed regulations should be cancelled, and the following substituted.

Rule 8. The annual General Meeting for the purpose of electing the Committee shall be held on the first Monday in November, when the members then in office shall go out, but with the following exceptions shall be liable to serve again, if re elected, the exceptions being

1 English member
1 American "
1 Parsee "

whose period of consecutive service had been the longest, or if more than one has served an equal period, to be determined by lot at the meeting of the Committee, immediately preceding the election and

1 the member representing any nation making 6 members who shall not be re-eligible. Nor after being on the Committee for two years in succession, and giving notice to the Secretary, one day before the election, of unwillingness to serve longer, shall it be compulsory on any outgoing members to take office for a third year. *

And that Rule 19 shall be altered by substituting the word "lot" for the word "ballot" in the second line. †

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* The following are the old rules now superceded.

8 The annual General meeting for the purpose of electing the Committee shall be held on the first Monday in November, and six members of the former Committee shall go out annually by lot, but be eligible to be re-elected; and in any new members the proportion of each nation shall be maintained, but it shall not be compulsory on a member to serve two years consecutively on the Committee if re-elected.

† 19 The Committee of arbitration shall be elected by ballot every two weeks but their power shall be continued so long as business brought before them shall be undecided.

An incidental conversation took place on a motion past by the last meeting of the committee with reference to a letter addressed by the East India and China Association of London to the British Government on the subject of East India Company's Finance operations in China, which received the unanimous approval of the present meeting.

The following is the resolution referred to as passed at the meeting of the committee.

"It was moved by Mr. Maclean, and seconded by Mr. Matheson, that an early communication be made from this Chamber to the East India and China Association of London, with reference to a letter dated 27th February 1837 addressed by that body to Lord Palmerston, soliciting the continuance of their best exertions with the British authorities, to have the H. Company's Finance Agency at Canton discontinued, as prejudicial in its effect and operation to the commercial interests of Canton—which was carried and unanimously agreed to."

It was also moved by Mr. Matheson and seconded by Mr. Dent, with reference to a similar letter of the Association, dated 29th June, 1836 that the Committee at the next meeting shall take into consideration the effect likely to be produced on our commercial relations with China from the performance of *Ko-tau* or Chinese court ceremony by foreign Embassadors at Pekin.

South America, The *Princess Luise*, from Callao, 21st August, brings the intelligence that the Chilian troops, on being ordered to march upon Peru, mutinied and killed their General and President Portales. The Chilian Republic has by the death of this man lost a ruler, to whom it no doubt owes the great wealth and prosperity it has enjoyed, as compared to many of the other South American Republics. No letters from Valparaiso seem to have been brought by the *Princess Luise*.

We have had two arrivals direct from England during this week, the *Eliza Stewart* from London 4th June, and the American Ship *Superior*, from Liverpool 9th July. The latter vessel brings commercial advices to the 6th July, according to which confidence began to be somewhat restored, but the demand for produce was as slack as ever, and we have not the slightest improvement in prices to record, as regards Chinese exports. From our extract from the *London Mercantile Journal of* 27th June, it will be seen that the Bank was giving it's assurance in consequence of which some pressure in the money market had been relieved. Much must depend upon accounts and remittances from America. Generally speaking, no disposition was evinced to enter on commercial speculation; people were watching the events without a more active share in them than compelled to. The approaching election was the all absorbing theme, and exertions ing business had drawn many of the influential monied people out of town.

The Revd. Mr. G. H. Vachell, Chaplain to H. M. Commission in China, has informed the Public by Circular, that Divine service is now performed by him every Sunday afternoon in the Hall of the office of H. M. Superintendents.

Hingtae's affairs, of which nothing now is heard, seem to be as distant from a satisfactory settlement as ever. An investigation of the other Hong-merchants affairs by the local government is on foot, and the Hong-merchants have informed the foreign merchants that they have been required by the Governor to give in to him a true statement of the amounts they are indebted to foreigners.

The subject of the smuggling ships still engrosses the attention of the Governor and other officers of the local Government, and we would again lay before our readers the translation of a Chop against the outside fleet at Lintin, but could not obtain it in time for the press. From this document it appears that the Chinese threaten with a stoppage of the trade if the "store ships" do not leave the Lintin anchorage within a month. So many have there lately been of similar documents, that this new one does not seem to have excited much attention. Whether all these denunciations on the part of the Chinese Government are intended eventually to be enforced, as far at least as they can do so, is impossible to say, but the Canton authorities at least appear to be serious in their efforts to prevent Opium from their successful efforts in this river, where they have all but entirely stopped the trade. At Lintin the deliveries for some months have not averaged 1000 chests, whilst the production of the drug is so rapidly increasing in India, that, to get rid of the calculated amount to be brought into the market next season, the deliveries in China must equal 3100 chests at least. Only 7 years ago the consumption of the years 1829-30, was 14 000 chests in all, now, we are expected to get rid of three times that quantity. Ten years further back the whole consumption in one year did not exceed 4,997 chests, or about a tithe of what the Chinese ought now to consume.

As will be seen from an advertisement in our paper, the E. I. Company's Finance Committee are now ready to advance on shipments of teas and silk to England, but at the rate of 4s. 7d., per Dollar, the same exchange at which last year's advances were made. Such as prices in Europe now are, we do not see that any produce, shipped from here, paid for with dollars bought at 4s. 7d., is likely to give the speculator any profit, and this circumstances leads us to hope that the applications for the advance will be but few, and that purchases of produce will thereby not be much accelerated. Under the present circumstances, in order to put the Chinese trade on a healthy footing, it is very necessary that the prices of the principal exports, Tea and Silk, should be so much reduced, as to promise at least a saving remittance at the latest quotations from England. The stocks there of both these articles continued heavy, nor do the commercial advices received from thence promise any very speedy return of that spirit for speculation which had so greatly enhanced the value of most articles something more than a year ago. The Chinese have however hitherto not lowered their demands sufficiently, and we therefore rejoice to see the Company's treasury open, at a rate to the shipper that will probably deter him from making too liberal a use of it.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in Cash.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
"
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 25th November 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM MC KAY, Commander of the Brig PARNY, are requested to communicate the same to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

JESSE'S ANGLERS RAMBLES,
PENNY MAGAZINE No. 53.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Subscribers to Lloyds at the port.

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

For printing Bills of Ladies, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 1.00 per 1
" Linguist reports, receipts or Cargoes &c..... " " " 1.50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

In LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR LIVERPOOL WITH ALL DESPATCH.

THE "JOHN O'GAUNT," Capt. ROBERTSON; part of the tonnage being disengaged, application for same may be made to

TURNER & Co.

Canton 23d November 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

THE new Ship "JESSIE LOGAN," 700 Tons, Capt. GEO: BLACK, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 16th Novbr. 1837. 3 Danish Hong.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Ship JEANNETTE PHILIPPINE, Captain BOULET, to sail from Whampoa by the end of this month. For freight apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 3d Novembre, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE JEMNA, Capt. ROBINSON, 364 Tons Register Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAUGHTEN," 558 Tons, Capt. GEORGE, HASTWICK, Apply to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co or the COMMANDER, at Messrs.

STANFORD & MARKS.

Canton, 19th October 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship PUTTAY SALAM, J. GILLETT, Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 10th November. Apply to

D & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 20th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain EVANS, shortly expected. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "LADY NUGENT," J. FAWCETT, burthen 535 tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. Ilbar Esq.; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

Canton, 14th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SUGARS at 10 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhdd }
Of a rich class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

No. 2 Danish Hong.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per 8lb.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA CONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE RULE, as invented by Mr. STANBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 1 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED — British *Rajahstan*, Ritchie, from Bombay 1st September, and Singapore 9th October, *Eliza Stewart*, Millar, from London 26th June. Amer. *Superior*, Mc Even, from Liverpool 8th July. British. *Orwell*, Living, from Manila 4th November.

PASSENGERS.—per *Eliza Stewart*, Messrs A Jardine, Rigg, Prince and Storm. The latter gentleman was unfortunately drowned on his way to Macao in company with Capt. Miller, in a schooner (the *Union* we believe) by the main boom knocking him over board; per *Isabella Segunda*, from Manila to Macao, Mr. Jno. Wise.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Hanover*, Leach, for Newyork, via St. Helena.

PASSENGERS — before omitted per *Sulimany*, Mr K. R Mc Kenzie, and Mr J. S. Mendes and family.

The *Futtey Salam*, for Singapore and Calcutta, will be despached in a few days, and the *Rob Roy* on Monday next.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th July per *Superior*. UNITED STATES, 23d June per *Valparaiso*. CALCUTTA, 19th September per *Sylph*. SINGAPORE, October 17th per Sylph. JAVA, 4th October, per *Jane Brown*. MANILA, 4th November per *Orwell*. BOMBAY, 2d September via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Ann, Exporter, Olander, Copeland, Elsinore*. CALCUTTA, *Premier, Thames, Ariel, Sir Archibald Campbell, Vansittart, Lady Hayes, Bonjolose Antonio Pereira, Bombay*. BOMBAY, *Madras, Sir C. Malcolm, Julia, Hero*. MADRAS, *Marquis of Camden, Duke of Sussex, Argyll, Ann*. JAVA, *Mandarin*. SYDNEY, *Mangles, Hero*. SINGAPORE, *Janet*. VALPARAISO, *Philadrope*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Carnatic	British	Laird	876	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooks		Penang	C. Schofield.
Shins Castle	British	Pearie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin	369	"	Duniell & Co.
General Kyd	"	Foord	1310	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberchie Robinson	"	Scott	1416	"	Dent & Co.
Eliza & Susan ..	Ameri.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Futtay Salam ..	British	Gillett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
George IV	"	Drayner	1420	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Edinburgh	"	Marshall	1416	Bombay	"
Lady Nugent ..	"	Fawcett	535	Bourbaye..	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Brothers	"	Towns		Bourbaye..	Russell & Co.
Tweedt	Ameri.	Lindsay		"	"
Lady Mac Naugtn.	British	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Jamna	"	Robinson, ...	364	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Earl of Clare ..	"	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Richard Bell	"	Rodgers	288	Bourbaye	Russell & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson	447	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jessie Logan	"	Black		"	Bibby Adam & Co.
Jeannette Philipe.	Dutch.	Boulet		Batavia....	Van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Alexander Baring	British	St. Croix	503	London	Russell & Co.
John O'Gaunt ..	"	Robertson	500	Liverpool..	Turner & Co.
R Johnston	"	Ritchie		Bombay	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Averilla*, Barron, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austria*, Rees; *Col Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Linda*, (Am.) Macmedroy to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lapenter; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Cornwallis ...	British	Clark	667	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jauncey	376	"	"
Psyche.....	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	145	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	263	"	Dixon & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	"	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Rob Roy..	British	Mackinnon		"	Pereira & Co.
Sir Herbert Compt	"	Bolton		Bombay	Sheerazshaw Rustomjee.
Theodore..	Ameri.	Parrington	148	Singapore	Russell & Co.
Frances Ann	British	Hay		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Sequency	"	White	168	Singapore	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright	253	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Margaret	"	Canny		Samarang	"
Madura....	"	Wee		Manila	"
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood		Philadelphia	"
Sarah Birkett	British	Athoe	220	Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia..	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Neptune	French	Solaun		Singapore	Dent & Co.
Arab	British	Perrier	291	"	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Monmon	Ameri.	———		Batavia	Weimore & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert	?	"	Gordon & Talbot.
Inglisborough	British	Ricketts	401	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
JaneBrown	"	Dunlop	350	Glasgow	Duniell & Co.
Isabella....	"	Robertson		Lambock	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sylph	"	Viall	304	Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Princess Louisa ..	Prus.	———		Callao	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Orwell	British	Living	393	Manila	Dent & Co.
Eliza Stewart	"	Miller		London	Weimore & Co.
Superior	Ameri.	McEven		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods, 7 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dol 1 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 12. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 25TH, 1837. No. 116

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Ps.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Ps.	40 a 41	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 54	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yds.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Ps.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr Select. Cutgs large	Ps.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 56 yds. 30 in	Ps.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	22 a 26.	dull.
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 26	No demand.
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,		
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9¼ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9¼ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Ps.	8.7 a 10.3	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7. a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8.5 a 10.6	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 14 oz. @ 32 oz.	Ps.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	19.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6¼ a 6¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2¼.	
,, Rod ¼ @ in - - -	,,		
,, Nailrod ¼ and under -	,,	4¼ a 4½.	
,, Hoop. ¼ @ in - - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Ps.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8 a 9	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Ps.	120	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - - -	Cht.	790	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - - -	,,	650	
Benares old - - - - - -	,,	740	
,, new - - - - - -	,,	600 a 610	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	460 a 470	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	,,	500	
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Ps.	1.45 a 1.55	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - - - -	,,	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Ps.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.50	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Ps.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	17. a 17½	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16. a 16½	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	8 a 12	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Ps.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	12. a 26.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 190	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - - -	Ps.	30. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	10. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Ps.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	6. a 6½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7.	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Ps.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	24 a 28	In demand.
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	12. a 18	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,	7. a 10	
Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICES	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	10 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	10.	
,, high ,, 19 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	11.90	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 19 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8 90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4 25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	6	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 5	4	3.85	
Water silks col'd. 19 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	Old	New
,, Congou Song. k'd - -	,,	14 a 15	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek k'd	,,	16 a 18	27 a 32
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		No prices for either old or new.
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,		
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,		
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,		
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	,,	400 a 450	Nominal.
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,	340 a 350	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.9	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	10	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½ a 11	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 30	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		11.50 a 12	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in.	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 19 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	68 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. nominal.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none.....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..................	....
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	214 a 215 C. R. nominal
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private	C. Rs. 214 a 215
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,,	6¼	.... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old, Carolus IV.	9	per Cent ,,
South American Republics		par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st OCTOBER, 1837.

	IN OCTOBER			FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER. INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock in Number.*
Patna .... old.	2	790	1,580	2,217	1556,820	300
,, ... new	351	650	228 50			1,012
Benares ...... old	2	750	1,500	907¼	621,040	10
,, ... new	6	630	3,780			314
Malwa .... old	523	500	261,500	9,830¼	5,192,617	5,382¼
	884		496,410	12,955	7,370,477	7,226¼

Total of deliveries in the 7 months from 1st April, to 31st October 1[illegible]39 chests, value, Sp. Drs. 7,867.087.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½	2	Singapore	1	¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3	2[illegible]
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2[illegible]
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	2¾	2
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1¼	1	Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2¾	E. coast of China ..	1 p m	
Australia			,, direct	2¾	2	Lintin &c...	½ d[illegible]	
Sand. Islands ..			France	2¾	2			

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N. B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173¼ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Several considerable sales of LONGCLOTHS were effected during the week, particularly of Grays which are taken off freely at our quotations, no heavy supplies having yet arrived. COTTON YARN. The stock is large of the lower Nos. and inferior quality, which description is without enquiry; there is some little demand for better sort. Nos. 26 @ 36.

WOOLLENS.—In consequence of the fresh importations, SPANISH STRIPES have rather declined, and the demand is languid; the same applies to LONGELLS, but the stocks being moderate, and the supplies, from all appearance, likely to fall short, an improvement may be expected. CAMBLETS, both Dutch and English, are without demand, the market being overstocked.

METALS.—IRON continues firm with a disposition to advance, unless checked by large importations. LEAD may be quoted fully $ ¼ higher in consequence of speculative demand from the short supply.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Without alteration, there being none in first hands.

COTTON.—There have been no importations of any description since our last, but the market is very inactive both in demand and deliveries, and purchasers can with difficulty dispose of their parcels at previous rates.

OPIUM.—The regular trade being still interrupted without the slightest symptoms of any relaxation, the only deliveries continue to be to the Eastward and in the neighbourhood of Macao. Malwa has, in consequence, still further declined, and the price of Patna and Benares quite nominal, and by the next importation they must both fall considerably. The Lintin deliveries to the 22d were Patna, new, 279; Benares, new, 29; Malwa, 531¼; Total 819¼ Chests.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN SILK.—No further accession to the stock, which is said not to exceed 3500 bales, and nothing yet doing in it.

TEA.—None of the black tea-men have settled the price of their Pekoe Keoks at the same rates as fixed by the merchants at the beginning of the week, and most of them have, we believe, since come to terms. A few chops have been weighed off, but none yet shipped. Nothing done in other descriptions.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—The Company's Agents have this day notified their rate for advances on shipments to England, which is 4s 7d per $, payable in Cash.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 13. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 2ND, 1837. No. 117.

THE DAYAKS OF BORNEO.

A member of the American Mission who has lately returned from Borneo, having favoured us with a few notes of a visit to a campong of Dayaks situated in the interior of Sambas district, we have condensed them for insertion in our columns, trusting that any information regarding that country and so peculiar a race of savages will prove interesting to our readers.

Our correspondent commenced his expedition by proceeding up the Sambas river in a small covered boat which served for cook house, dining-room and dormitory, there being no houses on the banks where a trading-vessel could lodge at, and on the 14th June last, arrived at *Ledo*, which is distant about four day's journey from the Dutch residency of Sambas. On the way crowds of monkeys chattered over head, and swarms of musketoes infested the boat. Sometimes the beating of Dayak gongs gave note that the head of some fellow being was perhaps being severed from its trunk, and that some dismal festivity was being carried on over the butchered remains. On going ashore at *Ledo*, our correspondent found several Dayaks whom a few kind words inspired with courage and they approached and examined his clothing with great minuteness, not being able to conceive why a person should require more than one covering. The Malays also were unable to comprehend the object of his wishing to visit the Dayaks, the pure and simple motive of doing good to our fellow-creatures, being totally beyond their ideas. Our correspondent called on the Pangeran who holds immediate jurisdiction over the Dayaks he wished to visit, and while in "the presence" a Dayak evidently in great trouble, came to have a grievance redressed. He stated that in a recent head hunting expedition he had been unsuccessful, while others of the company had taken three heads :—he being one of the headmen of the campong, his wife was highly offended with him, the disgrace being more than she could endure, or his kind attentions to her could wipe away. The Mahomedan rajah coldly dismissed the complainant, by saying that the matter was of very little consequence, and the wife was at liberty to choose a younger husband! On the following day (12th June) our correspondent proceeded to *Lomar*, the path lying along the course of a small stream that found its way among the hills, and the muddy water of which gave evident token that the cupidity of gold miners was actively at work in the neighbourhood. Sometimes the way led thro' valleys, the luxuriant vegetation of which manifested what productive spots they might become under the hand of cultivation. Sometimes hills were ascended, the acclivities of which would have been nearly inaccessible, but for the steps which the Chinese had cut, and which from the nature of the clay, had become nearly as hard as stone. Sometimes the path was found dug along a precipitous bank, with earth and rocks impending from above, while the waters of the river were rolling far below, and into which a single false step would have precipitated the traveller, unless he happened to be lodged in his fall in the top of some tall tree. Anon the path lay through a thick wood which shielded it from the meridian sun, and then opened into a once cultivated but now deserted plain; exposing the pedestrian to all the strength of his piercing rays. Then diversified with hill and dale, sun-shine and shade, the course was far from being monotonous;—and the prospect was equally varied, for on all sides were seen rising in the distance mountains of various shapes and sizes, covered with verdure to the very top; nearer still could be traced the courses of several streams as they wound their way among the hills, and here and there extensive plains were observable which had been once cultivated but were now left to return to their original wildness, presenting a striking picture of the moral desolation with which the inhabitants of this lovely region are enveloped.

In several places were seen huts built in the tops of trees;—in these the Dayaks sit, while watching their little rice fields. Perhaps from this circumstance has arisen the erroneous opinion that there is a race of Dayaks who live altogether in trees.

Early on the 13th the party left *Lomar*, the course lay ng close by several gold mines worked by Chinese, and along canals or channels in which water is conveyed to the mines. The operation of working these is simply as follows: A channel is first dug, which conducts the water from some stream to the place to be excavated, care being taken to allow the water to pass thro' the mine from above, so as to produce a rapid current. From the mine to a considerable distance below, the channel is walled up with stones, poles &c., so as to prevent the precious metal being wasted or lost. The sand or gravel is then dug out of the mine and thrown into the channel, while several men are stationed in order to agitate the water, for the purpose of loosening the gravel or sand, and also, with a kind of skimmer made of rattan, take out the stones, allowing the sand, with which the particles of gold are mixed, to settle at the bottom. Until the operation of separating the gold from the sand takes place, which is usually done four times a year, the mines must be watched day and night. The process of separating the gold is, to take a portion of the sand and wash it in a kind of scoop, until it is all carried off by the action of the water, leaving the gold in the cavity of the vessel. The metal is then taken to the captain or headman who applies a magnet, in order to take out any particles of iron that may be there; after this it is carefully weighed and packed up for market. The captain takes possession of all the gold that is collected, supplying the workmen with provisions, and once a quarter paying every man his share. At such times he makes a feast, killing more or less swine, according to the amount of profit. The pork is first offered to their peculiar deity as an acknowledgment of his favor, and is then eaten by the company. This scene usually closes with indulgence in opium smoking and gambling, except by those who are too drunk to enjoy themselves in either of these vices. The Chinese generally live with Dayak women, who with their children are in general decently clothed. Whenever our correspondent passed their huts, women and children would come out in swarms to gaze at the stranger, he being probably the first white man the yhad ever seen.

Around one of the mines there were probably more than a hundred Dayaks searching for gold. They do not work in mines, these being the exclusive property of the Chinese, but they glean around and get what they can, which is very little. Those Dayaks who are under Malayan rule are severely taxed, and in return are allowed the privilege of merely living—those who reside in the vicinity of the gold mines pay an additional sum. The Dayaks living near *Lomar*, and amounting to about a hundred families, pay annually to the several pangerans who claim authority over them, something more than 20 *tile*, or about 5 lbs. 4 oz. of gold, worth there about 2 drs. * the tile, which is actually more than the whole amount of property the greater number of them possess. Besides this they are compelled to the vexatious duties of carrying the pangerans from place to place, and of supplying them with provisions so long as they remain in the neighbourhood, and all without the least remuneration. Again there are several of these chiefs who claim the right of carrying on a forced trade with these poor savag s compelling them to take in exchange for their commodities, articles at about four or five times above their value, whether required by them or not. Our benevolent correspondent called the company together on one occasion in order to preach to them—but they were so anxious to collect something wherewith to satisfy the demands of their tyrant masters that they seemed to care for little else. As they collected together one brought a stone he was pounding up—another his scoop full of sand &c.—and all with their knives, used for decapitation, by their sides, and baskets on their backs. Such was the appearance of the first Dayak congregation at *Lomar!*

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX AND THE JULIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Dear Sir,

As your paper is of very extensive circulation, and I may come to the notice of my friends before my letters reach India, where as in *England*, I have many who will read one paragraph in your last, with painful interest, I mean that respecting the accident of the *Julia*; I beg the favour of your correcting your statement of it.

The accident was not occasioned by a "heavy squall," nor is the sentence "came in collision" exactly applicable to it, as "collision" when applied to such accidents commonly implies that two ships were *sailing* and met together, which was not the case here; the *Julia* was luside the Carimons *lying to* under her topsails, on the starboard tack with her head (N. E by E.) South East by East, the wind about (S. by W.) South by West, when the *Duke of Sussex* under full sail run stem on to her lee or larboard bow. The following is an extract from the *Julia's* Logbook.

"At 3 A. M. Hazy over the land, in top-gallant sail and jib; furled main-sail and hauled the fore-sail up snug. At 3· 30' squally from the southward with rain, hove the ship to with her head to the N. E. wind about S. by W.—during the squall lowered the topsails on the cap and kept the lead going. Saw a ship under fail about two points on the lee bow (larboard) immediately showed our light (a patent signal lamp)—strange ship drawing near and steering wild—hailed her constantly with speaking trumpet. She stood into us, still carrying sail with a strong breeze, and about 4. A. M. she run stem on to us and struck us on our lee or larboard bow, carrying away our foremast and making a wreck of us forward. Lost two of our petty officers, one seacunnie and one lascar overboard, and one seacunnie killed on board. Strange ship passed clear of us without hailing our ship—careened over to *windward* and supposing her to be going down, instantly hailed the strange hips to let go his anchor —no reply heard—immediately cleared away our boats and sounded the well, kept the boat out in search of the lost men without effect—fired minute guns and showed a triangular light (N. B. while the strange ship was foul of us our best bower anchor run down and afterwards brought us up in 17, seventeen fathoms water.)

"After daylight saw a large ship coming up from the *westward* with her jib-boom gone—came up with us and sent a boat on board of us and proved to be the "*Duke of Sussex*." The Captain, chief officer, and surgeon came on board, and left us while we were clearing away the wreck. The Bark "*Ariel*" Capt Warden, bore down to us and sent an officer on board to offer assistance (in the *Duke of Sussex's* boat, together with chief officer of that ship). We proposed that the *Duke of Sussex* should take us in tow. The Commander of the *Sussex* came on board, and agreed to tow us and gave the assistance of three or four of his men. We slipped our chain, leaving our wrecked spars fast to it as a buoy. The *Duke of sussex* took us in tow. The wind falialing light to the westward of the *Coney*, the *Sussex* cut the tow rope, leaving us "to do the best we could." We worked in to anchorage and brought up at 10 P. M. in 10 fathoms.

The above, Sir, is from the *Julia's* Log-Book as given on the following day to a Notary Public; it is not extracted with the intention of implying blame, but chiefly to obviate the very unfavorable impression I find made against those on board the *Julia*, by your merely stating the ships "come in collision," as it is commonly supposed that the *Duke of Sussex* being bound here, was standing to the eastward, which was not the case. This will fall into the hands of many of my nautical friends, and I beg the favour of your inserting it as it is. I acknowledge and feel grateful for the kindness shewn in sending the Surgeon on board, altho' to late. These accidents happen to the best and most skilful men, but as a seaman I fully expected the ship that struck us would, when clear of us, have hove too, anchored, or lowered boats, to inquire into the fate of those she run on board of, instead of running out of sight till daylight.

I am Sir,
Your obliged and obedient Servant,
R. RICHARDS.

* The weight of the *tile* seems to be overrated, or every Dayak would have to pay an annual tax of more than $ 700 in value, and not $ 10 only as the writer states. ED. C. P.

We regret to state that the *Glenelg* (in ballast) on entering the Singapore Straits from the China Sea, through the Great Inner Channel, on Monday morning last, about 7 o'clock A. M., struck on a rock, having at the time the following bearings per Asiamuth compass (which was ready on the poop when the vessel struck) namely:—*Barbaret Hill* W. by N. and *Pedra Branca*, S. E. by E. a large 1½ S. She only remained on the rock from 5 to 10 minutes, having succeeded in boxing her off with the head yards; but notwithstanding, she has sustained considerable injury, as four pumps constantly going were unable to keep her free. Unfortunately, baffling winds and calms prevented her getting to anchor in the Roads before 2 o'clock A. M. the following morning. Her own and other boats were sent to Singapore, and signals being made and guns fired, assistance was promptly afforded from the shore and from some of the vessels in the Harbour. Every exertion is now being made, as recommended by a survey report, to heave down for the purpose of being repaired.—*Singapore Free Press 26th October.*

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS.—In the Supplement of our December number we gave the outline of an expedition to be sent by the United States, into the Pacific, on scientific purposes; and for some time past we have heard rumours of another voyage round the world by the French. The *fact* was at length posted, as our readers will see by the following sketch of its projected route.

The king of the French has, by a decision of the 26th of March, approved of a proposal for a new voyage round the world, the conducting of which is to be confided to M. Dumont D'Urville. Two vessels will be employed in this expedition; the *Astrolabe*, commanded by Captain D'Urville, and the *Zelee*, by Captain Jacquinot. These vessels will sail from Toulon about the beginning of September, and touching at Cape Verde will proceed due south into the polar sea between the meridians of the Sandwich Islands and South Shetland, to pursue Weddel's track, who, it will be remembered, reached the lat. of 74 15'. The vessels will penetrate as far south as possible, and return to Magellan Strait, where ample work is yet left in the examination of the numerous sounds and inlets in the adjacent archipelago of islands. From hence the vessels will proceed to Chiloe, and thence to Valparaiso, to refit &c. In the spring of 1838 they will depart from Valparaiso for the Polynesian Archipelago, and in June will be at Vavao, where M. D'Urville will finish the work left undone by the *Astrolabe* in 1827. Banks Islands, to the north of the New Hebrides, and Van Icoro will next be visited, and afterwards the Salomon islands, from whence, if the state of the vessels and crews permit, M. D'Urville will pass through Torres Straits and visit the new Dutch colony on the river D'Ourgas, Aroo and Key Islands, and thence proceed to Amboine. It is intended the *Zelee* shall then return to France, bringing with her the collections made. The *Astrolabe* will pursue her voyage towards New Holland, and in the latter part of 1838 will be at Swan River. She will go thence to Hobart Town and New Zealand, and make a careful survey of Cook's strait. She then proceeds to Chatham island and continues northward to the Caroline islands, afterwards to Madanao, Borneo and Sumatra, and will then return to France by Cape of Good Hope. We look on this as a most interesting expedition, and one that will yield important results. We cannot, however, but regret to see so extensive and important an island as New Guinea, left year after year in its original neglected condition, with but little addition to its coasts since the time of Dampier. *Nautical Magazine* for May.

ACCOUNT OF THE CONQUEST OF THE MIOU-TSE.

Translated from "Memoires concernant les Chinois, par les Missionaires de Pekin"

Concluded from Canton Press No. 7.

In the advanced court are posted the elephants belonging to the crown, with their gilt howdas, and at their side are the war-chariots; the grand music and instruments are on the two sides of the gallery terminating the north Court, where the Emperor is seated on his throne. The tribunal of rites had fixed the ceremony at 7 o'clock in the morning; the Emperor countermanded this, and ordered it to begin at half past four. As soon as the great bell of Peking was heard to strike, every body was seen hastening to the Palace, and this assemblage of princes, grandees, tribunals and troops was all arranged according to the orders of the tribunal of rites.

The Emperor appeared on his throne amidst music and the beating of the most noisy instruments, and, after having received homage and felicitations, a Mandarin of the Empire called out aloud: "*Your Officers who have brought hither the prisoners advances: prostrate yourselves*, Ko-tow." After this ceremony, the same Mandarin again called out aloud. "You, Mandarins of the military board, and you, officers, come and present your captives."

The unfortunate Surveng, his younger brother, his General in Chief, the younger brother of Seng-ko-sang, and three other men of rank of Kin-choang, appeared at a distance before the Emperor and this august assembly; they all had a white silken chord tied round the neck; they advanced a few steps when they were ordered to kneel. Near them was placed, in a cage, the head of Seng-ko-sang; behind them were 100 officers; on their right fifty, partly Mandarins, partly soldiers of the Peking Government; on their left were fifty officers of the board of Princes. Seeing those preparations calculated to strike the prisoners, with terror Sur-vengs General in Chief could not help manifesting his contempt, which was however observed only by those nearest to him, he prostrated himself and beat the ground with his forehead, like the rest of the prisoners; after which they were conducted into some adjacent room. The Emperor then again received the congratulations of his subjects, and retired under the sound of music and gongs, banting, without having decided on the fate of his illustrious captives; but it was soon known that they were lost.

The Emperor immediately after went to a palace named Gi-tay, which nearly touches our house. The instruments for torture were all exposed to view in a large hall; the Emperor sat down on a small throne. What must have been the surprise of the unfortunate Surveng and his fellow captive's at these preparations Surveng's General then addressed the Emperor: "Sire, the King, father of Surveng, on his death bed, confided him to my charge. He still is a young prince incapable of acting for himself; it was I who had committed on the war, if in this I have sinned, it is I alone who am guilty, and who alone deserve to be punished; spare the young prince who cannot have been guilty." He spoke in vain. One word or sign from the Emperor, and they were all put on the rack; in the midst of the tortures they confessed what had augmented them; Surveng, as it was said, continued to have tortured Wang-tsh during 100 days, at the end of which he had killed him himself by a thousand; others say that he confessed having poisoned Wang-tsh in a dish expressed to eat, and then was dying of him. The Minister continued to have killed Ta-hwo-fuh, the Emperor's son in law.

Surveng and the other six prisoners, after having suffered the most excruciating tortures, were placed on carts, with gags in their mouths, and in this painful and humiliating state they were taken to the place of execution, where they were tied to posts and cut to pieces, as rebels, at about 11 o'clock of the morning; their heads were afterwards put into cages, with their names etc., affixed to them; on the following days bloody executions of Mandarins of lower rank took place. Of the whole of this unfortunate nation there remains now only a few of the lowest, who have been given as slaves to the victorious officers. *

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.

The sons of Saint Andrew feasted themselves and friends on Thursday last, at the hall of H. B. M. Superintendents, which had been kindly given up for the occasion. Rather more than one hundred persons sat down to a plenteous dinner, Mr. Jardine in the chair, grace having been said by the Revd. Dr. Parker. After removal of the cloth, the following toasts were given in succession from the chair: The pious memory of St. Andrew. The Queen, drank with enthusiastic cheers. Queen Adelaide and the rest of the Royal family, in silence. The Army and Navy. The host's health. From the Vice-chair. The memory of Wallace and Bruce. By Mr. Lowrie: The union of Scotland. By Mr. Robertson: Messrs. Assell and Clarke. From the chair: The Kirk of Scotland. By Capt. Elliot: The Chairman. By Mr. Assell: Mrs. Hunter and the Ladies at Macao. By Mr. Innes: Auntie and our American guests. From the chair: Lord Elgin and his companion's late maritime services. Lieut. Com. Scott: The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle. By Mr. Robinson: the Vice-chair. By Mr. Lowrie: the Stewards. All the toasts were well received, and the dinner went off in the best possible manner to the great satisfaction of those present, the enjoyments of the evening being prolonged until a late or rather early hour of the morning. Much praise is due to the stewards for the arrangements. So numerous a party has never sat down to dinner in Canton before.

Such house having been shown to Scotland's patron saint, we may take this opportunity of contributing our share, by giving the following account of one of the Saint's successful exploits, which we find in *Hone's every day book*.

There is a marvellous pleasant story in the "Golden Legend," of a bishop that loved St. Andrew, and worshipped him above all other saints, and remembered him every day, and said prayers in honour of God and St. Andrew, insomuch that the devil spitefully determined to do him mischief. Wherefore, on a certain day, the devil trans ormed himself "in to the fourme of a ryght fayre woman," and came to the bishop's palace, and desired in that "fourme" to confess to him. When the bishop was informed of the message, he answered that she should go and confess herself to his "penytauncer," who had power from him to hear confessions. Thereupon she sent the bishop word, that she would not reveal the secrets of her confession to any but himself; therefore the bishop commanded her to be brought to him. Whereupon, being in his presence, she told him, that her father was a mighty king, who had purposed to give her to a prince in marriage, but that having devoted herself to piety, she refused, and that her father had constrained her so much, that she must either have consented to his will, or suffered divers torments; wherefore she chose to live in exile, and had lived cruelly away to the bishop, of a very holy life that had heard, and with whom she now prayed to him in secret contemplation. "And anchoress she evyll parylles of this present lyfe." Then the bishop marvelled greatly, as well for the nobility of her descent, as for the beauty of her person, and said, chosen thee an house, "and I wyll that thou dyne with me this day;" and she answered that evil suspicion might come thereof, and the splendour of his retinue be thereby inspired. To this the bishop replied, that there would be many others present, therefore

* The Chinese generally, in their public documents represent their warlike deeds in much more glowing than they really are. The Miou-tse are still a nation, and still preserve their liberty, at least partially. Only three years ago they caused a great deal of anxiety to the Imperial government, and an immense outlay of several detachments of troops. ED. C. P.

there could be no such suspicion. Then the devil aimed with the bishop, who did not know him, but admired him as a fair lady, to whom therefore the bishop paid so much attention, that the devil perceived his advantage, and began to increase in beauty more and more; and more and more the bishop marvelled at the exceeding loveliness before him, and did homage thereto, and conceived greater affection than a bishop should. Then a pilgrim smote at the bishop's gate, and though he knocked hard they could not open the door; then the pilgrim at the gate knocked louder, and the bishop grew less charitable and more polite, and asked the beautiful creature before him, whether it was her pleasure that the pilgrim should enter; and she desired that a question should be put to the pilgrim, which, if he could answer, he should be received, and if he could not, he should abide without as not worthy to come in. And the company assented thereto, and the bishop said, none of them were so able to propose the question as the lady, because in fair speaking and wisdom she surpassed them all. Then she required that it should be demanded of the pilgrim, which is the greatest marvel in the smallest space that ever God made? And then the bishop's messenger propounded the question to the pilgrim, who answered, that it was the diversity and excellence of the faces of men, because from the beginning of the world there are not two men whose faces were lyke, and semblaate in all thynges:" and the company declared that his was a very good answer to the question. Then she said, that to prove the further knowledge of the pilgrim, he ought to be asked what, being of the earth, is higher than all the heaven: and the pilgrim answered, the body of Jesus Christ, which is in the imperial heaven, is of earth's flesh, and is more high than all the heaven; and by this answer they were again surprised, and marvellously praised the pilgrim's wisdom. Then she desired that a third question might be asked of the pilgrim, which if he could answer, then he would be worthy to be received at the bishop's table; and by her order, the messenger demanded this question of the pilgrim, "What is the distance from the bottomless pit unto the imperial heaven?" and the pilgrim answered "Go to him that sent thee to me, and ask the question of *him for he can better answer it, because he measured this distance when he fell from heaven into the bottomless pit, and I never measured it:*" and when the messenger heard this, he was sore afraid, and fearfully told the pilgrim's message to the bishop and all the others who, when they heard the same, were also sore afraid. Then forthwith the devil vanished away from before their eyes; and the bishop repented, and sent the messenger to bring in the pilgrim, but he could not be found. So the bishop assembled the people and told them what had happened, and required them to pray that it might be revealed who this pilgrim was, that had delivered him from so great peril: and the same night it was revealed to the bishop, that it was St. Andrew who had put himself into the habit of a pilgrim for the bishop's deliverance. "Then began the bishop more and more to have devocyon and remembrance of saynt Andrewe than he hadde before."

At Duddingston, distant from Edinburgh a little more than a mile, many opulent citizens resort in the summer months to solace themselves over one of the ancient homely dishes of Scotland, for which the place has been long celebrated, singed sheep's heads boiled or baked. The frequent use of this solace, in that village, is supposed to have arisen from the practice of slaughtering the sheep fed on the neighbouring hill for the market, removing the carcases to town, and leaving the head, &c. to be consumed in the place.† Brand adds, that "singed sheep's heads are borne in the procession before the Scots in London, on St. Andrew's day."

† Sir J. Sinclair's Statist. Acc. of Scotland.

EDICT AGAINST THE OPIUM AT LINTIN.

Translated by Mr. Morrison.

From the governor and lieut-governor, allowing a period of one month for the departure of the opium-receiving ships. Dated 20th of November, 1837.

Tung, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse and Ke, lieut-governor of Kwangtung, issue their orders to the senior hong merchants, for their full information.

Having before received a despatch from the council of state, communicating an imperial edict which had been respectfully received, on the subject of driving away the opium-receiving ships.—we, the governor and lieutenant-governor, have already given particular orders on this subject. We prescribed a period, and commanded the said merchants to joint it earnestly and impressively on the superintendent Elliot, that he should require the receiving ships to take their departure. So long a time as two months have now elapsed, and those receiving ships remain still at anchor, as before. And, the said superintendent, having plainly represented to us, that the commands so enjoined could not be brought by him to the knowledge of his king, we also directed the civil and military authorities of the department of Kwangchow to make a copy of our enjoin commands, and to enjoin the same on the said superintendent, that, in obedience thereto, he might with speed send away the receiving ships, and require every one of them to depart and return to their country; also, that he might make it known to his king, in order that their return may for the future be interdicted. This is on record.

Now, it appears, from the several successive reports and examinations of the commander of the Taping squadron, the naval and civil authorities of the district of Heängshan, and the sub-prefect residing at Macao, that the various receiving ships have not yet taken their departure. This is a gross act of contumacy and contempt.

We have now again received the following imperial edict.

"Tung and his colleagues have presented a memorial, in reference to measures taken for driving away the receiving ships, and to regulations determined on for apprehending and punishing the brokers and smugglers of opium. It appears from this memorial, that the receiving ships and cargo-laden ships of the English and other nations have, of late years, under pretext of taking shelter from the weather, been in the practice of entering the inner seas. Commands have now been issued to the hong merchants to be by them enjoined on the superintendent of affairs of the said nation, requiring that all the receiving ships, anchored off Lintin and other places, be sent away and ordered by him to return to their country; and that they be not allowed as before to remain lingering at anchor. The senior hong merchants have also been commanded, as soon as the receiving ships start to return to their country, immediately to report the circumstance, that it may be authentically ascertained by examination. The class of 'fast-crab boats' has been completely swept away; but there are yet many smuggling boats under various other designations. These, as well as the depraved gang of brokers, it is indeed impossible to suffer to continue their unrestrained courses. The military officers of the circuits and departments, and all the vice-admirals and commanders of squadrons, have therefore been directed to set an example to all their subordinates, and to keep up to a constant and unbroken guard, for the purpose of discovering and apprehending the guilty.

"The anchorage of foreign ships in the inner seas, and there combining with natives to introduce what is contraband, are the most aggravated evils now existing in the province of Kwangtung. The governor and his colleagues, aforesaid, must faithfully and strictly make examination, and clearly ascertain, whether since they have issued these orders, the said foreign superintendent has or has not paid obedience to them, and whether the receiving ships have or have not taken their departure; they must require the ships one and all to return to their country; and must not suffer them to linger for a moment. If they dare to suffer gradual encroachment, and to let the matter rest, at a future day, when I the emperor on inquiry here of it, or am by any one informed thereof, the said governor and his colleagues alone will I hold responsible. In regard to the various classes of smuggling vessels, it is still more important that measures should be adopted with strictness to make seizure of them, with the hope that they may be utterly destroyed and rooted up. Nor must they, when perchance they have made a few seizures forthwith declare that they have entirely succeeded in removing them, and so still occasion a continuance of the evil. Respect this."

It is our duty immediately to pay respectful obedience to this, and to issue orders commanding the obedience of others. We, therefore, forthwith issue these commands. When they reach the said superintendent Elliot, that he likewise may obey the same. He must, within the space of one month, pay respectful obedience to the declared imperial pleasure, by sending off the various receiving ships anchored in the outer seas, requiring them one and all to return to their country; and he must report their departure for our official investigation, that we may report the same to the throne. If they dare again, in any measure to linger, then, the kindness and tenderness of the celestial empire having been carried to the utmost, and there being no room left for additional favor, it will remain only to display the celestial terrors, and to make apparent the glory of the established laws. We have to report plainly to the great emperor, that the merchants ships my be denied permission to open their holds, and that grasping the laws, we may pu sue with them the receiving ships. And further, seeing that the said superintendent, in the discharge of his official duties, sits bound, idly looking on at the unrestrained and illegal practices of depraved foreigners, even kicking against our commands, and resisting the imperial pleasure, we shall find it difficult to believe that he is not guilty of the offense of sheltering and giving license to these illegalities. We will assurredly proceed to expel him, and drive him back to his country.

We, he governor and lieut-governor, will in the maintenance of the laws, stand firm as the hills, and of a surety will show no indulgence. The said senior merchants are men to whom the imperial pleasure has allotted the duty of conducting forth this matter. If then, they cannot, within the stated period guide and instruct these foreigners in the path of duty, so that the various receiving ships continue to look around them to view the course of events and to remove far off the day of their departure in that case they shall also be degraded, and their offences shall be visited with severity. Tremble at this—intensely—intensely. A special order.

Taoukwang 17th year 10th month, 23d day.
(20th November, 1837.)

SHIPPING ON THE EASTCOAST.

The following Edict from the Admiral was left on board of one of the ships on the Eastcoast.

"By Imperial appointment { *Chin* admiral of the Fokien Fleet &c. and *Yew* vice admiral commanding the Kiangsu squadron &c.

again issue an edict to the barbarian Ships for their information and obedience.

It must be perfectly manifest and clear to you that I, the admiral, have always treated you with the most intense benevolence. My heart has ever inclined towards you with cherishing kindness and compassionate tenderness.

Some time ago I issued an edict commanding you to sail away to the southward and return to Canton that you might thus avoid the necessity of my resorting to arms to drive you out. I could not bear to sacrifice your lives without any warning, so I determined first to try what effect words would have on you, and then, failing these, to resort to arms. But you the barbarians are truly obstinately stupid, your daring to presume to request permission to trade with natives which you state was in former years the custom and that your cargoes consist of caulets broad cloths &c., all of which are legal articles. By thus petitioning me you manifestly disregard my warnings and edicts and are bent on resisting and defying me.

I ask you, do you expect to make large profits, and that traitorous wretches from the shore will assist you in the disposal of your goods? If the admiral have anchored my ships in every corner who then will dare to trade with you? Even if you presume to anchor your small vessels in shore and there wait for opportunities to smuggle, you will not be able to carry your schemes into execution You will not succeed in one single instance.

Now the laws of our heavenly dynasty are clear on this point. Your ships are allowed to trade at the Port of Canton but they must not go to any other Port. Even if, as you say your cargo consists of Camlets and Broadcloths, still you must not bring them here for sale.

In the 7th moon of the present year His Excellency our Governor presented a clear report to the great Emperor, stating that he had driven your ships away to Canton, and of his having forbidden you to act as in former years coming and going at will

The traitor *She* who was apprehended in the streets of Ya how confessed on his examination to having been concerned with the barbarians and was accordingly punished with the utmost severity. This well teach the traitors inland to look after their own safety and avoid communicating or trading with you.

The whole expanse of these waters is now covered with civil and military officers and the ships are thick as the stars in heaven. In every corner they will watch and seize. It you expect to trade as in former years, you labor in vain for it; it is now impossible.

I, the admiral, have received orders from His Excellency the Governor to assemble my fleet and drive you out of the waters. If you listen to my orders I will treat you with forbearance; but if you resist me I will exert my awe inspiring power and exterminate you As a proof of my forbearing intentions I now issue this edict for your information ere resorting to force.

If in return for this forbearance you defy me, thus madly indulging yourselves with extravagant hopes, I, the admiral, must stop your wicked and rash purposes. Each day that you remain, I also will remain. Moreover I will assemble the whole of the Kin-ka fleet, and then will try which of us is weak and which strong and whether you will obey or resist me.

Now you have only two ships one of which is in a different port, When your ammunition and powder are all consumed, they will not be able to assist you with fresh supplies: then too late will you repent.

I now again issue an edict for your information, you must really obey the laws of the heavenly dynasty, and accord some respect to the different officers appointed by his Majesty. Each officer has fixed duties to perform, and these duties are determined by the laws, not one iota of which must be disobeyed. If you return immediately to Canton, you will act exceedingly proper, but if you do not, I truly can no longer treat you with the least kindness or forbearance, but will order my vessels to burn your ships and wherever they see you, to open a thundering fire on you.

You cannot say that my country does not treat you from afar with the most cherishing tenderness. You can now choose whether to be cherished or whether exterminated.

If after receipt of this Edict you still remain obstinately disobedient, truly I will issue no more.

Tremblingly obey.—A special Edict Sept. 29th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Mr. Editor,—The aspect of affairs in Canton at present for British interests appears as bad as is in the recollection of one who has been 11 years a resident, and our situation is so far more desperate than before, in as far as we now have arrived at this unfortunate knowledge viz "that the Government of England are utterly ignorant of our situation!" "or of the means to mend it;" and with our views of an approach to help before them they *disbelieve them*. Moreover, those we had (from mutual interest) a right to call *our friends*, the Indian and Chinese association with Mr. Larpent at their head, have utterly given up and sacrificed our interests; of course also from ignorance! therefore, Sir, I address you as a drowning man does hold to a hair, not with a just hope of success but in despair!

As to the foreign office represented by My Lord Palmerston, his 2d SLAVE sent here goes tomorrow, and we, in our petition years since, represented to him the imprudence of sending any one here on such terms; but his Lordship is not contented with one nobleman's broken heart, he must also have another officer of her Majesty's Navy insulted and ill used—and for no earthly benefit.

For our friends over whom Mr. Larpent presides, I some times feel sorrow! but oftener indignation!! They fancy in England what they can and *do* know more of Chinamen than us, resident years and years in it. Let us try them by their acts: they recommend, in direct contradiction to our wishes, the H. E. I. Co's. Finance Committee advances, they in face of every warning succeed and after their own purses (and some here also) have been very well emptied, cry out "we have sinned, forgive us"!! Now in their address to my Lord Palmerston, conveying *in their wisdom* what is wanted in China, and flying in the face of every practical man's advice resident here, Mr. Larpent's meeting recommends the *Ko-Tow!* being performed by an accredited ambassador of the Sovereign of England to the Chinese Emperor!

Now, were that ambassador the flower of our English nobility (the Duke of Wellington himself) I would say, I would sooner see his head struck off by a sword, than that he should perform the *Ko-Tow* for the *English crown* to China! and I speak advisedly when I say that this is the unanimous feeling of British traders here, and not for *knightly* high tone, but because such proceeding would not be beneficial to their interest.

On this subject, as on the H. Co's. Finance Committee, I do not yet doubt to see Mr. Larpent's Committee come round to the opinion of us residents, but I hope they will do so *in time* to prevent so much misery and suffering as the Finance committee has created, and that in the face of every warning!

Your's.

Canton 7th December 1837. DELTA.

CANTON PRESS,

2nd December, 1837.

Our arrivals during the week have been many. By the *Marquis* Camden we have received Singap. Papers of the 26th Octbr. and 2d November, and our extracts from them will shew the extent of damage sustained by the *Jupiter* in her encounter with the *Duke of Sussex*, and that the *Glenelg* was injured on a rock in the Straits of Singapore. Many vessels had left Singapore previous to the *Marquis of Camden*, but few have yet arrived here.

The edict against the shipping at Lintin, mention of which was made in our last, will now be found in our columns, as likewise one from the Admiral of the Foh-keen station of a not very recent date. From the former will be seen that a stoppage of all trade is threatened, if the Opium ships do not go away. It is impossible to say whether or not the Chinese have any intention of acting up to their threats, or whether it is a more *ruse de guerre* concocted between the Hoppo and some of the merchants to hasten the shipment of produce for the Europe market.

A party of 25 or 30 gentlemen went on Thursday last to the Citygate to present the following representation to the Governor. The Quangheep made his appearance soon after the arrival of the party, when the letter was delivered to him.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of the two Kwang Provinces a respectful address, &c. &c.

Not having had any communication from the Cohong since we replied to their very unreasonable proposition to pay the debts of the Hing-tae hong in 15 years, we are compelled again to address your Excellency and trust in pressing our claims upon your notice we shall not be considered as unnecessarily troublesome

In thus urging a settlement we cannot but allude to the announcement made by your Excellency in conjunction with His Excellency the Foo-yuen that our trade may be stopped within a month and our nation's representative expelled; and are now come once more to your Excellency in the hope that you will grant us that justice which the laws of China in such cases have hitherto given Foreigners, and prevent the adop ion of any other measures.

We entreat an early answer from your Excellency to enable us to communicate the result to H. M. Superintendent

We have the honor to be
&c. &c.
Signed by the foreign Creditors of the Hing-tae Hong.

A public meeting of British Residents was held at the hall of the office of H. M's. Superintendents, Capt. Elliot R. N. in the chair, for the purpose of drawing up an address to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain on her accession to the throne, expressive of the loyralty of Her Majesty's dutiful subjects in China. The meeting was numerously attended, and Capt. Elliot opened the business on which they had met in a very able and eloquent address; after which a Committe of six Gentlemen having been appointed to draw up an address, these retired for a few minutes, when the following was proposed, and agreed to, and is now at the Superintendent's office for signature, having already 57 names to it.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLAT MAJESTY.

We your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects now resident in Canton in the Empire of China, beg most respectfully to tender at your Majesty's feet, the expression of our condolence upon the loss which your Majesty and the nation have sustained by the demise of our lategr acious sovereign.

Impressed with the deepp earnestness of far distant men, we humbly and fervently pray to Almighty God that your Majesty's reign, so auspiciously commenced, may be long and glorious, and that the name of your Majesty may be associated to the end of all time with things religious, enlighteped and humane.

(Signed by the British residing at Canton.)

Capt. Elliot sent the following circular round, informing the British of Canton that, owing to the denial of the Vice-Roy to communicate with him, in the manner pointed out to the Superintendent by his Government, he is obliged to leave Canton. The British residents here have signed a paper circulated for the purpose, stating their intention of assembling to see Capt. Elliot depart, which is we believe, to take place this day, in order to mark their approval of this step, and to shew to the Chinese the respect in which the British here hold their own authorities. We are glad that Capt. Elliot has at last taken this step, which would have been unnecessary had he never come to Canton, a proceeding to which the Superintendent was probably prompted, by his wish to be useful to the community, but which we, at the time, thought any thing but politic. Whether however in this Capt Elliot acted up on his own responsibility or merely followed orders from his Government, it is but justice to him to say that he was ever found ready, during his short stay among us, to give his advice and assistance where required, and our small community loses by his departure a personally much esteemed member of our society. After Capt. Elliot's departure the British flag will again be hauled down, until further instructions, we presume, from home.

To,

THE BRITISH SUBJECTS RESIDENT AT CANTON.

Canton, 29th November, 1837.

GENTLEMEN,

I have recently had the honor to receive Instructions from Her Majesty's Government directing me to make a communication to the Governor of these Provinces, concerning the manner of my intercourse with His Excellency.

The Governor has declined to accede to the conditions involved in these Instructions, and whilst these difficulties subsist, all communication between us has necessarily ceased.

In this posture of circumstances I can only assure you, Gentlemen, of my sincere disposition to afford you any public assistance in my power, either in the form of counsel or in any other way which may be consistent with my situation.

Neither can I conclude this letter without respectfully and earnestly suggesting to you the expediency of taking this occasion to draw from the Provincial Government a definite explanation of it's intentions with relation to your claims against the Hing-tae Hong: claims, it will be remembered which have been examined and certified in strict conformity with arrangements, required and sanctioned by this Government.

It seems to me to be an object of considerable importance to the general interests of the Trade that my report to Her Majesty's Government, detailing the interruption of the Public communications, should be accompanied by a statement of your own position in respect to these particular claims.

I will only detain you, Gentlemen, to offer you the expression of my best thanks for the courtesy and consideration which I have always received at your hands.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen.
Your most obedient humble Servant.
CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

DIED.

At Madras, in June last, Mrs. R. J. Bahoom, aged nearly 80 years.

Also, on the 3rd of September, her eldest daughter, Mrs. M. Bahoom: she fell a sacrifice to cholera morbus, having been, within twenty four hours of her decease, in the e joyment of perfect health and spirits.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to rece ve bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nankeen Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in Cash.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 25th November 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late William Mc.Kay, Commander of the Brig Fairy, are requested to communicate the same to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co,

Canton, 21st November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. James Burnett, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him,

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles,
Penny Magazine No. 53.
224. Sketches on the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53
323. Evenings with Cambacres2 reb due 19th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Nember

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December. 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Subscribers to Lloyds at this port.

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY or BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In London,—Mess. Palmers Mackillop Dent &Co.
" Calcutta, Mess. Mackillop Stewart & Co.
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" Singapore, Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
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DENT & Co,
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

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Canton, 3d November, 1837.

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Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co
or the Commander, at Messrs
STANFORD & MARKS.

Canton, 19th October 1837.

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JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

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ON SALE.

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One Hhd } Old Brown Sherry.

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Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillan on board, or

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Canton, 14th September, 1836

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Marquis Camden*, Gribble, from Bombay and Singapore, 29th September and 2d November. French *Balguerie*, Desse, from Calcutta and Singapore. Brit. *Vansittart*, Macqueen, from Calcutta and Singapore. Amer. *London*, Brace, from Batavia 26th October. *John Gilpin*, Walsh, from Lima, 1st October.

SAILED or DE-PATCHED.—Dutch *Jeannette Philippine*, Boulet, for Batavia. Brit. *Rob Roy*, Mackinnon, and *Red Rover*, Wright, for Straits and Calcutta. French *Neptune*, Salaun, for Batavia. Brit. *Futtay Salam*, Gillet, for Singapore and Calcutta this day. Brit. *Margaret*, Conny, for Singapore.

The following vessels had left Singapore for China, and have not yet arrived, *Lady Hayes, Ariel, Argyle, Morley, Duke of Sussex, Sir Charles Malcolm*. Arrived at Singapore from China, *Shah Allum, Ruby, Ternate, Lowjee Family, Allalevie, Charles Forbes, Charles Grant, Lord Castlereagh, Glenrig.*

The following vessels have passed Anjer: October 12., Brit. *Dumfries* from Batavia for Cowes, 15th, French *L'Alcide*, Jude, from Mauritius to Batavia, 20th. Brit. *Lord Althorp*, M. Mawron, from Liverpool 7th July.

Arrived at Batavia. Octbr. 6. Brit. *Ann*, Alpin, from Liverpool 7th July. Amer *Brooklyn*, Richardson, from China 21st, Amer. *Louvre*, Gray, from Boston 9th July. *Frederick Warren*, Cleveland, from Boston. *Morrison*, Copp. from Singapore.

Latest Dates, from England, 6th July ₹ *Superior*. United States, 8th July via Batavia. Calcutta, 19th September ₹ *Sylph*. Singapore, November 2nd ₹ *Marquis Camden*. Java, 26th October, ₹ *London*. Manila, 6th November ₹ *Orwell*. Bombay, 27th September, ₹ *Marquis Camden*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Ann, Exporter, Ottober, Copeland, Ellenson, Cadogan, Peruvian, Thames, Ariel, Sir Archibald Campbell, Lady Hayes, Antonio Pereira, Bombay, Rowsell, Madras, Sir C. Malcolm, Julia, Lady Grant, Hero*; Madras, *Marquis of Camden, Duke of Sussex, Argyll, Ann*. Java, *Mandarin*. Bombay, *Mangles, Hero*. Singapore, *Janet*. Virginian, *Philanthrope*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Carnatic	British	Laird	870	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Mitchell.
Slains Castle	British	Petrie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jamaica	"	Martin	360	"	Dent & Co.
General Kyd	"	Pond	1318	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberchie.Robinson	"	Scott	1416	"	Dent & Co.
Eliza & Susan ..	Ameri.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
George IV	British	Drayner	1488	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Edinburgh	"	Marshall	1416	Bombay	"
Lady Nugent ..	"	Fawcett	535	Soorabaya....	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Brothers	"	Towns		Soorabaya....	Russell & Co.
Trescott	Ameri.	Lindsay		"	"
Lady Mac Naugtn.	British	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Jumna	"	Robinson, ...	364	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Earl of Clare ..	"	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Richard Bell ..	"	Rodgers	336	Soorabaya	"
Tweed	"	Lawson	447	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jessie Logan	"	Black		"	Bibby Adam & Co.
Alexander Baring	"	St. Croix	505	London	Russell & Co.
John O'Gaunt ..	"	Robertson	500	Liverpool	Turner& Co.
Rajahstan	"	Ritchie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Frances Ann	"	Hay	270	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Ricketts	461	Liverpool	"
Isabella	"	Robertson		Lombock	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barnes, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Cornwallis	British	Clark	667	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Governor Findlay	"	Jauncey	274	"	"
Psyche	"	G. Buckley	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	142	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	258	"	Dirom & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Percira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	"	Dent & Co.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damoun	H. Rustomjee.
Sir Herbert Compt	British	Bolton		Bombay	Shawuzshaw Rustomjee.
Theodore..	Ameri.	Farrington	155	Singapore	Russell & Co.
Sugueney	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Medora....	Dutch.	Wos		Java	Van Basel tne Lear & Co.
Valparaiso	Ameri.	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	232	Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia..	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Arab	British	Ferrier	291	Singapore	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Monsoon	Ameri.			Batavia....	Wetmore & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		"	Gordon & Talbot.
Jane Brown	British	Dunlop	350	Glasgow	Daniell & Co.
Sylph	"	Viall	304	Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Princess Luise ..	Prass.	Rodbertus		Calbo	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Orwell	British	Living	305	Manila	Dent & Co.
Eliza Stewart	"	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Superior	Ameri.	McEvers		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Marquis Camden	British	Gribble	1286	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Vansittart..	"	Macqueen....		Calcutta	"
Balguerie....	French	Desse		"	Dent & Co.
London	Ameri.	Brace		Batavia	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Walsh		Calbo	Wetmore & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 13. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 2nd, 1837. No. 117.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5¼.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	40 a 41	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 22 a 26.	dull.
Fine singles - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	} 22 a 26	} No demand.
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,		
Bombasets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9¼ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9¼ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	} 8.7 a 10.3	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 7. a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	8.5 a 10.6	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	} 6¾ a 7	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2¼.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	} 4½ a 4¾.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8 a 9	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	120	Second hand.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Cht.	790	} Nominal.
,, ,, new - - -	,,	630 a 640	
Benares old - - - -	,,	740	
,, new - - - -	,,	600 a 610	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	} 460 a 470	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	,,	500	
RICE Bengal - - - -	Pl.	1.45 a 1.55	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - - -	,,	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3.50	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	8½. a 8¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	17. a 17½	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16. a 16½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory - -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	99	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	8. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6¾ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	26 a 28	In demand.
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	12. a 18	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,	7. a 10	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - } ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.80	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	23	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	Old	New
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,	14 a 15	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	16 a 18	27 a 32
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	40 a 44	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,		} No prices for either old or new.
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,		
,, Caper - - - - -	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,		
,, Young Hyson - - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,		
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	400 a 450	} Nominal.
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,	340 a 350	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½ a 11	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		11.50 a 12	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	
Yellow ,, yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. a 4. 7. nominal.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none.....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight....................	....
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212 a 213	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23¾ a 24 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,,	6½	.... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent ,,
South American Republics		par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st OCTOBER, 1837.

	IN OCTOBER.			FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER. INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Novber.*
Patna ....old.	2	790	1,580	} 2,217	1 556,820	308
,, ...new	351	650	228,150			1,012
Benares ......old	2	750	1,500	} 907½	621,040	10
,, ...new	6	630	3,780			314
Malwa ....old	523	500	261,500	9,830½	5,192,617	5,582½
	884		496,610	12.955	7,370,477	7,226½

Total of deliveries in the 7 months from 1st April, to 31st October, 13 839 chests, value, Sp. Drs. 7,867,087.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	} 2½.. 2	Singapore.. ..	} 1 ¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3 2½
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ..	2½ 2
Calcutta		Penang	} 1½ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia.... ..		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c...	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756	of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,,	,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,,	,,

N B The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Compradors fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES. - The demand continues while the supplies have been but limited. COTTON YARN, is a little more enquired for, but without any advance.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES, are less in demand, and LONGELLS have declined about ¼ of a dollar.

LEAD,—continues in demand at our advanced quotation.

TIN PLATES,—are enquired after, and the stock decreasing.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, the importations having been limited, has advanced to our quotation. TIN, is neglected.

COTTON.—The arrivals during the week have rather checked purchases and we have heard only of the sale of one or two small parcels of fine Bombay cotton at about 10 T. The stock on the 1st instant was estimated of Bombay, at 55,000 and Bengal 14,000 bales.

OPIUM.—There is no change whatever in the prospects for this article. An edict has lately come out ordering all the Opium-ships away within a month—but this is not likely to be attended with any worse consequences than perhaps stronger attempts to stop the river smuggling, and also the trade on the coast.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Nothing yet doing in this article.

TEA.—The first vessel this season is to leave with a Cargo for Liverpool in a week about. Some two or three chops of green Tea, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson have been settled, but being respectively of one quality only, prices cannot be quoted with any certainty.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 14. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 9TH, 1837. No. 118

BRUNI IN BORNEO PROPER.

From the Chinese Repository for November.

Notices of the Indian Archipelago by G. T. Lay.

The city of Bruni consists of two ranges of houses, standing upon the water at the head of the river, and contains about twenty thousand inhabitants. The straight stems of the Nibong serve for piers, the walls are formed of bamboo, and the roof is covered with the Nipa, the most elegant of the palmy group. The feudal system prevails here in all its integrity; the whole population is divided into the *kawan* or vassals of each respective *pangeran* or chieftain. Their duty is to attend upon their lord when called for, and to provide all the substantial things of life for his enjoyment. All work and no pay is the character of their servitude; but acts of cruelty are not common; indeed, a man cannot be punished for any capital offence, without a trial and a hearing before the principal chieftains; the sultan is elective, though the limit of choice does not extend beyond the royal family. All the affairs of state are administered by the *pamancha* or mangku bumi, or prime minister. The respective share that each one of these personages takes in the affairs of government was briefly summed up in four words by a brother of the sultan: *Sultan hidup, Hassim mati*: 'the Sultan speaks, Hassim acts.' Hassim is a man of great endowments, and therefore not only manages the executive department with talent and resolution, but exerts such a check upon the sultan, that his active and baby pranks are mostly confined within the limits of the Astana. Selfishness, pride, and cowardice, which are apt to mix themselves with everything that is human, stand forth in the highest relief in the whole composition of the character of the inhabitants of this country. In all the details of daily intercourse these qualities meet you at every turn, and seem to pervade every action and every thought.

At Bruni every chieftain exhibits at his house, especially if he be a man of enterprise, the miniature of a general manufactory. Canoes, prahus, with their armaments, implements of husbandry, and household utensils, are constructed upon the premises, under his own superintendence. For the mechanical and industrial resources of a man bear some constant ratio to his work as do also the skill of the workmen that he employs. Near the residence of the prime minister is a dock, where a fine little vessel was in process of building, while the different parts of the platform, whereon the edifice is reared, are filled with artisans and laborers of various kinds. The hall, or long room in which he receives his guests, comes in for a full share of the bustle; and in a sort of portico in front, if one may designate any parts of architecture so humble with such a high sounding name, the unfortunate culprits were busily employed in meshing jars with rattan to answer the purpose of water-casks at sea. In the large apartment, just referred to, was a strewment of carved works which a chief was preparing for the vessel. Thus every thing has an air of business and activity, and if you go into a dwelling where no such stir meets you at the entrance, it is because the owner is not a man of high rank, or is very deficient in talent. The carver I mentioned had a gift for delineation, and must have studied the works of nature, so that there was never a straight line nor a hard edge, nor any attempt at unnatural uniformity. There was a freedom and a taste in whatever he set his hand to. I have some hasty sketches which he made with black chalk upon rough Chinese paper, that indicate the man of thought and fancy. In all Malay countries, nay in all the islands and many of the shores of eastern Asia, the prince and the great men have the sole monopoly of trade, but even in this sphere a commercial spirit makes no small difference. The sultan adjusts the price to be given for the goods, but in the quantity of business transacted he came far behind many of the chiefs. He is not without natural endowments, and he has withal a remarkable memory, for whenever the rest were in doubt about the name of a plant, the sultan's answer settled the matter; but self-conceit and the love of flattery led him to choose a dream instead of reality, so that he would be listening to the adulation of his courtiers, when it was his interest to be looking after his agents, and to be laying plans for commercial advantage. The welfare of the subjects, of course, can never expect to find a place in a heart so much in love with itself.

The chief is not only superintendent of all the works, but he is headstore keeper also, and the keys are carried by some faithful attendant or steward, who does not open without a specific order from his master. The females that throng the barems are all fed in this way; not one aspires to the duty of house-keeper, not even the favorite queen, however great her ascendancy may be. An old woman of the sultan's palace, who, I suppose, acted the part of caterer or proveditor for the rest, came one day, as I was sitting by his highness, and after falling at his feet told him that the provisions of a certain kind were exhausted; upon this, the sultan, with a great deal of histrionic effect, recited the solicitations that were made every day to him from the same quarter. This occurrence, trifling in itself, impressed upon my mind the degraded condition of women where poligamy is fashionable. It was melancholy to reflect upon the situation of a female, who, though her father might be a prince of the highest rank, was obliged to submit to the humiliation of sending an old woman to dun her lord for the necessaries of life. This effect of such a system upon the mind of the softer sex can easily be guessed, but the pernicious tendency which it exerts upon the sons of such mothers cannot be estimated. If therefore we weigh the matter impartially, we cease to wonder at the vices of men, initiated in the first principles of living under such inauspicious circumstances, and are ready to conclude, when we discover talent or any symptoms of moral virtue, that it must be in a particular manner by the gift of heaven.

Bruni is advantageously situated for holding intercourse with the interior, by means of a noble and beautiful river, running, we know not how far, into the country, and thus affording an easy route for the different tribes that people the neighborhood. Of these tribes, some are savage and are very much dreaded by the Brunese, as the *Muruts* for example; others are reputed very harmless, as the *Kaiaian*. They all appear to use distinct languages, but many must have learnt Malay, as they are often seen in canoes in the floating market, buying or selling as the case may be. The sultan is known to a great distance, and has a nominal sway over very distant tribes, who make a tacit acknowledgement of his authority, sometimes by submitting questions of territorial right to his decision. A Malay prahu of ambassadors came with a case of this sort, while we were staying at the palace, which speaks well for them, since they prefer repeated wisdom and justice to the uncertain and bloody lane of arms. If the market were supplied with a well chosen assortment of goods, and commercial dealings conducted upon rules of fairness and equality, many from the higher part of the country would resort thither, and be stirred up to investigate the resources of their native cantonements. This would promote the study of the Malay language, and, of course, bestow a mighty facility upon mutual intercourse. This acquaintance with that smooth and mellifluous medium of speech would be greatly accelerated, by opening schools for the instruction of youth at Bruni, which will be practicable as soon as the minister shall discover that it would ensure his authority and tend to fill his coffers. In this way it might become the centre and focus of religious light and civilization, which would be gradually diffused from hand to hand among the people of remote districts till a stranger might travel among them without the fear of a poisoned arrow sent by some hunting foe, whose courage lies only in the hope of concealment. It would not be easy to wander over the country in quest of objects to do good upon, but they would easily find out Bruni, and would come when they understood there was any thing to be had there worth going for. And, depend upon it, they will cast off their wild and savage habits whenever they find that the exchange would be for their good; and when they have learnt by experience that the strangers seek their welfare, they will respect their character and account their persons secure. The inhabitants of Bruni are fond of novelty; they find out the superiority of Europeans, and are determined to imitate them; they would not like to part with Mohammedanism at once, because it humors their favorite sins; but they would be willing to graft any thing upon it, that seemed to render them more like the models they pattern after. They are fond of annexing some parts of our costume as a supplement to their own, because they discern their superiority in the adaptation to the human form, and though they are obliged to appear in ritual habiliments before the sultan, they take care to wear something European at other times whenever they can obtain it. They would do the same by our religion and our sentiments of liberality, till by a close encounter old things should pass away, and all things should become new.

THE TEMPLE AT HONAN.

(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)

Joss is a Chinese corruption of the Portuguese word "DEOS," and is, by many Englishmen, supposed to be a Chinese word for "god or spirit."

It is even said that a grave English divine, who had been amused by the tales of some Chinese traveller or voyager, has argued, that Joss is the Hebrew J H, or JEHOVAH!

In the slang of Canton, every idol temple is called a JOSS HOUSE; and to worship any superior being is expressed by—TO CHINCHIN JOSS. CHINCHIN seems a corruption of the Chinese word tsing, "To request, to pray," in the language of courtesy.

On the island HONAM, opposite the European factories, there is a large magnificent Joss-house or temple of the Buddha sect, in Chinese called the FAT KAOU, of which the following is the legend.

The HOE CHONG SZE, or HONAM JOSS-HOUSE, was originally a garden, belonging to KOUKA, the family of KIU. A priest, named CHE YUEI, commenced a small temple to Buddha, some say about eight hundred years ago, under the appellation TSEEN TSOW SZE, "The temple of a thousand autumns."

It remained an obscure place till the close of the late dynasty, about the year A. D. 1600, when a priest of eminent devotion raised its character; and his pupil, or disciple, OH-TSZE, by his superior talents and sanctity, together with a concurrence of extraordinary circumstances, raised the temple to its present magnificence and extent.

During the reign of KANG-HE, the second of the reigning Tartar dynasty, A. D. 1700, Canton province was not fully subjugated; and a son-in-law of the emperor's, entitled PING SAM WANG, "the subjugator of the south," reduced the whole to his father's sway, and took up his head quarters in the HONAM temple, according to Tartar and Chinese usage. There were thirteen villages on the island which he had orders to EXTERMINATE for their opposition to the imperial forces.

Just before carrying into effect this order, the king, a blood thirsty man, cast his eyes on OH-TSZE, a fat happy priest, and remarked, that if he lived on vegetable diet, he could not be so fat—he must be a hypocrite, and should be punished with death. He drew his sword to execute, with his own arm, the sentence, but his arm suddenly stiffened, as he was stopped from his purpose. That night a divine person appeared to him in a dream, and assured him that OH-TSZE was a holy man, adding, "you must not unjustly kill him."

Next morning the king presented himself before OH-TSZE, confessed his crime, and his arm was immediately restored. He then did obeisance to the priest, and took him for his preceptor and guide; and morning and evening the king waited on the priest as his servant.

The thirteen villages now heard of this miracle, and solicited of the priest to intercede in their behalf, that they might be rescued from the sentence of extermination. The priest interceded, and the king listened to him, answering thus—"I have received an imperial order to exterminate these rebels; but since you, my master, say they now submit, be it so! however, I must send the troops round the country before I can write to the emperor." This proceeding took place and the HONAM villages were saved.

Their gratitude to the priest was unbounded; and estates, and incense, and money were poured in upon him. The king also presented his officers to make donations to the temple, and it became affluent from that day.

At that time there was no hall of the celestial kings (see No. 1.) and at the outer gate was a pond belonging to a cow-herd of the village. This, although Government offered him a large compensation

One day the king was conversing with the priest, as I said, "this temple still is deficient, in having no hall for the celestial kings." The priest said, "As terrestrial king, please your majesty, is the proper person to rear a pavilion to the celestial kings." The king took the hint, and immediately seized on the rich man's pond, who was now very glad to present it without any compensation at all.

The king commanded that the pavilion should be finished in fifteen days: however, at the priest's intercession, the workmen were allowed one month to complete it; and by working night and day finished it in that time.

The queen, being the emperor's daughter, hoped she would be allowed to build a palace, covered with green tiles; however, her father would not permit it, and the tiles she had prepared were given to the JOSS-HOUSE, to cover one of its pavilions: and hence it is sometimes called LOK WA SZE, "the green tiled temple."

From the Chinese Repository for November.

ART. VII. *Statement of imports and exports to and from China under the Dutch colors, from 1st of January to 31st of December, 1836.*

IMPORTS.

Rice	Peculs	102,200
Rattans	"	7,661
Tin	"	1,222
Sandalwood	"	2 738
Iron	"	1,000
Birds' Nests	"	284
Gold and Silver Thread	"	4
Pepper	"	2,100
Skins	Pieces	5,600
Gin	Cases	120
Cotton	Bales	300
Opium	Chests	10
Camlets	Pieces	2,000
Sundries, valued at		$50,000

EXPORTS TO HOLLAND AND JAVA.

Bohea and Congo	Chests	2,200
Campoy	"	1,434
Souchong	"	3 012
Pekoe	"	202
Hyson	"	703
Hungmuey	"	1 Chests 1,180
Twankay	"	884
Hyson Skin	"	80
Imperial and Gunpowder	"	300
Raw Silk	Peculs	54
Camis	"	1,557
Joss Paper	"	110
Hartall	"	250
China Root and Galangal	"	3,607
Annisced	"	530
Writing Paper	"	711
Cassia Oil	"	12
Nankeens	Pieces	12,584
Empty Bags	"	180 000
China Umbrellas	"	20,030
Silk Piece Good	"	913
Tiles (for floors)	"	14,000
Tea for Java	Chests	6,330
Lackered Ware	Boxes	1,000
Sweetmeats	"	2,651
Crackers	"	270
Joss sticks	"	50
Opium	Chests	72
Paint	"	660
China Ware	Bundles	6,000
Trunks	Sets	300

Chinese Medicines and Sundries valued at $75,000

This statement of the imports and exports has been kindly sent to us by the Dutch consul; it came to hand too late to find a place in our last number.

ASSAM.

From a report by Doctor MacCosh on the topography of Assam, published by the Bengal Government.

"The women form a striking contrast to the men—they are very fair indeed; fairer than any race I have seen in India; and many of them would be acknowledged beautiful in any part of the world. I don't mean Hindoostani beauty properly so called; the Assamese women have a form and feature closely approaching the European. In parts of the country not frequented by Europeans, the women go about in public quite divested of the artificial modesty practised by native ladies in other parts of India."

"At Gowhatty there is a small society of Native Christians of Portuguese descent, a remnant of Portuguese soldiers, once entertained by the Nawab of Dacca. They now amount to about fifty or sixty in all. They still adhere to their original religion, and each family has some rude wooden image enamously of the Virgin Mary, erected upon a post and stuck into the ground after the manner of the Hindoos. They have no religious guides, nor do they appear to pay any more regard to the Sabbath than the natives. Many years ago the Catholic Priest of Dacca went to make them an annual visit, but that has for some years been discontinued. In dress and habits they are not to be distinguished from the natives. Their occupation is cow-feeding, or that of Chupraseers. They are much feared by the natives, who have as little as possible to do with them. In such a small community marriages are not always to be accomplished amongst themselves; and the solitary party whether male or female occasionally forms an alliance with a Mussulman; but the happy pair are generally cut by both castes. The marriage ceremonies are performed by the Magistrate. I am not aware of baptism being practised amongst them. They generally associate at funeral parties, but this is more for the purpose of feasting at their neighbour's house than any thing else; with the improvement of the relations, or respect for the memory of the deceased. A great deal of liberality prevails upon these occasions, and it is no uncommon thing for them to stipulate for certain provisions and, failure and many quarrels have taken place because they could not get the quantity the heirs of the deceased thought proper to allow. The Magistrate is frequently called upon to settle their disputes, and is interested."

"In an army such as this, it would be necessary to pass a considerable number of sick and wounded to the rear—Gauhatty, in the district of Goalpara, the Burmese pass in possession of the country, these soldiers were passed in the Port of Rangpore; but were obliged to surrender to the British troops, with the condition of being allowed to remain unmolested in their native country. However they preferred the ot mercy of their conquerors to the Burmese; they would most likely meet with from the Burmese Government, and they have accordingly taken asylum in the Honorable Company's dominions; had leads to cultivate assigned them, and on account of capital to enable them to commence farming. This colony originally consisted to about 500 souls, but they are now reduced to less than one half that number. Many of them have died, many others have deserted to the Company's Sikim Frontier, and others are with their homes in the neighbouring hills; the rest have died having taken to themselves wives of the country, and are happy in large families. In any disturbance either on the Cooch Behar frontier these soldiers are available as a police force, and when armed by the civil powers they are found useful, effective and trustworthy."

"Slavery still continues to a very considerable extent in Assam, and there poor creatures are bought and sold every day for a trifle. Every Native in the receipt of more than ten or twelve Rupees a month, has one or more of them; all the drudgery of the household, and the labor of the field is performed by them. Many of them have been sold by their parents, and they look upon their master and his family as their kindred. They are now confined to less than one half their number, from desertion, from promotion to possession. Duties are believed to be kindly treated by their masters; but as might be expected they make frequent attempts to escape. They are treated in the most cruel manner by many. Such cases came to the notice of Government, where boys, girls and women have been tied to trees, and severely beaten with rattans, and their backs and shoulders cut to pieces. Many of the lower castes do not bring more than one-third of the above estimate. No slaves are allowed to be exported from Assam."—*Calcutta Courier, 7th October.*

THE BURMESE WAR.

We are now able to lay on good authority that the rumour we mentioned in a former number of the progress of the army of the King of Ava for a confirmation of the territory which he claims in Cachar, is groundless, we cannot. The reply of the Burmese Government was of "come back as usual that they had no claim on Cachar, to the extent that it has been said, and not one portion of the British territory he must consider as his. The consistency of this answer is not likely to draw the Indian Government into a war so long as it is confined to mounting ravingers, and they have no further intention of pursuing the matter. It is time for us to strengthen their frontier forces so as to induce the Burmese to pause before they commit any aggressive act. The arrangements which have been long pending in Bengal for increasing the force in Arracan have been brought to a rapid conclusion by the present state of things in Ava and the Moolmein force will be strengthened by supplies of troops, &c. from this Presidency. Large proportions have been going on for some time past in the Commissariat department, and in the Arsenal, and eight Native and two European Corps, we have heard, are ordered to be in readiness to embark should their services be required.—*Courier*, [illegible] *ber 19*

We insert elsewhere, from the *Madras Courier*, an article in which it is confidently stated that preparations are and have been for some time making to meet any hostile manifestations, which the new King of Ava may think fit to adopt. Eight native and two European corps, it is stated by the Courier, have been put in a state of readiness to proceed to Moolmein. If such is the case that information which is hermetically sealed at Calcutta, continues to make its escape at a remote distance north and south. It appears that on some occasions the best and earliest intelligence of what is going on at Madras may be derived from Agra.—*Bombay October 2.*

We are indebted to the Christian Observer of the present month for the following extract from a letter from *Ahwa*, dated 5th ultimo:—

"Intelligence has just arrived from the Burmese frontier, which has produced a good deal of agitation within the last day or two. The Burmese troops have fallen in the direction of Cachar, and are reported to be encamping at Jaggernath, which is within a few days' march of this place. They are supposed to be 20,000 strong, and not far from Khyah Phu, and are reported to be commencing great excesses. The few military men in Assam (only 4 or 5 of them) are hurrying off to put themselves at the head of the handful of native troops at their disposal, to endeavour to resist the Burmese; but their numbers are so small that there is little hope of their succeeding."

This statement, if true, and we have no reason to doubt it, (though advices from Arracan to a later date are in town) has a more warlike aspect than any of the *on dits* with which the public have been pestered by certain of our brethren. An unprovoked attack upon our outposts will require explanation and compensation, and the refusal of these will probably produce a rupture. We shall look anxiously for later intelligence from Akyab.—*Ind.*

VARIETIES.

EPIGRAM.

Mary's like a clock they say;
Unconscious of her beauty
She regulates the live long day,
Exact in ev'ry duty.

If this be true, such self-command,
Such well directed pow'rs,
Oh! may her little *minute* hand
Become a hand of hours.

The manufactory of spurious champagne established at Dresden, and which will come into serious competition with the real article, is in full activity—80,000 bottles will be sold this year of the vintage of 1834.

"Is your sight better?" inquired a friend of the Duke of Hamilton, on his return from consulting the homœopathic quack, Dr Hahneman at Paris, for an attack of ophthalmia. "No," rejoined the Duke, "but my eyesare open."

Undeniable Reasons of the choice of a Husband.—"What in the world could you see in Lord A. to marry him?"—"Why I saw a house in town," said the pretty Marchioness "a box at the opera, and a lover in perspective!"

A stranger having entered the apartment where the emperor Napoleon was shaving himself, when in a little town in Italy, he said, "I want to see your great emperor—what are you to him?" The emperor replied '*I share him!*'"

B——, the Chancery barrister famed for a solemn style of talking, came up to Rose, and said, "My dear fellow, I feel rather dull to-day—give me a pinch of your snuff—it always clears me"—"A pinch, my dear sir," said R, "*you* should have a *box*."

"Green the aeronaut, some time since took up his whole family in his balloon. One of our wits remarked, that "though the season was said to be backward, he had never seen *Gregns* shoot up to such a height before."—True," said another, "but after all, they cannot get higher than the *currents*."

A pet lap-dog having bitten a piece out of a man's leg, the heartless mistress exclaimed, "Poor Dash! I hope it won't make *him sick!*"

Madame de Genlis says somebody, reproved her librarian for placing books written by male and female authors upon the same shelf. "Never do it," said she "without placing a prayer book between them."

Awkward Congratulation.—A banker, who had recently failed, was met by a sufferer, *walking* to town, instead of using the gay equipage in which he formerly rode there. "I am glad," said the creditor, '*to see you on your legs again.*"

Modesty.—A lady who *advertised* for a *husband* in a provincial newspaper, withdrew her advertisement, stating that she was not aware of the *indelicacy* of the proceeding at the time, she however, *modestly* added, that should any gentleman feel inclined to advertisefor a wife, she would answer the advertisement without delay.

CANTON PRESS,

9th December, 1837.

By the *Bengal Packet*, after a very quick passage from Singapore, which place she left on the 14th ultimo, we have received no *Singapore Free Press*, but learn that among others, the *Lady Grant* had arrived there from Bombay, where she left early in October, at which time the August mail had not arrived. The *Lady Grant* left Singapore again on the 8th November, but has not yet arrived. We are consequently without any later news, but were sorry to hear that the *Berenice* steamer had, for the second time, put back to Bombay, having, when about 900 miles on her way, broke the main shaf of the engine, which obliged her to put back. This misfortune was occasioned, we hear, from the very heavy cross sea, by which at times one of the wheels would be lifted altogether out of the water, whilst the other was completely under it. The strain which this produced was the cause of the accident. These twofold misfortunes, in the very beginning of the arrangements for a regular steam communication, are much to be regretted, but we hope that it's friends will not lose courage, as it cannot but prove successful in the end.

By the *Antonio Pereira* from Calcutta 7th Oct. and Singapore 6th November, we learn that the *Waterwitch* had at length arrived in Calcutta, and that in consequence of favorable advices from here for Benares Opium, the price of that drug had risen from 1080 to 1150 C. R. The *Antonio Pereira* brings 350 Chests of Opium for here, having had 70 for Singapore.

We gave in our last the petition of Hing-tae's creditors to the Governor, and now have to lay before our readers that officer's reply, which it will be seen is very far from satisfactory. The position which the Governor assumes, that the guarantee given by the Hong-merchants for each other, does not put them on the same footing as the defaulter, as far as the payment of his debts is concerned, is altogether new, and would certainly much astonish lawyers in our courts. The Governor says that Yen-Ketseang, *when caught*, shall be severely punished, but that it is unreasonable to expect payment of his debts in a short period, though ultimately every farthing of it is to be paid. It is, we presume, a matter of indifference to most of the creditors whether the partners of the Hing-tae-hong are punished or not, or, if any thing, we believe that they are glad of the principal partner having been able to withdraw himself from the clutches of the government, it being well known that insolvency of a Hong, which with us would be cognizable by civil suit only, is considered highly criminal in China and the punishment inflicted on the partners frequently merciless, so much so as, in it's consequences, to take or at least shorten their lives. But, continues the Governor, it is unreasonable for the creditors to insist on a short period being fixed for the payment of Hing tae's debts, partly from the inability of the Co-hong doing so, and partly on account of the Co-hong being innocent sufferers in this instance. *Every* Hong merchant on entering the Co-hong ought to be aware that he binds himself for all it's members, it is in fact nothing but one immense partnership, consisting in all of them participating in, or becoming partowners of the Government monopoly, though in other respects they are independent of each other, and follow their respective speculations on their separate accounts. There cannot consequently be any thing unjust in the claims of the creditors of one of the body being transferred to the whole nor that speedy payment should be demanded. If the Co-hong is unable or unwilling to discharge this just debt, then the foreign creditors must look to the Government who having limited the foreign trade to a certain number of their own servants, leaving to them no option to chose others with whom to transact our business, must naturally become answerable for the solvency of their own establishment. It is well known that the difficulties in which most of the Hongs at present are, are partly owing to the excessive exactions from the local and Imperial governments and also, that in no case hardly, money is paid without a consideration The consideration, for which, in this case, the Chinese Government is so well paid by the foreign trade, is, in our opinion the guarantee it is supposed to afford for all debts incurred by it's servants to foreigners. Were we allowed trade with whom we pleased and had we access to Chinese civil jurisdiction like the natives such cases in case of debt, could not exist and we then would have to act on our own judgment alone as to whom to trust, but we are told by the Government: "There you have thirteen good and responsible men, our servants, with whom alone you are allowed to trade, who alone are to receive your woollens, cottons, and cotton wool, and who, in exchange will give you the tea and raw silk you may want" Well, we give them our imports, according to the government's orders but at the time the tea and silk should come forward, this servant of the government declares his insolvency, and runs away! We can in such case take no measures to secure the property; we can apply to no tribunal to recover our claim from the Hong-merchant himself to whom, by order of the government, we had *involuntarily* been obliged to trust our goods. It becomes plain therefore that we can only look to the Co-hong, and, that failing to the Government itself for the payment of our just claims. The Governor says that the whole of Hing-tae's debts are ultimately to be paid to the utmost mite; the Hong-merchants have before offered to do so by annual instalments in 15 years. This would be no payment of the *Capital*; this would be merely a payment of interest, inadequate to your money is worth here in the best security, and even that interest but ill secured, if the only guarantee for it is to be the Co-hong. South American Republic's paper would be better than claims on Hing tae for which, after all, if paid in the manner proposed, the funds would probably be raised by an additional impost upon the foreign trade. We hope that the creditors will not agree to any such arrangements, which, if entered into would, we fear, be but a precedent, immediately to be followed by other Hong-merchants, to throw their individual debts upon the Co-hong as the best mode of paying their creditors, whom they now find difficulty to satisfy.

The Governor artificially blends the claims on Hing-tae, with the receiving ships at Lintin, and after a self-laudatory tirade again threatens H. M. Superintendent with expulsion, though he probably well knew when writing his answer, that that officer was about to leave Canton. We shall not be astonished to see in his next letter, that Capt. Elliot left Canton in obedience of the Governor's orders.

We suppose that Hingtae's creditors will now await what result the commissioners of finance and justice will make to the Governor but we recommend that they cease not to agitate this question, and bestow H. E. with as reiterated a correspondence as possible. This, for the present, will be the only means of bring this affair to a head, which otherwise will be allowed to linger on without any result.

Reply from the Governor to the address of Hing-tae's Creditors. Dated the 1st of December, 1837.

Tang, Governor of the Provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, &c. to the Senior Hong-merchants for their full information.

On the 3d of the day, 11th month, (30th of November), the foreign merchants, Jardine and others, presented the following address:—(*Published in our last No.*)

This coming before me, the Governor, I have examined the subject. In reference to the several sums which the Hing-tae Hong is indebted to the said foreign merchants, orders have been given for the apprehension of the said Hong-merchant, Yen Ketseäng, imperatively requiring that he be discovered, and, with Yen Kechang, be subjected to severe punishment. Had they the power of repaying their debts, doubtless they should be, with strictness, compelled speedily to repay them in full. But if it rests on all the Hong-merchants to determine on a mode of repaying on their behalf, then, there being to each sum a creditor, how can these creditors beat down, as to time, those on whom the weight of suffering actually falls? The request made is indeed very far from being reasonable. In consideration for them, I however command, that they wait while I instruct the Commissioners of finance and of justice to hasten the Senior Hong-merchants, to come to a speedy determination as to the period to be prescribed, and to make representation to me, in order to obtain my final decision. It is my special desire, that the said Foreign merchants should have guarantee as to their debts, and also that in effecting this the Hong-merchants should not be utterly ground down, nor hindrance be thereby occasioned to the fulfilment of public duties.

As to the Celestial empire, in its cherishing tenderness towards men from afar, its benevolence is perfect—its justice without a flaw. But the depraved foreigners twist awry the laws to subserve their private ends: and have thereby drawn down from the Great Emperor reiterated and severe declarations of his pleasure, that the receiving ships should be driven away. Yet, notwithstanding this, the Celestial terrors have not at once been displayed: but only the Superintendent Elliot has been commanded speedily to send them away and order their return to their country. Is there aught so exalted or so substantial as the sacred favor herein manifested?

Because the receiving ships in the outer seas have so long persevered in lingering out their stay, I lately limited the said Superintendent to a fixed period for faithfully paying obedience to the commands. If he still treat them with contempt and disregard, it will be in truth difficult, in that case, to extend indulgence, and put off the said Superintendent's expulsion. Whether the trade shall continue open or not, rests with the Celestial court to determine, and will depend on the line of conduct which all the foreigners may adopt for themselves.

To sum up I the Governor, reverently regard the sacred tenderness, and in conformity there to, I carefully maintain the dignity of the government. I commit no act of tyranny or oppression. Neither do I seek surreptitiously to gain a name for liberality. The foreign debts shall be fully paid to the uttermost mite The receiving ships shall be with the utmost severity driven away. For each purpose distinct measures are to be carried through. The two have no relation one to the other.

These commands are forthwith issued to the senior Hong-merchants, How qua, Mow qua, and Ponke-qua; who, on receipt thereof, are immediately to enjoin them on the said foreign merchants for their obedience. Obey and not. These are the commands.

Taoukwang, 17th year, 11th month, 4th day,
(14th of December, 1837)

(True Translation,) J. R. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary & Interpreter.

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS.

To the Foreign Residents in China.

It is proposed that a subscription be raised in China for the relief of the suffering population of the West Highlands of Scotland, who appear to be threatened with another year of severity and destitution. Let us, therefore, in emulation of the liberality of our brethren in Calcutta, Madras & Bombay, aid with our mite to alleviate the situation of our countrymen in in the Highlands.

A. C. Maclean Esq has been requested to act as Treasurer, and will receive subscriptions at Canton. Alex. Robertson Esq. will receive subscriptions at Macao, and Capt. Parry at Lintin. The amount of contributions shall be transmitted to the "Committee in Glasgow for the relief of the Destitute in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland."

Canton, 1st Dec 1837.

Wm. Jardine	$ 100	Wm. Sprott Boyd	20
A. C. Maclean	50	F. Hine	20
R. Turner	50	James Innes	25
James Matheson	100	Nanabhoy Framjee	20
H Wright	5	Hormusjee Framjee	5
Alex. Matheson	50	Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee &	5
Donald Matheson	15	Dadabhoy Rustomjee	40
Wm. Steward	15	Wm. Macdonald	25
J. A Smith	15	T. H. Layton	20
J J F Veiga	30	T. E. Pattullo	5
J W. Smith	15	T. A. Gibb	20
B A. Barretto	15	Wm. Bell	10
Heerjeebhy Rustomjee	30	A. H. Crawford	10
Andrew Jardine	15	Wm. Wallace	25
P P Robertson	10	C. Kerr	5
J R Reeves	25	N E. Dalrymple	5
T A	15	Robert H. Cox	10
W Leslie	20	Alex. Anderson	15
E. Pereira	15	R Thom	15
W. H. H	15	John Slade	5
D Kennedy	15	James How	20
C. B Adam	15		

DONATIONS TO THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The undersigned have much pleasure in acknowledging the following Donations for the object of this Society.

R. Turner, Esq	....	$ 50. 00
Friends L. L. and others by T. R Colledge, Esq	....	100. 00
From Lintin by Mrs. Caroline Crockett		196. 50
Thos M'Micking Esq. Singapore	....	25. 00
Edmund Molier, Esq.	....	33 00
		$ 406. 50

(Signed) T. R. COLLEDGE,
" P. PARKER.
" E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, Dec. 4th, 1837.

H. B. M. chief Superintendent of trade left Canton for Macao on Saturday morning the 2nd instant. A great number of his countrymen, and several Americans were present at his departure, apparently cordially approving of his determination to suspend all communication with the local government, until it can be resumed on such a footing as his government at home have prescribed. We are glad that this *inactivity* has at last been assumed, being convinced that diplomatic non-intercourse, is, under the present posture of affairs, the very best thing. We think it not at all unlikely that circumstances may arise, to render it desirable to the chinese government to reopen communication with the Queen's officers, and a great point would be gained by the Chinese making the first overtures.

Reports have been afloat within the last two days of a large, long vessel having been seen keel uppermost near St. John's and we likewise learn that Chinese have reported at Lintin to have seen a vessel ashore some where to the westward. We have made inquiries on the subject from parties lately arrived from Lintin, but do not find that these reports, the latter at least, are traceable to any good source.

It was also said that the *Union* packet boat had been lost on a trip to the westward; this we are happy to be able to contradict, the boat having been seen boating from Lintin to the Bogue as late as Wednesday last. Owing to the prevalence of strong northerly winds our regular communication with Macao has been interrupted during the last three or four days; our advices from there will probably disprove or confirm the first of the above noticed rumours.

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following questions lately submitted to the Committee, have elicited the subjoined opinions.

1st Query.—When all due care and attention have been bestowed here, in the selection of Tea by an agent, and assisted by professional men either in public situations or private employ, is the agent justly liable to have such Tea thrown upon his hands, if the foreign market be in such a state, as to make a loss the result of the shipment?

The rejection being grounded on the opinion of one or more brokers in England?

The committee unanimously answer that;

The agent is not justly liable to have Tea thrown on his hands under the circumstances specified.

2nd Query.—When Teas are very differently characterized in Great Britain, and from *fine* Teas here, are classed as *inferior* there, is it not likely they may have been changed in China? at whose risk is this? is the agent bound to guaranty the honesty of the Chinese through whose hands Tea, Silk &c., must pass. Answered unanimously:

Goods are at the risk of the port giving the order, provided the agent in China has exercised due care, and shipped off through the customary channels.

3rd Query.—In executing a general order for Raw Silk within certain limits, is the agent here to be held responsible for a discrepancy of quality as exhibited by a difference of valuation, and price, in England? for instance: A. sends silk costing here $550 per peeul, and B sends ditto of $550 a 560 per peeul; supposing B's Silk sells in England at 15s. a 15s. 6d. per lb. and A's at 10s. to 11s per lb., ought A to be held liable for the loss arising from the difference of cost here and sale price in England of the two qualities; taking into consideration, that the demand, from a peculiarity in the market at the time, ran more on the good and fine qualities of Silk?

Answered unanimously that;

In executing a general order for Raw Silk, if he use due diligence and skill, the agent is not liable to any further responsibility; after the shipment shall have been completed, provided he has kept within the limits as to price; such being the nature of this market that considerable discrepancies may exist in the prices of Silk of similar quality, purchased even on the same day, and still more at longer intervals of time, there being no public mart where masters are exposed to show, and the Silk arriving in Canton at very irregular periods

4th Query.—In making contracts with the hong merchants, will your committee state what power Foreigners possess of enforcing due performance of the same.

Answered

No power whatever exists to enforce compliance on the part of the hong merchant.

A in Canton receives an order to purchase certain Teas, from B in London. A accordingly has mastersent him, and after satisfying himself that the quality is such as B has ordered, the price is fixed with O the hong merchant, and B is duly advised of the purchase; and A, in consequence of having thus supplied himself, declines further purchases of similar Teas, which were tendered to him.

On the Tea thus bought coming down, and being examined for shipment, it is found far inferior to the master, and no Tea to be had in the market suitable to replace the Tea thus rejected. What claim has B upon A, for the nonfulfilment of the order, after the purchase has been advised?

Answered that:

B has no claim upon A, provided A has used due diligence to procure the Tea contracted for, and when this was found to be inferior, to find a substitute.

The following question then came under consideration.

Where should claims be adjusted which are made by parties abroad on their agent here on account of transaction that have occurred in Canton? the committee were unanimous in the opinion that all such claims should be adjusted in China.

OBITUARY.

Died at Bankok, Siam, August 29th 1837, the Rev. Alanson Reed, American Missionary to the Chinese. Mrs Reed sailed from Boston in the ship Louvre, Captain Brown, in company with twenty three other Baptist Missionaries, September 22nd 1833. He took up his residence at Bankok for the purpose of acquiring the Chinese Language, but with the design of ultimately entering China Proper if possible. Possessed of a substantial mind, as well as an amiable disposition and devout spirit, he was making respectable progress in the language, when he was seized with the dysentery which carried him off after three successive and violent attacks: all of which he endured with true christian philosophy, and with his last expiring breath rejoiced in the prospect of a glorious immortality through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Thus within the last ten months have three Chinese Missionaries ceased their labours on earth, viz the Rev. Edwin Stevens of the American Pedobaptist Board of Foreign Missions, the Rev. Samuel Wolfe of the London Pedobaptist Society, and the Rev. Alanson Reed of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with all of the above individuals and, as far as human judgment is allowed to decide, I would emphatically say, they were consistent, worthy the high designation of christian ministers, and missionaries. Their missionary race however was quickly run, and the work assigned them in the wineyard of the Lord soon accomplished, and it remains for those of us who yet live to say that we be *also* ready for our final rest.

Macao Dec. 1st 1837. J. LEWIS SHUCK.

NOTICE—I have this day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretary ship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Sun Insur. Office.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor ALEXANDER PEARSON, formerly Surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same to WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 5th December, 1837.

NOTICE—It is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us JOHN BAGSHAW, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the for going Advertisement

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

THE Directors of the South Australian Company hereby give notice that the management of their affairs in South Australia is now concentrated in P. Mc. Laren, and that he, or parties deputed by him above, have authority to conduct the Company's business here.

By order of the Board,
EDMUND J. WHEELER.
London, 21st March, 1837. Manager.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in Cash.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 25th November 1837.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late WILLIAM MCKAY, Commander of the Brig FAIRY, are requested to communicate the same to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & C.

Canton, 21st November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 51.
221. Sketchesm on the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres 2 vols due 19th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Subscribers to Lloyds at this port.

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY or BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A General meeting of the Shareholders of the Society is requested at the office of the Secretaries on Saturday the 30th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration the funds and general business of the present Society—which will expire according to the articles of agreement, on the 31st December Instant.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
Canton 7th Dec 1837. *Secretaries.*

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Messrs. Charles Cockerell, Bird, & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Monrat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. &c., CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton

Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In LONDON,—Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA Messrs. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE,Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA,—Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange Opium orders and boat notes } per 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT GLASGOW, & GLASGOW.

THE fine fast sailing Barque the JANE BROWN, Capt. DUNLOP. For freight apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th December, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL WITH ALL DESPATCH.

THE "JOHN O'GAUNT," Capt. ROBERTSON; part of the tonnage being disengaged, application for same may be made to

TURNER & Co.

Canton 23d November 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

THE new Ship "JESSIE LEGAN," 700 Tons, Capt. GEO: BLACK, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 18th Novbr. 1837. 3 Danish Hong.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAUGHTEN," 558 Tons, Capt. GEORGE. HASTWICK, Apply to

MESSRS. JARDINE MATHESON & Co'
or the COMMANDER, at MESSRS.
STANFORD & MARKS.

Canton, 19th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain BAIN, shortly expected. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Ship "LADY NUGENT," J. FAWCETT, burthen 535 tons now lying at Whampoa. For terms apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th September 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and is complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. Ilbery Esq.; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises

Canton, 14th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 10 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }
Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 1 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA CONTRACTS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed on and European paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE RULE, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jibbooms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capts BELLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton
Canton, 14th September, 1836

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with book-keeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 5 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each, of Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British *Antonio Pereira*, Young, Calcutta 9th October, Singapore 7th November. *Bengal Packet*, Steward, Singapore 11th November. *Dutch Lankbaarheid*, Vogelsand, Batavia, 26th Oct. Amer. *Asia*, Cole, from Batavia. British *Morley*, Evans, and *Isabel*, *Jones*, from Bombay and Singapore. *Argyle*, Sandis, from Singapore and Madras.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—*Amer Trumbull*, Lindsay, for Holland. British *Sir Herbert Compton*, Boulton, for Bombay and Straits. *James Robinson*, for London. *Antonio Pereira*, Young, for Singapore and Calcutta. The following vessels are despatched this day. *Amer. John Gilpin*, Webb, for Manila. British *Cornwallis*, *Clark*, for Singapore and Bombay. *Alexander Baring*, St. Clair, for London.

The *Earl of Clare*, for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta and the *Frances Ann*, for London are under despatch for Monday the 11th.

Much bad weather has been experienced in the China sea during the last 10 or 12 days and the *Spark* put back to Lintin on the 28th ult. with her sails blown away. She was still there on the 4th Inst.

The *Antonio Pereira* and *Bengal Packet* both experienced heavy gales, approaching a typhoon in violence, and the former has we hear sustained some damage in her cargo.

A report has been circulated, the correctness of which, from the prevailing northerly winds by which our communication with Macao has become impeded, we have not been able to ascertain, that a large Imp: vessel had been seen steering, keel uppermost, near St. John's, and some Chinese brought a report to Lintin of a vessel having been seen on a bare some where to the westward.

The *Lady Hayes*, *Ariel*, *Duke of Sussex*, and *Sir Charles Malcolm*, had not arrived at Lintin on the 6th.

The *Cowasjee Family* arrived in the Hooghly, when the *Antonio Pereira* left.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th July ✈ *Superior*. CALCUTTA, 7th October ✈ *Antonio Pereira*. SINGAPORE, November 11th ✈ *Bengal Packet*. BATAVIA, 26th October ✈ London. MANILA, 4th November ✈ *Orient*. BOMBAY, 27th September ✈ *Morgan Camden*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Ann*, *Exporter*, *Olander*, *Copeland*, *Hector*. CALCUTTA, *Premier*, *Thames*, *Ariel*, *Sir Archibald Campbell*, *Lady Hayes*, *Bombay*, *Hottinguer*, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Julia*, *Lady Grant Hare*; MADRAS, *Marquis of Camden*, *Duke of Sussex*, *Ann*, *Brunget*, *Mangles*, *Hero*. VALPARAISO, *Philanthrope*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship ..	....	....	900	....	....
Carnatic	British	Laird	376	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke	....	Penang	C. Schofield.
Stains Castle	British	Petrie	....	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Jamsies	..	Martin	300	.. ..	Daniell & Co.
General Kyd	..	Foord	1310	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Abercrombie Robinson	..	Scott	1416	.. ..	Dent & Co.
Rhea & Susan	Ameri.	Webber	....	Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
George IV	British	Drayner	1498	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Edinburgh	..	Marshall	1414	Bombay	..
Lady Nugent	..	Fawcett	535	Bombay	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	..	MacNair	....	Madras	J. & W. Craig & Co.
Brotsers	..	Towns	....	Sourabaya	Russell & Co.
Lady Mac Naughten	..	Hastwick	....	Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Earl of Clare	..	Scott	910	Bombay	..
Richard Bell	..	Rodgers	230	Sourabaya	..
Favel	..	Lawson	447	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jessie Logan	..	Black	....	.. ..	Bibby Adam & Co.
John O'Gaunt	..	Robertson	500	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Rajastan	..	Ritchie	....	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Frances Ann	..	Hay	2-0	Liverpool	Fox Bawson & Co.
Ingleborough	..	Ricketts	401	Liverpool	..
Isabella	..	Robertson	....	Lombank	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Omega	..	Hillert	....	.. ..	Gordon & Talbot.
Eliza Stewart	..	Miller	....	London	Wetmore & Co.
Balguerie	French	Dano	....	.. ..	Dent & Co.
London	Ameri.	Brace	....	Batavia	Russell & Co.
Asia	..	Cole	....	Batavia	..
Isabel	British	Jones	....	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Dankbaarheid	Dutch	Vogelsand	....	Batavia	S. v. Rand too Loor & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——; *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Reeves, to Dent. & Co The *Hercules*, Parry; *Avalon*, Rees; *Col Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. Jehlee Peterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	976	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	..	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	..
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	283	Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Izabella Robertson	..	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Perdon & Co.
Mavis	..	Robertson	160	.. ..	..
Anna	Port.	Aguiar	....	Dumoun	H. Rustomjee.
Theodore	Ameri.	Parrington	155	Singapore	Russell & Co.
Sagueney	British	White	185	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer	....	Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Meliora	Dutch.	Woe	....	Java	Van Rand too Loor & Co.
Valparaiso	Ameri	Lockwood	....	Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	292	Singapore	Fox, Bawson & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace	....	Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	..	Lindsted	....	.. ..	..
Arab	British	Ferrier	291	Singapore	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Monsoon	Ameri.	....	....	Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Jane Brown	British	Dunlop	350	Glasgow	Daniell & Co.
Sylph	..	Viall	306	Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Princess Lulse ..	Prus.	Redhertus	....	Calise	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Orwell	British	Living	305	Manila	Dunt & Co.
Superior	Ameri.	McEven	....	Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Marquis Camden	British	Gribble	1200	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Vanattart	..	Macqueen	....	Calcutta	..
Bengal Packet	..	Steward	....	Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Morley	..	Evans	578	Bombay	J. & W. Craig & Co.
Argyle	..	Sandis	....	Madras	Lindsay & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 1 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 14. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 9TH, 1837. No. 118.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	P^s.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	„	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
„ „, blue - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	4. a 5½.	
„ „ 80 „ - -	„	8. a 11½.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	4. a 5½.	
„ „ - 60 „ 38 in	„	6. a 8½.	
„ „ - 80 „ 38 in	„	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	P^l.	40 a 41	
„ „ „ 30 @ 52 in	„	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - „ 18 @ 24 in	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 in	Y^d.	1.90 a 2.80.	
„ Span^h Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.25 a 1.40.	
„ Supers - - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 25 yds. in	P^s.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Sup^r Select. Cutgs large	P^l.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	P^s.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - -	„		
Second - - - - -	„		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	26	No demand.
„ - - - 40 „ 28	„	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	„	9½ [illegible]	
Assorted colors - - -	„	9½ [illegible]	
Woollen yarn - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf^r. - -	P^l.	8.7 a 10.3	
„ sup^r and fine - -	„		
Bombay old or inf^r. - -	„	7. a 10.	
„ sup^r. and fine - -	„		
Madras - - - - -	„	8.5 a 10.0	
Manila - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea^g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	P^l.	$ 34½.	
„ S. American slab -	„	24.	None.
„ nails assorted - -	„	40.	
„ old - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - -	„	7	
„ Spanish „ - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - -	„	2½. a 2¾.	
„ Rod ½ @ in - -	„	4½ a 4¾.	
„ Nailrod ½ and under -	„		
„ Hoop. ½ @ in - -	„		
„ Scrap - - - -	„	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - -	P^l.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - -	Box	8 a 9	
Quicksilver - - - -	P^l.	130	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - -	Ch^t.	780	Nominal.
„ „ new - -	„	630	
Benares old - - -	„	730	Nominal.
„ new - - -	„	580 a 590	
Malwa old - - -	„	450 a 460	
„ new - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - -	„		
RICE Bengal - - - -	P^l.	1.40 a 1.45	
„ Java - - - -	„	1.30 a 1.40	
„ White table - - -	„	1.50	
„ Manila - - - -	„	1.35 a 1.40	
„ Paddy - - - -	„	40. pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	C^y.	30.	
„ „ inf^r. „ - -	„	11. a 18.	No demand.
„ „ black - - -	„	4. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - -	P^l.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - -	„	2.80	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	„	34.	Melnees.
„ Mother - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	C^y.	6 a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	P^l.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - -	„	8½.	
Rattans - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - -	„	17. a 17½	
„ Singapore &c. - -	„	16. a 16½	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	C^y.	3. a 12	
„ small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafoetida - - - -	P^l.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - -	„	12. a 36.	
„ good - - - -	„	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - -	„	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	C^y.	....	
„ fragments - - -	P^l.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - -	C^y.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	P^l.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings -	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - -	„	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified. - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - -	„	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - -	„	16 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - -	„	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - -	„	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	P^l.	3.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - -	„	2.	
„ Sandal Indian - -	„	20 a 26	
„ „ Timor - -	„	10. a 16	
„ „ Sand^h Islands -	„	6. a 8	
„ Sapan „ - -	„	1.30	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by ..	28	13	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.50	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
„ „ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
„ „ „ 30 ..	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8.10	
„ „ „ 30 ..	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ..	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29 ..	32	15 a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 ..	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 ..	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ..	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 ..	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 .. 24 ..	18	6.70	
„ black .. 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 .. 30 ..	30	10	
„ „ 30 .. 29 ..	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 .. 32 ..	32	11.	
„ Szechuen 19 .. 19 ..	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 „ 29 ..	27	9.70	
„ „ C. „ 29 ..	25	8	
„ „ „ 29 ..	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 ..	34	14.25 a 14.50	
„ colored 30 „ 29 ..	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ 24 ..	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 ..	44	14.50 a 15	
„ „ 18 „ 29 ..	36	11. a 11.50	
„ colored 18 „ 29 ..	33	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 29 ..	38	17.	
„ damasked crimson „	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored „	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	15.50	
„ „ „ 29 „	36	16.20	
„ Canton black 29 „	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. fat	Pl.	4.25	
„ „ black - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
„ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 -	4	1.50	
„ „ damasked silk 55 a 5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - -	„		
„ Fokeen - -	„	New	Old
„ Congou Soug. k'd. -	„		14 a 15
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	„	27 a 32	16 a 18
„ Campoi - - -	„		
„ Souchong - - -	„	40 a 48	
„ Hung muey - - -	„	34 a 43	
„ Pekoe - - - -	„	46 a 58	
„ Ning Yong - - -	„		No prices for either old or new.
„ Ankoi - - - -	„		
„ „ Pouchong - -	„		
„ Orange Pekoe - -	„		
„ Caper - - - -	„		
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - -	„		
„ Shin - - - -	„		
„ Hyson - - - -	„		
„ Young Hyson - -	„		
„ Imperial - - -	„		
„ Gunpowder - - -	„		
RAW SILK Canton No. 1	„	T.	
„ „ „ „ 2	„		
„ „ „ „ 3	„	240 a 245	
„ „ „ „ 4	„	165	
„ „ „ „ 5	„	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	„	420 a 430	Nominal no sale.
„ Taysaam - - - „	„	360	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	T. 5.5	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	5.2	
„ Pingfa - - -	„	6.4	
„ Candy Canton - -	„	6.8	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	„		
Alum - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -		10 a 10½	
„ Lintin - - -	„	9.	None.
„ buds - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - -	000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - -	„	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
„ blue edged small	„		
Musk warranted - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
„ 9¼ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
„ Canton made - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - -	„	82	None.
„ „ small - - -	„	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	50	
„ small „ „ - -	„		
„ white „ „ - -	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - -	Pl.	55.	
„ Dutch cut - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - -	„		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	90.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware,* &c. for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s. d.

On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4 6. a 4.7 { nominal / no bills
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.................none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.......................
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212 a 214
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's Rs. ....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23¼ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.
„ small 96 a 98 „ 6¾ .... „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent „
„ „ Of Carolus IV. .. .. .. 9 per Cent „
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent „

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN,

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	IN NOVEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock in Decemb.
Patna .... old.						314
„ ...... new	354	640	226,560	2,570	1,786,650	1,0[illegible]
Benares ...... old	2	740	1,480	9 5½	626,320	13
„ .... new	27	615	16 6 5			55
Malwa ...... old	640	470	300,800	10,353½	5,481,117	5,2[illegible]
	1023		545.445	13.839	7,867,087	7,3[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 8 months from 1st April, to 30th November, 14,862 chests, value Sp. Drs. 8,412,532.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	2½	2	Singapore	1	¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras			Malacca	1½	1	America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm	
Australia			„ direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5062341 „ „

N. B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4340 to $ 4390; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2225. Linguist fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1.00 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There is a steady demand for both grey and bleached LONGCLOTHS at our quotations, which are likely to be supported under moderate supplies.

COTTON YARN,—has declined about one dollar during the week, and none is now enquired for but the best quality, inferior kinds almost unsaleable at from $35 @ 38. The numbers most wanted are 20 @ 36, or not quite so low as 20. CHINTZES are in good request at our quotations; we have not heard of any late sales or importations. HANDKERCHIEFS are dull of sale, the supplies, it is said, being heavy.

WOOLLENS.—Superfine BROADCLOTHS have been selling in small parcels at good prices. SPANISH STRIPES, have declined from 5 @ 10 cents caused, no doubt, by the scarcity of money, as the chinese new-year approaches. LONGELLS, there has been a decline of 40 per piece since the late sale of 5000 Ps. CAMBLETS, no sales are reported, nor does there appear any demand whatever at our reduced prices.

METALS.—LEAD, is saleable at our quotation of $7. IRON is firm at the late advance the importations being very short. TINPLATES are improving, few having arrived for the two last seasons.

RICE,—is without any advance, and the weather has been so favorable that little change is expected for some months.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, is not quite so brisk, the reports of the Soochow market being unfavorable. TIN without alteration. BETELNUT in good demand.

SANDALWOOD.—has declined nearly $2 per Picul.

COTTON.—There have been few or no sales during the week, and prices continue much the same; the clearances are, we understand, good. In the stock last week, by an error of the press, 55030 bales of Bombay were stated, instead of 33,000, and 14,000 Bengal.

OPIUM.—There is no change in the measures of Government, but considerable deliveries are notwithstanding being made, even in the river, and to such an extent that it would appear to be connived at by more than the petty mandarins; prices however remain depressed, the stock for the season of the year being so heavy. For deliveries during the last month, see above.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—As far as we can ascertain, not more than 3000 @ 3500 bales have reached Canton, all Tsatlee, with the exception of 2 a 300 bales, we believe. No price has been settled, the silk merchants still holding out for 420 @ 450 for fine silk, which no one can venture to give, but it is expected they must soon give way.

TEA.—We have not heard of any thing further having been done in green teas. The teamen evince a disposition to listen to lower offers. CAPER could be bought at 18 @ 20, and Orange Pekoe of fair quality at 22 @ 24. SOUCHONG and PEKOE have been settled at our quotations, the qualities of both being very good. The *Jumna* and *Alex. Baring* are under despatch, and six or seven more small ships are so nearly laden that most of them will

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THE BURMESE EMPIRE.

Extracted from the Maulmain Chronicle of 16th Sept.

We give but a part of this entereating extract, which we take from in *Singapore Free Press* of 19th November, on account of it's great length. Doctor Richardson undertook the tour with a view to open a commercial route for the traders from Monay and Englay, free from the exactions they have been hitherto subject to, by the A va authorities.

"On the 20th, Dr. Richardson started for Monay * which he reached on the 22nd, and, as at Mokmai, was insulted and annoyed by the mob that collected round him.

In order to get rid of the mob, Dr. Richardson sent some of his people, to present the circumstance to the Tsaubwa On their way to the residence of this high personage, they passed that of the Tseethay-dengree, who called them, and in a most haughty tone demanded their business at Monay. They explained the object of their master's visit, and requested assistance, from the mob collected around. This was immediately granted, and some petty officers were sent out, who, with sticks and rattans soon cleared the place; but the Tseethay insisted that Dr. Richardson had no right to come to Monay by the route he had done, and that as "Burmay" was at Ava, he ought to have come there first and requested permission. Shortly after his people's return, Meng-nay-myo, a sort of chief secretary, came out to the tent, and this man proved far more friendly than might have been expected, and throughout Dr. Richardson's long detention at Monay, evinced every disposition to be kind and conciliatory. To him Dr. Richardson fully explained the object of his visit and the mistake that had occurred at Moulmain relative to the individuals who possessed the real authority in the country, and requested to be allowed an audience with the Tsaubwa. Next day a message was sent to say, that he would be allowed to see the Tsaubwa, and considerable discussion took place with regard to the etiquette of his reception. An effort was made to induce him to take off his shoes, and altogether to go through forms quite unsuited to his rank. Dr. Richardson having been at one time at Ava, attached to the residency, and in the habit of often visiting the Princes, Ministers, and other high dignitaries of the Court on terms of equality, was enabled to quote this as a precedent, and to avoid all derogatory forms attempted to be imposed on him. Finally, a day was fixed for his seeing the Tsaubwa, and the Burmese military officers all assembled at the Court house. Here, however, like true Burmese they deceived him, first, by not having the Tsaubwa present, and secondly, by seating him outside in the verandah among the common people while the officers were inside. The Tseethay consented and carried on a conversation in a most overbearing and arrogant strain, to the effect, that he was the king's substitute, that Dr. Richardson had no business to come there without the king's permission, and that he ought to have known the nature of the government of Monay. The treaty of Yandabo being quoted as giving a free passage to traders to all parts of the kingdom, he said it made no mention of Government officers so travelling. This remonstrance at the deceptions practised about seeing the Tsaubwa, he denied having practised on an audience with him. Altogether, his tone was most discourteous, but a minor officer having taken up the conversation in a more civil and friendly manner, and Dr. Richardson, having an opportunity of landing his speeches with some flattering notice of the power and influence of the Tseethay, the great man began to thaw a little, and it was at last agreed, that the Tsaubwa should give Dr. Richardson an audience in a day or two, and that he should remain at Monay, until answers arrived to the report that would be made to Court on his arrival and of his wish to proceed on to the Capital.

In the evening, his friend Meng nay myo came out to the tent, accompanied by two of the Tseethay's men, evidently to ascertain how he was pleased with his reception. Dr. Richardson at once told him that he had conversed with many Burmese, from the king downwards, and had never been so addressed before, and that if the same occurred at the next audience, he would return from whence he came, and report it to the Resident, for the purpose of being laid before the king. Meng-nay-myo assured him his next reception should be all he could desire, and begged him to say no more on the subject. This assurance was fully verified, as when two days after, Dr. Richardson had his audience of the Tsaubwa, complete change had come over the Tseethay's conduct, so much so, as to make it difficult to be believed he was the same person. The Tsaubwa came to the audience-hall with four gold chattahs, preceded by a guard, and seated himself close to Dr. Richardson. He is represented as a mild, gentlemanly looking personage, tall and very fair, and about 45 years of age. A long conversation ensued, chiefly explanatory of the object of the visit endeavouring to induce them to allow Dr Richardson to proceed on to Ava, without waiting for replies to the report, from thence. In this, however, he failed, and on the following day, the report was made, and an answer expected in twenty days; but Dr. Richardson's stay at Monay was destined to be prolonged to a much later period.

On the 8th March, the first intelligence was received of the prince of Tharrawaddy's rebellion, brought by a special messenger in six days from Ava, and causing, as may be supposed, no little sensation. From the very first, the impression was that he would succeed in depriving the Queen and her brother of their power and influence in the state, and so far the wishes of all appeared to go with him.

On the 25th, Dr. Richardson was sent for to the Court, where the Tseethay and all his officers were assembled. Despatches had been received from Ava, among them were orders for his being allowed to proceed on to Ava, his being treated with every attention, and a guard directed to accompany him, if he desired it, as the country was in a disturbed state. Accompanying these despatches was a letter to him from Colonel Burney, giving a detailed account of the late occurrences at the capital, and leaving it to his discretion to come on or not.

Dr. R. called next morning on the Tseethay to intimate his determination to proceed, and to recommend the traders accompanying him to his care, as their goods might subject them to plunder were they to go on with him and they intended to remain at Money. The Tseethay endeavoured to dissuade him from proceeding, but finding him determined to encounter all risks, recommended him to wait and join a party who were proceeding to court with the tribute from Meto-lon-gree, who were daily expected. To this he consented, and in the mean time he was allowed to visit the Tsaubwa at his palace, which he did on the following morning. The palace, which is within a sort of wooden stockade, is of considerable size, with a gilt spire of five stages, surmounted by a "tee"-ee in the palace at Ava. The audience-hall is large and splendidly gilt about the throne, on which were placed the five emblems of royalty, and on each side a white umbrella. The Tsaubwa was seated on the edge of the raised floor on which the throne stands, his son and son-in-law were seated below in front, and Dr. R. was given a seat between them. His reception was most kind and friendly. The Tsaubwa expressed his happiness at the visit and his wish to encourage an intercourse with us, but pointed out his utter dependance on Ava. The audience lasted an hour and half, and at the conclusion, a pair of grey ponies were presented to Dr. R. in return for the presents he had taken from hence.

On the 30th March, D. R. again called on the Tseethay and urged his immediate departure, as the party with the tribute had not yet made their appearance. The Tseethay again pointed out all the dangers of the road and begged him not to attempt it, but finding him resolute, he mentioned that orders had been received from Ava for the march towards that place of the Monay contingent of troops under the Tsaubwa himself, and recommended him to accompany it, and as they were to march on the 6th he consented to wait. On the 5th he called on the Tseethay to take leave, and they parted very good friends, the latter tendering an apology for his conduct at first, and expressing a hope to see him again at Monay.

On the 6th April Dr. R. quitted Monay after a detention of 42 days.

The town of Monay, the travelled distance between which and Maulmain is about 536 miles in a north westerly direction, and from Ava about 233 south east, is situated in a valley through which the small river called Nam may-tween runs, in N. Lat. 19d. 58m. Long. not ascertained, but about 97 deg. East. The valley is from one to three miles in breadth from East to West, and ten or fifteen in length from North to South. The town, which is long and straggling, stands on rocky uneven ground at the foot of some hills towards the southern extremity of the valley, and may contain at a rough guess between eight and ten thousand inhabitants, seven hundred of whom may be Burmese. The people whom Dr. R. questioned regarding their number gave them variously at from ten to twenty thousand. The houses are of same materials and generally of the same form as those of the Burmese, but inferior both in size and workmanship to those of the same class of people here. The dress of the Shan portion of the people is a jacket and trowsers of blue cotton with a broad hat made either of the pasteboard-like substance which envelopes the joints of some of the large bamboos, or of a species of long grass called by the Burmese Myotawa-dang, the latter made principally by the Chinese, and worn by the higher orders both male and female. The dress of the women in the town is the same as that of the Burmese, of darker colour and often closed up in front. In person they resemble the Burmese, but are much darker and less good looking than the Zimmay-Shans, with the exception of the Tsaubwa's family who are all fair. In customs and habits they assimilate much to the Burmese who have ruled them with a rod of iron for years. The principal articles of export are cotton and horses, the former sells at 20 tickals, *one-one-gay, good silver*, per 100 viss not separated from the seed; it is exported by the Chinese, a thousand or upwards of whom are said to come here annually from Tali, bringing silks, satins, musk, copper, red and yellow orpiment, gold and silver lace, leaf and bullion; the silver very nearly pure is in oblong pieces, bearing a government stamp, and weighing from five to one hundred tickals or more. In consequence of bringing this bullion, they are much encouraged by the Burmese government to resort here. They take away a little ivory, and a few tigers' skins and deers' horns, but their staple article is cotton, which they carry on miserable small mules and horses, each of which is obliged to bear 50 viss.

The piece goods taken up from this place by our people last year, sold at an advance of about 50 per cent. The only return to this market are horses which are cheap and very numerous; the best may be bought for 150, an unusually fine one may occasionally be raised at 200 rupees. The ponies which are brought down here may run for 30 to 40 rupees; common cheroots white, cotton cloths, such as are worn by the natives of India, are cheaper than they are in Maulmain.

The silver in common use is of every degree of fineness, from an alloy of 80 per ct. of copper, to yowetnee or dain, to the great inconvenience of all, and to the loss of the inexperienced, for on asking the price of an article in the bazar, the seller demands a sight of the silver he is to be paid in before he can answer you.

The Tsaubwa quitted Monay in the afternoon of the same day as Dr. R., but halted near the town. On the 7th a portion of the troops started at daylight; the Tsaubwa passed Dr. R.'s tent at six, who followed at seven- and reached the halting place at half past eleven. A square of low sheds had been erected for the troops, huts for the Tsaubwa and his immediate followers in the centre, and a spot was pointed out to Dr. R. to the westward of the enclosure for pitching his tent, bought being furnished for his elephants and grass for his horses. The troops continued dropping in in small parties of ten or twelve till dark. They may have amounted to about 1000 men, one half armed with muskets, the other with spears. In case of an attack most of the muskets must have proved as dangerous to themselves as to their enemies. Those who could provide themselves with horses were allowed to ride totally without order and mixed with the Infanty. Each foot soldier carried over his shoulder two coarse jackets and had his musket or spear tied to the bearing pole. They marched without order or regularity of any kind, firing off their muskets occasionally, apparently as the whim took them. In this way they marched till the 16th April, through a hilly undulating country, almost bare of trees or brushwood, much of it brought under cultivation for dry grain, though the population appeared very scanty. They passed by two or three large towns and crossed two rivers, with, however not more than three or four feet of water at that season. The Tsaubwa and a part of the force frequently started long before daylight, and the whole was never up before dark, the marches varying from ten to fourteen miles. On the 16th, after hearing constant reports of the most contradictory and incredible nature, a messenger reached the Tsaubwa, dispatched by his daughter, one of the king's inferior wives, who brought authentic accounts of the completion of the Revolution which had taken place in the Kingdom. He brought orders to the Tsaubwa to return to Monay, and confirmed the accounts of the country being overrun with bands of robbers, having been himself stripped even of his clothes, and wearing the badge of the new king. Dr. R. waited on the Tsaubwa in the evening, who begged him to return with him to Monay, where the acquaintance now formed between them would give him a plea for treating him with more attention than he had yet done. Being no near the attainment of his object to reach Ava, Dr. R. objected to return and begged he might be left with the Tseethay of Nyaung-shoay, who was one day's march ahead, and who had been directed to return to his town, distant about 15 miles. To this he consented, and about midnight an officer came to Dr. R.'s tent, saying he had been directed to wait on him by the Nyaung-shoay Tsaubwa to know at what time he would start, and was directed to shew him the road and to say that his master, at the request of his elder brother of Monay, was prepared to show him every attention.

On the 17th the Monay troops started on their return, and Dr. R. following his guide reached Nyaung-shoay the same night. The next day he called on the Tseethay and other influential officers. They were civil, but on the whole he experienced but little consolation there, owing doubtless to the uncertain state of affairs and the absence of all communication with Ava for upwards of 3 weeks. The Tsaubwa is a dull, heavy, vulgar looking man, about 45 years of age, and has been the cause of much misery and distress to his people by a family feud which had involved his country in all the horrors of a civil war, causing the emigration of a large portion of the inhabitants to more districts and bringing on himself heavy debts, to liquidate which he has taken on a system of extortion, which has, of course, rendered him most unpopular

On the 13th May, after an anxious detention of near a month, an order arrived from Ava for Dr. R.'s being allowed to proceed, and a suitable escort provided for him. This order was obtained by the Resident at Ava, with considerable difficulty, as the new king of Ava expressed his disapprobation of Dr. R.'s coming to Ava by the route he had taken and insisted on his returning by the way he came. The order was sent through headquarters at Monay, the Tseethay of which place sent Dr. R. a message to recommend his joining the party with tribute, before alluded to, who would be in the neighbourhood of Nyaung-shoay about the time the order reached him. Availing himself of this advice, he left Myaung-shoay on the morning of the 19th May and joined the tribute party the same night, with whom he proceeded on to Ava. On the 23rd he fell in with the Tsaubwa, who he recognised as the Prince Mengmyat-Bau, an Governor-General of the Shan countries, and asked one day in order to have an interview with him. He was received with civility and obtained a promise of fair protection to our traders within his jurisdiction. On the 25th, Dr. R. met party descended the "Nat-like" pass, the longest and most laborious pass in the Burmese dominions. The foot of this pass opens into the valley of the Irrawaddy, called the "Loydaw," or royal garden, a fine level, the north part stretching westward to the hills, forming the boundary between Ava and Munipore, the northern parts, less extended and terminated by the Tsagyne hills opposite the city of Ava on the west bank of the Irrawaddy. The descent raised the Thermometer 12 or 14deg.

From the pass to the Capital, the whole country was one scene of pillage and robbery, and though their party were numerically strong, yet it was in a great measure defenceless, owing to the disorder of their march, and the absence of all discipline. No attack was, however, made on them, and they reached Ava in safety on the 30th May. The road from Monay to Ava, except the pass, is tolerable and well frequented. From the pass to the Capital the ground being level and watered by several small streams is extremely favourable to cultivation, and it is, indeed, one of the richest and best populated parts of the kingdom.

Dr. R. quitted Ava with the Resident on the 17th June and arrived at Rangoon on the 6th July, where he was retained during some time in the expectation of his service being ultimately required by the Resident. Remunerated to Maulmain on the 25th August, having been eight months absent.

The circumstance of a Revolution occurring in the kingdom of Ava during the residence of the Resident, to Amerst it of, was remarkable which might have been anticipated. All reports represent the new king of Ava as decidedly inimical to us, and consequently it cannot be expected that any encouragement will be given to an intercourse between us and a portion of the Empire yielding a forced and doubtful obedience to the throne.

EDUCATION OF BUDDHIST CONVENTS IN CHINA.

(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)

THE FIVE CAUSES OF EXPULSION.

1. "For committing any one of the four great crimes"—viz. lewdness, theft, murder, and kidnapping.

2. "For transgressing the laws of the nation."

3. "For undutifulness to parents." As the bonzes have given up father and mother, this is to be understood as referring to their superior in the monastery.

4. "For reviling the exalted one (of Buddha.)

5. "For reviling persons of eminent virtue and knowledge and for disobeying the commands of superiors."—These are heavier crimes, which incur public expulsion. There are others considered of a lighter sort, which are called

THE FORTY-ONE REASONS FOR NOT DWELLING TOGETHER.

By which is to be understood also the expulsion of the offending individuals; though with less shame than the above; and probably under the idea of being again received after penance; a privilege which does not appear, in so far as my information goes, to be extended to the five classes already noticed.

1. "Those who learn the magical tricks of outside sects;"—i. e. all save except their own.

2. "Those who do not obey their superiors in the monastery."

3. "Those who turn to cheats and corrupt."

4. "Those who hate and fight each other."—Here an exception is made in favor of correcting the younger branches of the fraternity, when their respective teachers find it needful, to prevent laziness, &c.

5. "Those who delight in play and laughter."

6. "Those who cannot give a proper account of themselves."—This I suppose refers to strangers who come, or profess to come, from other temples, seeking lodging, or admission.

7. "Those who injure the common residents of the monastery."

8. "Those who clandestinely give away the property of the institution."—After being corrected, and having made restitution, they are expelled.

9. "Those who extensively connect themselves with their relatives, friends, and the officers of government, which tends to no profit."

10. "Those who, overlooking their own duty, scrape together, and exhibit, the faults of others; (however proper that might be in others whose concern it is) are hereby excluded."

11. "Those who spread destruction and confusion among the multitude."

12. "Those who love to counter shout."

13. "Those who are slothful."

14. "Those who, of their own private council establish a party, and proselyte disciples."

15. "Those who seek their clothing, and not our according to the form of the twelve-hook." The priests of Buddha have their garments all made according to one fashion. In this respect they are the Quakers and Methodists of China, in as much as this uniformity of dress arises from religious principles, and from a wish to avoid extravagance.

16. "Those who, on the occasion of a meeting to follow the general practice of the whole body." Here an exception is made in favor of the aged and sick.

17. "Those who borrow a night's lodging in the Nunnow nin, or nunneries, where the females religious dwell."

18. "Those who borrow lodging at night in houses where there are no men lodging, but females only."—It is to be understood, in regard to these two last particulars, that the parties may be on a journey, or detained longer than they expected, or that they cannot, or affect that they cannot, reach their own monastery, or some respectable dwelling, before night.

19. "Those who receive under their care, money, grains, clothes, and other things."—It is found, that by introducing any thing of this sort into the cloisters, trouble may ensue, in case of any article being injured or lost.

20. "Those who form extensive intercourse with persons out of their own profession."

21. "Those who behave arrogantly to others."

22. "Those who go and lodge thrice in a common family;"—i. e. the family of a lay person, which is called "vulgar"—"common, &c." by the priests, who style themselves on of the highest order.—For lodging twice or twice in such a family, the infliction of corporal punishment prevents expulsion. If, however, it be in a family where both the parents are dead, lodging for once only excludes the priest. It is added here, in a note, that if a priest go to visit his natural parents, he should ask a lodging in some of the nearest temples, or nunneries, (where some aged men may live.) If within the space of year (about two miles and a half) there be no temple, he is then to solicit the house of some learned man of pure character, who may have a spare room; as such distance from the female apartments, as to prove all grounds of suspicion. But even there he may remain three days only.

23. "Those who, without taking leave of their fellow monks, go and borrow lodgings in the house of the vulgar, (i. e. persons not belonging to the Buddha sect) where they remain for a considerable time; during their whole time, no intercourse is to be had with such."

24. "Those who promise to lend rooms, in the monastery, to ministers unemployed by government, to study in"—It is said that some turned men, of retired habits, like to go thither; perhaps with the view of obtaining some what, from having studied in a temple considered famous. The influence of the monks, at the head of the institutions, may also be of use to such a person, in procuring him preferment; but as all this leads to what they deem a harmful end, it is with mankind, every approach to it is prohibited.

25. "Those who associate with persons cast out of the fraternity, but not removed by penance."

26. "Those who purposely allow persons who have hewnite, and persons reduced in circumstances,

who go about borrowing money. (to set them up again) to remain in their apartments, whether they be priests, or secular persons."

27. "Those who give a night's lodging to persons who cannot give a proper account of themselves, or to persons who wish to hide themselves from public justice, whether they belong to the priesthood, or are secular men.—He who gives house-room to such for two nights, is to be tried and punished.—If he retain them for a long time, concealing this fact from his brethren, he is to be cut off from fellowship."

28. "Those who excite strife by tale bearing."

29. "Those who secretly prepare food and drink for their own use."—This fraternity professes to have all things in common.—They all eat at one public table of the same food; and at the same time I have, myself, seen a large assembly of them, (about nine hundred, it was said, including priests of Tsiou, who join them on great days) all eating together in one large hall. Like the Roman Catholics, in Lent, and in the monasteries, this Buddhist brotherhood grants a dispensation to sick and aged persons," to use such food as their case may require; (animal food excepted) and when and where it best suits their infirmities.—This dispensation is noted at the end of the paragraph just translated.

30. "Those who having been, for a whole year, instructed in the prohibitory precepts, and yet understand not to observe them."

(*To be continued.*)

GEORGE WILDES & CO'S. CIRCULAR.

At a Meeting of Creditors of Geo Wildes & Co. called by Circular, held at their Counting House the 9th June, 1837.

JOHN HORSLEY PALMER Esq *in the Chair.*

The statement No. 1 of the concerns of the House which had been about 25th May last made out by the House by desire of, and laid before, the Bank, was laid before the Meeting.

A further statement No. 2 up to the 1st Instant by the House was also laid before the Meeting.

Mr. WILDES and Mr PICKERSGILL stated to the Meeting that they were still confident, and that notwithstanding the additional loss from their having been obliged to suspend their payments, that they were solvent, and that they had the expectation of a considerable surplus to themselves, and therefore they were desirous that they should themselves liquidate the affairs, but under the advice and inspection of such Gentlemen as the Creditors should name and who would act as Inspectors.

Mr. WILDES and Mr. PICKERSGILL also stated to the Meeting that the gross amount of the debts owing by them (including therein their few private Creditors which do not in the whole exceed £500) not exceeding £100 in open account, nor on any single Bill of £100, was £8,000, or thereabouts, and that in their judgment it would be desirable for the general good that those Creditors be forthwith paid.

The following Resolutions were severally moved, seconded, and carried unanimously.

That it is the opinion of this Meeting from the accounts of the concern of the House laid before them, that if time be afforded, and proper measures adopted in the liquidation of the concerns of the House that there is property sufficient to meet all claims on the House, and to leave a considerable surplus.

That it is the opinion of the meeting that it will be for the interest of the Creditors that George Wildes & Co. should liquidate the concern of their House under advice and inspection.

That Mr. ALDERMAN THOMSON,
" THOMAS BARING,
" EDWARD MILLS, and
" THOMAS DENT,

be requested to become Inspectors—and they having signified their consent to become Inspectors, they were appointed accordingly.

That George Wildes & Co. act under the advice and opinion of the Inspectors and their (George Wildes & Co's) solicitors, in all matters of their Estate.

That George Wildes & Co. be entirely governed by the opinions of the Inspectors, as to what amount in hand shall be sufficient to make a payment on account to the Creditors, and so from time to time.

That George Wildes & Co. whenever required by the Inspectors, call a Meeting of their Creditors.

That the advice and opinion of the majority in number of the Inspectors shall be deemed the advice and opinion of all of them.

It is the opinion of the Meeting that it is desirable that all Creditors of an amount not exceeding £100 in open account, or in any single Bill of £100, be forthwith paid.

That the Bill holders be recommended to present and protect their Bills in the usual way, and to send out their protests and take such steps as will secure their recourse on other parties to the Bills, but to retain their Bills in this country for the present.

That a copy of the above be sent by Geo Wildes & Co. to all their Creditors not present at this Meeting, and with such statement and explanation as to their affairs as they shall think necessary for their fuller understanding thereof.

It was moved by Mr. Alderman Thomson, seconded by Frederick Huth, Esq. and carried unanimously.

That the Meeting should not break up without their expressing the high opinion they have of the honorable and worthy conduct of George Wildes & Co. in the arduous situation in which they have for the last four months been placed.

(Signed) J. HORSLEY PALMER.
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Bates that the thanks of this Meeting be expressed in the strongest manner to the Chairman, J. Horsley Palmer, Esq. for his unwearied exertions during the past four months, to which the commercial community were greatly indebted, and which had tended materially to alleviate the public inconvenience of the suspension of the three Houses that has lately occurred.

A resolution accordingly was seconded by Mr Cryder, and carried unanimously.

No. 1.

Bills payable in June.....	£272,000	
July.....	" 136,000	£408,000
Do. August to December.....		" 97,000
		505,000
Private Creditors (or more correctly speaking Cash Balances).....		25,000
Bank uncovered advance at 1st June.....		90,000
		£620,000

ASSETS.
1

Drs Accounts covered —		
Bank Accounts to be provided for.....	£ 45,000	
Collateral Securities in America.....	" 400,000	
Do. estimated to have been received.....	" 100,000	
Bills of Lading to be received to cover acceptance of Foreign Bills.....	" 65,000	
	£610,000	
2		
Drs Accounts uncovered —		
For Manufactures &c. shipped to America.....	£621,000	
	£1233,000	
Deduction for estimated loss on suspended accounts, the major part of which are covered.....	£182,400 " 35,000	£1,198,000
Balance to meet Private Loans of £1,190 and Capital.....		" 579,000

No. 2.
1ST JUNE, 1837

Bills payable.....	£509,000	
Private Creditors (that is, not Creditors of the Partners individually but Cash Balances).....	" 12,000	
Bank uncovered account.....	" 50,000	£571,000

ASSETS.

Bank Accounts to be provided for.....	£ 45,000	
Collateral Securities in America.....	" 450,000	
Bill of Lading in the hands of Agents to meet acceptances on Foreign Account.....	" 65,000	
Uncovered Accounts.....	" 628,000	" 1,188,000
		" 617,000
Partners' private property liable to the debts of the Firm.....	"	37,000
Balance to meet privated loans £327,000 and Capital.....		£654,000

Loss on suspended Accounts (for most of which collateral securities are held) not taken in account

CANTON PRESS,

16th December, 1837.

Though a great many vessels are expected to arrive, and over due, we have no arrivals to announce during the week expecting two rice-ships from Java and Lombock. We are consequently without any foreign news, and our communication with Macao has been also very scanty during the week, our last news from that part of the coast being of the 11th.

The letters per *Vesuvius* were at last delivered on the 10th. It appears from a circular sent round on that day, that though they had been forwarded from Macao in a Chinese fast boat as early as the 25th October, the boatman delivered his trust only on the day before mentioned. The fault in this instance is therefore not to be attributed to the Postmaster, but rather to the interruption of the regular Passage usuis, which renders the employment of such unsafe means of communication, as chinese fast boats are necessary.

A party of about 25 foreigners went on Tuesday last to the City-gate to deliver a representation to the Governor respecting a robbery committed several years back on the river, of property belonging to a British resident here (Mr. Innes) and for which the latter, though he has repeatedly applied to the Governor, has as yet received no satisfaction. The chief or the accused party has been apprehended, and is still, we believe, in prison, but owing to the ship, whence the goods were delivered to the Chinese who kept them to his own use, not being here, to enable her officers to prove the delivery, the Chinese Judges have hitherto deemed the evidence inconclusive. Soon after the arrival of the party at the City-gate the Quang-hoep arrived, who was afterwards joined by the Nam-hoy-yune and another officer of rank with a red button; the Hong-merchant Mow-qua also was there, when, in order to receive the representation, the Chinese officers insisted on it's being handed to them through Mow-qua. To this Mr. Innes objected as being contrary to precedent, petitions to the Governor having on former occasions been received by the Quang-hoep direct from the foreigners. A lengthened discussion arose on this subject, and Mow-qua also was by the officers requested to attend, who tried to persuade Mr. Innes to give up his point. This gentleman would not however listen to these remonstrances, and it was at last proposed that the Nam-hoy-yune and other Chinese officer should go and consult the Governor himself on this point. They accordingly went, and soon returned, stating that it was the Governor's express order that the letter should be received through the hands of a Hong-merchant only. After consulting with his party, Mr. Innes determined, under these circumstances, not to deliver his letter at all, and the foreigners left the gate after a discussion that had lasted about two hours. We believe that Mr. Innes, in his perseverance in the delivery of his letter to officers of the Government only, acted in part on the suggestion of Capt. Elliot, who, when here, had tried to recover the stolen property, but who, having now no communication with the local Government, can of course no longer personally move in this case.

The Vice-roy seems to have been much annoyed with this affair having immediately after issued an edict prohibiting foreigners from coming to the City-gate with representations for the future, and threatening, we believe, not having yet been able to obtain a complete translation of it, with punishment, if any one should dare to act contrary to this order.

His Excellency has however soon been made to perceive that the foreigners here were not at all likely, without contest, to relinquish a privilege, the only one which was likely to keep in check the encroachments of the Co-hong on them, and the creditors of Hing-tae having got up another representation to the Governor, of which copy will be found below proceeded yesterday again to the City-gate to offer it to the Quang-heep. The party on arriving found the outer gate shut, and were obliged therefore to wait outside, instead of staying as usual in the space between the inner and outergate. Here they were made to wait a long time, when at last the Quang-heep with two other officers and a large retinue made his appearance, and addressed Mr. S. Fearon, the interpreter on this occasion, apparently in a great rage, threatening him with punishment for not having properly explained to his countrymen the warning he had given them the last time, not again to appear at the City-gate. This apparent passion and violent rebuke was probably got up for effect to high on his importance in the eyes of an admiring rabble, for, when he was afterwards prevailed on to allow the foreigners to come within the outer gate, his deportment became more civil, and he then received the letter from the hands of How-qua. We are glad to perceive that Hingtae's creditors are determined to push their claims with the local authorities as much as possible, and should not wonder if the next answer from the Governor were to be a very uncivil one, though we hope that H. E. will little by little become aware of the responsible nature of his government in this affair, and that the foreign creditors are not likely to sit down quietly under a loss against which a great government had guaranteed them.

To H. E. the Governor of the two Kwang provinces, a respectful address.

We received on the 2d inst. from the Hong-merchants copy of an edict bearing your Excellency's name, but fear we do not exactly understand your Excellency's meaning, in as far as our claims upon the Hingtae-Hong are mixed with transactions of a totally different nature, and our trade threatened to be stopped if Capt. Elliot does not perform what we have no power to insist upon.

Your Excellency's repeated promises that our debts shall be paid to the uttermost mite have as yet produced us nothing but the most unreasonable proposition on the part of the Co-hong, to pay our debts in 15 years. The usual interest alone, would far exceed the payment; how therefore can such be considered as anything but a flagrant act of disobedience to your Excellency's edicts?!

Your Excellency draws very justly a distinction between the *personal* treatment that may be due to a fraudulent bankrupt, and that which should be shewn to the sureties; but in the *payment* of a debt the sureties take the place of the bankrupt in every respect. We are far from wishing to distress the members of the Co-hong (already so encumbered) but we must remind your Excellency of the establishment of a fund for the express purpose of meeting such engagements, and which fund, having had no legitimate drain on it for the past three years, while is has been regularly levied on the foreign trade, should now have accumulated to a very large sum. But when large sums are annually exacted by the various officers of Government, how is it possible that trade can go on?

We have been involved in these debts by trading with the merchants specially appointed by the Emperor for the avowed purpose of guarantying foreign debts and guarding them against fraud, and with whom alone we are permitted to carry on such business. If now we are put off from month to month, where is the use of such an appointed set of merchants, and where the essential justice which, in restricting our trade to a few men, preventing our dealing with others, yet refuses either to perform it's own engagements, or to compel the Hong-merchants to perform theirs? We may here remark that the only wealthy members of the Co-hong will neither secure ships nor purchase their cargoes!

We are thus compelled to call most solemnly on your Excellency not to permit the Celestial [illegible] lence and justice to be thus rendered nugatory, but that something more than mere promises and examinations will speedily be carried into effect.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's,

Most obedients servants,

Signed by Hing-tae Creditors.

We recopied last week from the Calcutta papers, some articles relating to the state of affairs in the Burman Empire. Nothing certain seems to be known as to the new King of Ava's intentions towar ls the company, but the belief that they are hostile seems to be gaining ground. Should the Company again be involved in a Burmese war, it's result, though probably very expensive, would no doubt be in favor of the British arms. Whether the Chinese Empire will, as formerly, remain an inactive spectator in this conflict, remains to be seen, and it is not impossible that the relations between the Chinese and British may thereby be considerably influenced. We hear little now of the controul exercised by China over that part of India and the Malayan Peninsula, though some centuries back, it was paramount, and the chiefs of the various countries in their occasional difficulties sought redress at Pekin. Witness the execution of the Portuguese Ambassador *Pires*, on account of his countrymen having deprived the Rajah of Malacca of his territory.

We have been favored by the author with a copy of Mr. G. T. Lay's address to his countrymen, having for it's object the planting out of the Bonin Islands as a convenient spot for the carrying on an unmolested trade with the Japanese Archipelago and China, should the latter country persevere in it's antisocial restrictions to the intercourse we are now suffered to hold with her people. We have not just now where to refer to for the history of the discovery of these Islands, which for some time were inhabited by a few English, shipwrecked on that coast, but we suppose there would be no opposition made by any one to the re-occupation of these Islands by the British, being at the present moment, we believe, totally uninhabited. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Lay, in his address, does not enter into a description of them behaving had an opportunity of seeing them when attached to Capt. Beechy's expedition, to inform us whether the Islands themselves are capable of producing sufficient food for a populous Colony, or whether for this, the colonists must depend on the neighbouring countries; and whether they are easily accessible to shipping, and afford secure anchorage. On these important subjects this short letter gives us no information. We are aware that the stirring of such questions as propose; by Mr. Lay cannot but be of advantage, and we thank him therefore for having directed the public attention to it, though to us it appears that the distance from China of the Bonin Islands is too great, to admit of a settlement there to derive much advantage from the Chinese trade. Their position besides being due east from the trading provinces of China, and Chinese vessels not being constructed to encounter boisterous and adverse winds, which they would be sure to find on going to these Islands during the greatest part of the year but few would be venturous enough, we fear to run, on acquaintance with this new settlement which could in no case offer them such great convenience than they now enjoy in going to Singapore a port which, though somewhat more distant is always easy of access, and from whence they return with as much ease and as little danger on the change of the monsoon. Besides the Chinese would always find their commercial necessities supplied more easily at Singapore than at any more northern place, where the produce of the tropical regions is not brought to market. As to the trade with the Japanese Islands being carried on from thence, this might perhaps take place, though the Japanese prohibitory laws might militate against this likewise particularly since the subjects of Japan are not permitted to build vessels capable of enduring long sea voyages. We do not on these accounts, therefore enter on the anticipations of Mr. Lay, that this colony once established, would alter the tone of the Chinese authorities towards us, or that we could hope with any reasonable chance of success, in case of foreigners being driven out of China, to induce the Chinese to follow us to Bonin with their produce, for which they would find an easier and more certain market in Singapore, with which they have now been long acquainted. If Islands near China are to be colonized with a view to prosecute trade, we should wish that some nearer the continent were chosen, when there would be greater probability of success.

We have on several occasions remarked on the want of cleanliness with which the space in front of the factories is kept. Some short time ago there seemed to be a pretty strict superintendence, and we might then walk without encountering disgusting objects at every step. Now however it has become again the practice of the coolies belonging to the foreign factories to carry all the dung and filth from the houses just into their front and there deposit them, although by taking the trouble of walking a few steps further on they would find boats stationed at the bank of the river, destined to receive all such refuse. We would recommend to masters of houses to order their compradores to make the coolies carry these nuisances to where they ought to be deposited and not allow them to pile them up on the only spot that is allotted us for recreation. This is easily done and would deserve the thanks of the community.

drinking in England in 1757.

"To what can we ascribe the numerous complaints which prevail? How many *sweet creatures* of your sex languish with a *weak digestion*, *low spirits*, *lassitudes*, *nervous chiefs*, and twenty disorders, which, in spite of *the faculty*, have yet no names, except the general one of *nervous complaints*? Let them change their diet, and among other articles, leave off drinking tea. It is more than probable the greatest part of them will be restored to health."

"Hot water is also very hurtful to the teeth. The Chinese do not drink their tea so hot as we do, and yet they have bad teeth. This cannot be ascribed entirely to *sugar*, for they use very little, as already observed; but we all know that *hot or cold* things which *pain* the teeth, destroy them also. If we drank less tea, and used gentle *acids* for the gums and teeth, particularly *sour oranges*, though we had a less number of *French dentists*, I fancy this *essential* part of beauty would be much *better* preserved.

"The women in the United Provinces, who *sip tea* from morning till night are also as remarkable for *bad teeth*. They also look pallid, and many are troubled with certain feminine disorders arising from a relaxed habit. The Portuguese ladies, on the others hand, entertain with *sweetmeats*, and yet they have very *good teeth*: but their food in general is more of a farinaceous and vegetable kind than ours. They also *drink cold water* instead of *sipping hot*, and never taste any fermented liquors; for these reasons the use of *sugar* does not seem to be at all pernicious to them."

"Men seem to have lost their stature and comeliness, and women their beauty. I am not young, but methinks there is not quite so much beauty in this land as there was. Your very *chambermaids* have lost their bloom, I suppose by *sipping tea*. Even the agitations of the passions at cards are not so great enemies to female charms. What Shakspeare ascribes to the concealment of love, is *in this age* more frequently occasion by the use of *tea*."

By Mr. H.

NOTICE—I have this day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretary ship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Sun Insce. Office.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor ALEXANDER PEARSON, formerly Surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same to WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 9th December, 1837.

NOTICE.—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co in Ingestion.*

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW. *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

THE Directors of the South Australian Company hereby give notice that the management of their affairs in South Australia is now concentrated in P. Mc. Larren, and that he, or parties deputed by him alone, have authority to conduct the Company's business there.

By order of the Board,
EDMUND J. WHEELER.
London, 21st March, 1837. Manager.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive Bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Teas and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China" at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further notice, Payments will be made in Cash.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 25th November 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
294. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No 53.
313. Evenings with Cambacerez due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Norber.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December. 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Subscribers to Lloyds at this port.

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY or BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A General meeting of the Shareholders of the Society is requested at the office of the Secretaries on Saturday the 30th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration the funds and general business of the present Society—which will expire according to the articles of agreement, on the 31st December Instant.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
Canton 7th Dec. 1837. *Secretaries.*

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE. CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co
Messrs, Cockerell & Co. Sees, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton

Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.
Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In LONDON,—Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA Messrs. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Messrs. FORD & Co.
" SINGAPORE Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA, —Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and Inst notes } $ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports o Cargoes &c. . . . . 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages . . . . 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAUGHTEN," GEORGE HOSTWICK, Commander. A ply to

Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE "LADY NAGENT," Capt. FAWCETT, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight apply to.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 15th December, 1837.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT GLASGOW, & GLASGOW

THE fine fast sailing Barque the JANE BROWN, Capt. CROSLOP. For freight apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th December, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL WITH ALL DESPATCH.

THE "JOHN O'GAUNT," CAPT. ROBERTSON; part of the tonnage being disengaged, application for same may be made to

TURNER & Co.

Canton 23d November 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 378 Tons, Captain EVANS, shortly expected. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and is complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. Ibbetson Esq. a possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

P S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

Canton, 14th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 10 $ per box. Apply to EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhhd }

Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 1½ $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RECEIPTS FOR CHINA OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... $ 7
For three ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, 9 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Dutch *Pleiades*, Berg, from Lombock. Amer. *Mandarin*, from Soerabaya.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Sylph*, Viall, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Earl of Iare*, Scott, for Singapore and Calcutta. Pruss. *Princess Luise*, Rodbertus, for Manila Brit. *Jessie Logan*, Black, for Singapore, *Jamaica*, Martin; *Brothers*, Towns; *Frances Ann*, Hay; *Richard Bell*, Rodgers; *Carnatic*, Laird; *Slains Castle*, Petrie, all for London.

The rumours we mentioned as having been afloat last week, of a ship having been seen near St. John's, keel uppermost, and of another having been seen or shore to the westward, have not been confirmed, and there is we think, no credit due to them. The vessels mentioned in our last as due from Singapore, the *Ariel*, *Lady Hayes*, *Theodore*, *Ternate*, *Duke of Sussex*, *Lady Grant*, and *Sir Charles Malcolm*, still keep out.

The *Duke of Sussex*, was seen in Lat. north about 15deg, during a heavy gale, having lost her mizen top-mast, by the Amer. ship *Asia*; a vessel answering the *Ariel*, in description, was seen at the same time, and it is supposed that they must have gone for shelter into Manila bay, from whence we have had no arrivals for some time.

The dutch Schooner *Maria Friederika*, expected from Lombock, had sailed thence 8 days before the *Pleiades* came away, and has not arrived.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th July per *Superior*. ALGOA BAY, 6th July via BATAVIA. CALCUTTA, 7th October per *Antonio Pereira*. SINGAPORE, November 11th per *Bengal Packet*. JAVA, 25th October, per *London*. MANILA, 4th November per *Ormuli*. BOMBAY, 27th September, per *Marquis Cornwallis*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Ann*, *Esquerin*, *Olander*, *Cyprus*, *Eleanor*, *Caledonia*, *Prestige*, *Thomas Arbuthnot*, *Sir Archibald Campbell*, *Lady Hayes*, *Bretagne*, *Sumatra*, *Madras*, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *John*, *Lady Grant*, *Hero*, *Mariner*, *Marquis of Cornwallis*, *Duke of Sussex*, *Ann*, *Orwell*, *Mangalore*, *Hero*. VALPARAISO, *Philanthropist*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship			800		
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Schofield.
General Kyd	British	Foord	1218	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Abercrin. Robinson	"	Scott	1416	"	Dent & Co.
Eliza & Susan ..	Ameri.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
George IV	British	Drayson	1680	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Edinburgh	"	Marshall	1416	Bombay	"
Lady Nugent	"	Fawcett	833	Soerabaya	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Lady Mac Naughn.	"	Hostwick		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson	667	Bombay	Dent & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson	500	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Rajahstan	"	Ritchie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Inglebrough	"	Ricketts	601	Liverpool	Fox Bowen & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Lombock	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		"	Gideon & Talbot.
Eliza Stewart	"	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Baigneric	French	Deane		"	Dent & Co.
London	Ameri.	Brace		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Asia	"	Cole		Batavia	"
Israel	British	Jones		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Dankbaarheid	Dutch.	Vogelsand		Batavia	S. v. Basel no Lane & Co.
Jane Brown	British	Dunlop	350	Glasgow	Daniell & Co.
Marquis Camden ..	"	Gribble	1200	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	"	Evans	378	Bombay	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Argyle	"	Sandis		Madras	Lindsay & Co.
Pleiades	Dutch.	Berg		Lombock	Jardine Matheson.
Mandarin	Ameri.	———		Soerabaya	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barron, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Reed; The *Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	276	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	180	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	943	Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	320	Calcutta	Perira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	"	"
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Theodore	Ameri.	Parrington	155	Singapore	Russell & Co.
Saguenay	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Malcom	Dutch.	Woe		Java	Van Basel no Lane & Co.
Valparaiso	Ameri	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	220	Singapore	Fox, Bowen & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Arab	British	Porter	291	Singapore	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Mousson	Ameri.	———		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Orwell	British	Living	386	Manila	Dent & Co.
Superior	Ameri.	McIlvon		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Vansittart	British	Macqueen		Calcutta	"
Bengal Packet	"	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 1 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 15. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 16th, 1837. No. 119.

IMPORTS.

	Per.	Prices.	Remarks.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 40	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	40 a 42	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	29	} No demand.
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	} 9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,		
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	} 8.9 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 7. a 9.7	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,		
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	} 7	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2½. a 2¾.	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - - -	,,	} 4½ a 4¾.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8 a 9	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	130	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Cht.	750.	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - - -	,,	630	
Benares old - - - - - -	,,	730	
,, new - - - - - -	,,	580	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	} 460	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	,,	575	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.40	
,, Paddy - - - - - -	,,	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Ct.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.50 a 3.75	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Ct.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	17. a 17½	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16. a 16½	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Ct.	8. a 12	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Ct.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Ct.	16. a 23.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 6.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 6	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	Wt. in T.	Price	Remarks.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.60 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - } ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 .. 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 .. 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 .. 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	38	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 56 @ 58 in - -	3½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		14 a 15
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	27 a 32	16 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,	40 a 48	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	28 a 43	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,	46 a 58	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	20 a 28	
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		} No prices for either old or new.
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,		
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,		
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	,,	400 a 450	Nominal no prices yet fixed.
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,	360 a 380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14.	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 16	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	89	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	} None.
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 16	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	20.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.	
On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. a 4. 7	{ nominal
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....	{ no bills
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight....................		
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight		none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212 a 214		
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.		

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23¼ per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.	
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,,	6¼	....	,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent	,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent	,,
South American Republics	1	per Cent	,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. .
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	IN NOVEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st December
Patna ....old.						314
,, ...new	354	640	226,560	2,570	1,786,660	1,090
Benares ....old	2	740	[illegible],480	} 9,35¼	626,320	13
,, ...new	27	[illegible]15	16 605			350
Malwa ....old	640	470	3[illegible],800	10,353½	5,454,117	5,290
	1023		545,445	13,839	7,867,087	7,265

Total of deliveries in the 8 months from 1st April, to 30th November, 14,[illegible]62 chests, value Sp. Drs. 8,412,532.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	Goods	Treasure		Goods	Treasure		Goods	Treasure
Bombay.... ..	} 2½	2	Singapore	} 1	¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras			Mallacca	} 1¼	1	America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia..... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1 p m	
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

Note. Aboverates are from 20th Oct to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅕ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller [illegible] in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173¼ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS, continue in good demand. COTTON YARN. No sales reported and no enquiry.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES, the market is rather heavier, but we have heard of no sales. LONGELLS, have again advanced a little. CAMBLETS. English and Dutch without improvement. About 500 Ps. of the latter have been sold during the week,—narrow—at from $ 21 @ 21. Some very fine CLOTHS, have been sold at $ 3¼ per yard.

METALS.—IRON, much wanted, particularly the small rod-iron. LEAD, quotation much the same, but the demand not so active.

RICE,—without alteration.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, has been selling at our quotation, but there is not so much demand for it. BETELNUT, commands readily 3½ @ 3¾ for good. TIN, is heavy of sale, and there have been one or two considerable accessions to our stock during the week.

COTTON.—Although the stock is so very short, and there have been no further arrivals, a further decline has taken place in all descriptions of 2 @ 3 mace, and there is little or no demand. No sale has been effected of any of the Madras cotton yet.

OPIUM.—The market continues in much the same state, with a decline rather, parties being anxious to realise.

The deliveries to the 8th were, Patna new, 95; Malwa 97½; Total 192½ Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The market not yet opened, and the Silk-men are asking our quotations, but which no one is inclined to give. There is no encrease to the quantity brought down, say 3,500 bales.

TEA.—We have quoted prices of a few of the black teas, which are the only ones we are yet enabled to give. We do not hear that any prices for the green teas have yet been settled, nor for the low black leaf Congous.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 16. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 23RD, 1837. No. 120

THE DAYAKS OF BORNEO.

From the Singapore Free Press 9th November.

On leaving *Lomar*, after travelling a few miles, our correspondent came to a stream of water, and in its bed seated himself on a bowlder, and for a few moments indulged in contemplations so pleasing that for a time he forgot the toil of clambering up steep ascents To see a rock of any kind would have afforded him, he says, particular pleasure then, not having met with one for upwards of six months—but here were the grey wacke, the boroblend, the stratified quartz with its variegated front, and several others, old friends with which he delighted to sport in more youthful days. On the right was the stream tumbling in form over the rocks which lay in its course On the left the view opened out into a small plain in a valley, where were standing the thatched huts of a few Chinese miners, around which were their little gardens—and in the rear of these were the mines from which these sons of industry were deriving their subsistence. and hoping in time to acquire wealth and return to their mother country. Beyond the valley which soon opened into an extended plain, arose the lofty *Barang* range from one of which the Mempawa river takes its rise. Behind was the steep declivity which he had just descended, and before him lay one of the points of the *Bayang*, on the top of which stood the Dayak village which he wished to visit. After a short pause he commenced his ascent and in about an hour gained the top. The prospect from the village was truly enchanting. A broad valley lay below, variegated with dense forests and woodless plains, with here and there a shining spot of red clay or white sand where the Chinese had removed the earth in searching for gold. Beyond the valley was an extensive forest, with hills rising over hills and mountains piled on mountains till they seemed at length to mingle with the distant clouds. It was melancholy however to reflect that this spacious amphitheatre held in its bosom, shrouded in its forests and hills, several thousands of immortal beings hastening to eternity and as ignorant of their own destiny, as the people of more civilized regions are of their existence and conditions—literally sitting in the "Region of the valley of the shadow of Death"—each living in constant fear, by day and night that his own trunkless head will take that place in a neighbour's hut which many a one now occupies in his. Having visited about 100 families of the Dayaks our correspondent returned to *Lomar*. Those Dayaks he saw were all miserably poor and diseased—but even thus, the Malay rajahs who claim authority over them, make no scruple in quartering themselves and followers upon them so long as they find pleasure to remain, and that too without remuneration.

The inhabitants of one of the villages he came to had just taken three heads and, the feasting and beating of gongs were continuing when he arrived. The skulls having sufficiently steamed their owners were then taking the round among the neighbours to inspire them with courage to undertake a similar expedition. Thus it is that the "powers of darkness" contrive to make the commission of one sin lead on to that of another, and to perpetuate barbarous and cruel systems on the earth. Our correspondent tried to convince the Dayaks of the folly and wickedness of their conduct, and to point to the Saviour of men as their only friend; but they manifested too great an attachment to their old customs to give much attention to what he said. Indeed it is not strange that it should be so, for the custom of cutting off heads is instilled in their minds from very infancy. About the first thing that is taught the infant is to resent injury, real or imaginary, and to obtain its own will

He observed in this village that very many were afflicted with purulent opthalmia, and many others with ulcers of various kinds

In passing the place of their *Pantaks*, (images) he stopped to examine them. There were at one place about forty, and from their appearance a person would judge that they had been deserted, for some years. They are figures carved into something like the human form, having usually some ornaments attached to their necks, arms, &c. Those representing males have their hands raised in a menacing posture, and those representing females have theirs hanging by their sides to represent submission. These *Pantaks* have been considered as idols and as receiving worship—but our friend is satisfied that this is an entire mistake. They are the representations of ancestors only, and offerings are placed before them as such and not as deities. The Dayaks make offerings of the entrails of fowls &c. in a cup placed on split bamboo in front of their houses, but whether these are intended for a holy or unholy spirit it is difficult to say, as God and the Devil are both called by the same name, and the making these offerings is probably the whole extent of their worship.

As our correspondent arrived at *Ledo* on his return, the Pangeran was just starting *on circuit*. He had about 25 Malay followers armed with muskets, spears &c. and about as many Dayaks, pressed to carry the luggage &c One of them carried on his back a huge chair in which the rajah takes his seat when weary of walking.

The following are a few miscellaneous remarks regarding the Dayaks. When they attack a hostile village in good earnest they spare neither age nor sex—the hoary head and the helpless infant, the daring warrior and the retiring female, even tho' adorned with beauty and youth are alike slaughtered and beheaded with savage joy. There is an exception however in the case of a young and handsome female, who if she have the courage to appear before the murderers of her relatives in the simple attire of nature, is valued more than a skull; her life is spared and she follows her captor, sometimes not unwillingly, especially if he has one or more heads to carry with him, even tho' they were taken from her nearest relatives! It is also said to be the practice of all the Dayaks in this region to put great confidence in the omens given by a certain bird; these are consulted on all occasions of going to war or making peace—when they plant or when they reap.

However it may have been the fact formerly, it is not now insisted on in these parts that a Dayak shall not marry until he has decapitated one or more heads—tho' no one will presume to ask in marriage the daughter of a man who has several skulls in his possession, until he himself has taken one at least.

Wives are not bought; but selected from personal regard, and when a Dayak marries, it is for life; tho' separations sometimes occur. When a marriage is agreed upon, it is performed in the following manner. The parties and their friends being assembled, the couple seat themselves on a rice trough, side by side, and the person who acts as priest takes the blood of several fowls and sprinkles some of it before them; some is put on the foreheads of each with a feather, and some is thrown into the air, the priest calling on *Jubata* to sanction the engagement. After this some advice is given to the pair, and the whole closes with feasting. The term *Jubata* is supposed to refer to God, but it is at least equally certain that it signifies Devil also. They have an idea that there is an invisible spirit, who is the author of good and evil—it is he who favors or destroys their crops—who sends sickness or health —who gives success in head-hunting, or permits enemies to take off their heads.

When a Dayak dies, the corpse is disposed of as follows, according to the rank of the deceased. If the person has been rich or a warrior and taken many heads, the body is burnt and the ashes left to be scattered by the wind—a pantak representation duly ornamented, is set up in the proper place, and sacrificed to at their common family festivals. When a person dies who has been noted for his skill in driving away evil spirits, the corpse is placed in the top of some tree in order that the spirit may more speedily take its flight to the skies. The common people are rolled up in their clothes, inclosed in bark, and buried. Others again who have been despicable during life, are merely laid at the foot of some tree and left to be devoured by wild beasts.

In regard to headseeking, our correspondent believes the practice is far less common,—at least on the west side of Borneo,—than formerly. From what he saw, he thinks there are comparatively few heads taken now; probably there are not many villages that captures more than one or two a year. Indeed, he believes there are more Malays murdered in Sambas by their own race than are killed by the Dayaks. The Dayak kills his enemy, but the Malay murders his neighbour, even the wife of his bosom, and justifies himself in so doing by appealing to the laws of his prophet.

REGULATIONS OF BUDDHIST CONVENTS IN CHINA.

(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)

Continued from last week.

31. "Those who struggle and wrangle to be the first in giving to the poor or needy."—The object of this rule seems to be, to prevent jealousies among the fraternity, from one pushing himself forward in this good work, as if he wished it to be thought, that his brethren were all void of humanity, and that he only felt for the needy.

32. "Those who pick up lost articles, and do not bring them to be inserted in the treasury list' (to wait for the right owner.")

33. "Those who clandestinely go to beg, and by the influence of persons not resident in the monastery, get themselves introduced to the founder (or chief supporter) of the institution to beg." There are many of the monasteries and religious establishments of China, founded and richly endowed by secular persons, merchants, statesmen, and others; and their heirs, though they have no claim whatever to the property thus devoted, and no authority over the monastery, yet inherit a certain degree of respect, and are considered as a sort of honorary members of that institution, of which their ancestors were the founders.

34 "Those who give of the common property to others, and those who seize on others people's property."

35. "Those who form connexions with the white-clothed people; or who take persons without-side, as their father, mother, and sisters; or who devote themselves to a priestess, as their KAN NEANG; i. e. "DAY-LADY."—The priests wear dun-coloured garments, nearly resembling those worn by the priests of the same sect in Ceylon—The common people they call "white-clothed people," because their garments are often white. The nuns, or priestesses, are called—"DAY-LADIES," from the circumstance of their celebacy, not bearing children, and consequently, NOT "GIVING SUCK." The nature of the evils, here reprobated, is not very clear. The whole fraternity of bonzes, as has already been remarked, renounce parents, brethren, and all earthly relations; but it seems they afterwards half-repent; and as they cannot again resume the natural relations which they rejected, they try to substitute others in their place —AGAINST this the laws of the fraternity are directed.

36. "Those who enter into brotherhoods, or form associations, that are dangerous to the public peace."

37. "Those who act as they list, without informing their superiors and their brethren."

38. "Those who do not make vows."—It appears to be a general practice among the Buddhist priests to make vows—perhaps to sit so many days in perfect silence, without moving; or to offer a certain number of prayers to some idol; or to repeat the name of Buddha, so many myriads of times; or to make a road for the ANTS, through a pond, or a wet place, that they may not be drowned; or to buy and set free some animal that might otherwise be killed.

39. "Those who do not" compassionate the young."

40. "Those who do not pity the aged and sick."

41. "Those who are self-confident and presumptous, pushing themselves always into notice."

These are the FORTY-ONE causes of exclusion from the communion of the Buddhistic bonzes. The reader may, at leisure, compare Pagan and Christian monachisms, and then form his own judgment. In the remaining part of the work, the author; *the interior regulations; the authority, state, and attendants, of the superior, or abbot, of the convent; rules for the management of the general store, or treasury; treatment of strangers; regulations for the meals and religious services of the bonzes; laws of the hospital; rules for issuing supplies, and managing the lands, and other endowments; admonitions about love and hatred—kindness to the aged, sick, poor, extravagance, the faults of others, indulgence of the previous; rules for, and advantages of, quiet and meditation,*—are severally treated. Some very curious and interesting extracts might be given from these various particulars; but the limits of this department are already exceeded. At some future period, perhaps, it may be practicable to furnish a short paper on the subject of this one. For the present, we shall but just give the names of the several departments of the convent, and of the persons who hold them. The DEPARTMENTS are the hall, the cloisters, the abbot's house, the common stranger's chamber, the stranger priest's lodging, the hospital, the dispensary, the barber's shop, the treasury, the dining hall, the hall where the bell and drum are placed, the penitent's cloister, the cook house, the printing office, the book-shop, the garden, the temple, &c. There are, no doubt, many others not here enumerated; but these are sufficient to shew that comfort, rather than mortification, has been studied in the plan of these institutions.

The OFFICERS are, the abbot, the vice-abbot, the resident priest, the person who receives and treats common strangers, the waiters, (i. e. those who attend on the superiors) the servants, the young messengers, the president of the convent, the vice-president of ditto, the treasurer, the superintendents of the cloisters, the master of the hall, the head of the side passages, the master of order and ceremony, the butler, the tailor, the doctor, the manager of the convent, the store-keeper, the gardener; these, together with the priests, generally constitute the residents in a Chinese convent.

ANECDOTES.

Jackson the barrister, driving in his stanhope, to dine at Twickenham, got into a quarrel with a dustman who blocked up the road. "What did the fellow do to you?" said Jane, at dinner afterwards. "Do," said Jackson "why the rascal wanted to throw his dust in my eyes." "Very impudent indeed," said Smith, "considering you were a King's counsel, nothing could be so vexatious as professional cleanliness."

A broad fiend.—A person in business in a northern town of Ireland, who is accustomed, in the shape of an advertisement,—"The subscriber hereby informs the public that unless immediate payment is made of the accounts due to him, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of incurring expenses, which he feels anxious to avoid, if possible." The delicate touch at the conclusion must surely outwardle the unfortunate debtor to the previous hint. We recollect an old schoolmaster who used to thrash unmercifully, repeating all the time, "Are you not ashamed, you rascal, at giving me this trouble every day?"—*Inverness Courier*.

Aid to memory.—A labouring man went to church to confess, and among other things accused himself of having beaten his wife.—And why, my son, asked the priest, did you commit so heinous an offence? "I am in the habit of doing it," answered the penitent, "having so bad a memory, that with the very best will, I cannot recollect the sins I have been guilty of, and therefore, as soon as I begin catechising my wife, she abuses me and reproaches me with all the sins I have committed ever since we were married; thus only, reverend father, and at little cost, am I enabled to unburthen my soul by a general confession."

SHOAL IN THE PALAWAN PASSAGE.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOGBOOK OF THE ARGYLL, CAPTAIN SANDYS.

On the 12th November at ½ past 9 A. M., saw coral rocks close under the ship's bottom with not more than 4 or 5 fms. water upon them. Hove in stays, and while going about, the ship's head appeared to be close down upon the rocks. Having no lead line in the chains, did not think of sounding at the time, but after running cast 3 miles, the water still continuing discoloured, luffed the ship up in the wind, and got a cast of the deep-sea lead and had 27 fms., coral. Lat. brought back from noon, by observation, 11°,,00' N., Long. by chronometer by two sets of good sights, 117°,,37' east having steered due east from the time of being upon the shoal.

CORRESPONDECE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Ship ANA, Whampoa. Dec. 13th 1837.

Dear Sir,—I have just received your note of the 12th in which you request a short account of my passage up from Java and the vessels that I saw.—I left Java on the 14th October and proceeded by the Palawan passage and after getting to Lat. 12 N. began to experience heavy gales from the northd. On the 16th November we encountered a typhoon, a regular roarer, there was no mistake about it; harder it could not blow, and although I have had the happiness of experiencing two different ones at Lintin and the Cum-sing-Moon before, this was more terrible than both. It came on a little after dark from the northd., with but little warning. I had things pretty well secured, sails all furled with double gaskets but a close reefed main top sail, before it came on very violent, but long before it blew any thing like a typhoon, the top sail, although a new sail, had gone in shreds. It continued to blow with great violence till midnight, when all of a, once it fell a dead calm, leaving of course the sea on, and in a short time a heavy sea coming against it from the S. S. W., the ship was now perfectly unmanageable; not the least wind, and the sea going all over her in every direction, not even sprays, but heavy pyramidical seas; it was impossible for any one to keep the deck, she was all full with the rail, and the only safe place was in the rigging. The barometer was now down to 29,60 and falling rapidly; a total darkness all above, the sea as it were on fire, rendering the scene truly pyramidal, and for which I made some allowed by a very uncomfortable kind of fright-ener. Things continued in this state some two hours, when it began to clear in the opposite quarter to a typhoon then, all at once, and such a dreadful time it is impossible to describe; the two seas impinging each other, broke all over her, as she lay on her beam ends from one sea, before another hailed against her; the sails were began to fly from the yards through the gaskets into shreds, and, as the ship was much pressed, I began to think it impossible for the masts to stand it long, or the ship to keep above water, but happily no harm did not last above three hours, which it moderated. At the commencement of the typhoon, there were two vessels in company, one not a mile to windward, and the other a short distance to leeward, and we were in constant dread during the whole night of meeting in contact. One of them was a low straight barque, clipper looking, the other a barque of 10 or 1200 tons, with poops on her main topsail. I saw this large vessel, a day after the blow, with her sky pilots reefed main sail and main top sail yards, and three topmast gaffs standing on the mast, either a three day sail with a moderate breeze from the eastward, or a steamer, there were no other vessels in sight, as far as the eye could see, except a few small craft, which I took to be the shipping on some shoal I was evidently near of them. The gale lasted 36 hours when it moderated, and I reached up the coast of Luconia on Cape Bajador and proceeded across for China, but when up with the Pratas shoal experienced another heavy gale from the northd., by which a reefed fore sail blew away, and I then lay to 4 days with a tremendous sea, after which I made sail for the Lemon Islands, and was enabled to get from Cape Bajador, when fell in with the Argyll, Capt Sandys. Then fell in with the Argyll, Capt Sandys. Therefore leaving up the coast, and passed about very soon after. After experiencing such heavy gales, in succession from the northd., with loss of regular sea, we reached the Grand Ladrone without any material accident to the ship or cargo.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
WILLIAM GOLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Also Mr. Editor,—Are our eyes as open as to demand, are our hearts as warm to be gladdened by the sight of the "stripey flag of England" as on some former day, upon which our daily communication to the "free and honorable" was to be seen in front of the British factory, and only second in size to that of the Stars and Stripes, but rendering to our minds the glorious doubt that it was the former flag under that proud banner. Alas! I am afraid it is even so, and the naked flag itself is likely to remain as a monument of the egregious folly of our Lord Palmerston and his evil counsellors, tho' I have little doubt, that it will be of quite as much use as it's past now, as his Lordship can be as it is. And who hath dared to do this deed?

"They that have done this deed are honorable"

They are wise and honorable

And will no doubt with sweet answers you"

Oh for a forty-Palmerston-power to shout thy praise a hundred!!! Has the green eyed Hunt-ite, the Machiavel of the council of treasury, taken hold in hand it? has he not outwitmagged, humbug?

* * * *

Also Mr. Editor,—We have had our ears ago, our London ago, our age of chivalry, our golden age, (that I am certain is past) and now we have the age of humbug, the very air we breathe is impregnated with humbug.—We live in an atmosphere of humbug. But,

"I would rather be a toad

"And live upon the vapour of a dungeon"

than live in such an atmosphere, or would myself to the fashion of the times in that respect.

"Oh judgment thou art fled to brutish beasts

"And men have lost their reason"

Lovers of your country mourn for her fallen state, her honour lowered, her hearts torn. It was not thus in days gone by—but now a days the wounds of British honour are healed by peasants, not by the blood of her enemies.

I am Mr. Editor,

Your obedient Servant,
RUPERT.

Canton, December, 1837.

CANTON PRESS,

23rd December, 1837.

THE HING-TAE AFFAIRS.

Below will be found the Governor's answer to the representation made to him by Hing-tae's creditors, of which we gave copy in our last, and from which it will be seen that the creditors are as far as ever from receiving payment, or even from settling the mode in which such payment is to be made. The hong merchants had made an offer to pay within fifteen years by annual instalments, nor does the Governor apparently think this offer an unjust one to the creditors, and again expatiates on the hardships which the hong merchants are made to suffer by paying the debts of one of their body. It is undoubtedly a hardship to suffer in pocket for another's fault, but the merchants, when entering the Co-hong are aware of their mutual responsibility, which they take upon themselves on consideration of the advantages they hope to reap from becoming participators in the monopoly of the foreign trade, and have consequently by no means been led unawares into this misfortune. Let us ask, who is placed in a situation of the most hardship, whether the creditors of Hing tae, and through him, of the Co-hong, or the hong merchants themselves, who are now only called upon to perform part of a contract deliberately entered into on becoming members of the Co-hong. The creditor, on the contrary, trusted a member of this corporation established by the Government, because the restrictive measures of the government precluding other native dealers, compelled them so to do, and they though, that they might do so with safety knowing that, by the laws of the Empire, the Co-hong as a body was liabe for the debts of each of it's members, and looking besides, as a Government establishment, upon the government itself as ultimate security, in case of failure from the Co-hong. Now the creditors of Hing-tae demanding a settlement of their account from the Governor, having failed to obtain it from the security merchants, they are told that it is unreasonable to expect payment within a reasonable time, that the hong merchants deserve compassion, and that the demands of the creditors are vexatious and cannot be allowed. The Governor seems to lose sight altogether of the position of Hing-tae's creditors. he forgets, that they, being kept out of their property which they confided on the special understanding of the whole body of the Co-hong guarantying it's payment, are much more wronged than the Co-hong can be by paying Hing-tae's debts, and that they consequently most deserve the heavenly care and compassion, the chinese are so fond of bestowing in words, though seldom in deed.

The Governor even holds out a threat that the Hong-merchants, if pressed too hard for payment, may throw off their responsibility altogether, an act to which such hints from the government will probably render them inclined, and H. E. then exultingly asks, what then, in such an emergency foreigners could do to recover their money!

This remark of the Governor's ought not to be lost sight of, and we should like to see a general meeting of Hing-tae's creditors convened to deliberate on the line of conduct now to be followed by them, since it is plain, from the correspondence hitherto carried on on the subject with the authorities, that this will lead to no result. We should think that the only mode of proceeding now left to the creditors is to collect whatever relates to their debts, and to lay their claims, through H. M. Superintendent, before Her Majesty's government, asking them for protection against this unjust evasion of their demands by the local authorities of Canton. Several gentlemen, creditors of Hing-tae, are, we hear, about to return to England, let the creditors intrust them with the office of stimulating the home-government to active exertion in protecting their subjects in China, and let the creditors, after those steps shall have been taken, acquaint the Governor Tung with what has been done. This may perhaps produce some immediate good effect, but cannot fail in the end to obtain justice for the claimants.—We hear that within the last few days the Hong merchants have made offers to pay the Hing-tae debts within twelve years, by annual instalments; this offer has naturally been rejected as not being even equal to the current interest here, and by this mode of promised payment, only an annual interest equal to 8 per cent would be received during of twelve years, if the Hong merchants keep their promise, for which there is no guarantee whatever, after which the whole capital would be lost. We believe that most of the creditors would agree to a payment of the debt by annual instalments within 6 years, bating all interest, and this having being mentioned to the Hong merchants, we hear that their answer was, that, if forced to make payment in that manner, they would all be obliged immediately to suspend payment altogether. This shows how little the creditors can expect from the hong merchants, backed, as they avowedly are, by the local government, in the offers of settlement they have hitherto made.

Tang, Vice-roy of Kwang-tung &c &c., proclaims to the Senior Hong-merchants for their full information.

Whereas on the 18th day of this moon (15th December, 1837) the foreign merchants, Jardine and others, having presented a petition to the following effect.—(Here follows copy of the petition.) —and this coming before me —I have accordingly examined and find, that in the laws of the heavenly Dynasty (it is thus written). "If a "man have received money improperly (such as "stolen money, bribes &c.) he ought to repay it to "it's rightful owner, or he may be sued and sent to "prison, for six months; if upon examination it be "found that with all his might, he cannot repay, "he may escape further prosecution, and on getting "a bond (from his friends,) certifying his inability "to pay &c., he may request forgiveness (of his "crime) and such like." Now Yenke-chang and his brother in owing a debt, have committed a much lighter crime than that of receiving bribes or stolen property, and they likewise being entirely unable to repay, it is plain, that their time of commencement in prison being expired, they also should be able to avoid further prosecution, and likewise sue for (and obtain) forgiveness! But I, the Viceroy, having still further ordered the Hong merchants to consult upon the subject, and to repay the debt in the stead (of the Bankrupts), am truly looking up to the holy virtue of the great Emperor as my model in fostering the men from afar, not wishing that the said foreigners should be deprived of their capital! This is goodness beyond the laws! truly may it be called the extreme of benevolence and justice! How is it then that so soon after the receipt of my reply (to your last petition) you again come with a mass of words thus whining at and annoying me! If you say that the Hong merchants who are to pay the debt instead (of the Bankrupt's) are in the place of the bankrupts, and as such are to be reprimanded for delay, then it is that the Hong merchants are blamed by you for coming forward to pay the debt.—so suppose that the Hong merchants were to beg of you to excuse them bearing this blame, and on the other hand were to agree together not to pay this debt, I would like to ask you, whom would you go to beg it from? Oh! gross and ignorant that ye are, never was there stupidity equal to this!

As to what you say about the Hong merchants having received the Consoo fund for three years without lifting arm (to pay any of it out) whether it is so or not, the Hong merchants must state the fact, and if the money was applied for the benefit of the public or if in (the Consoo Treasury) there is any excess or not, stop till the judge, and treasurer have examined and reported for my decision. As to whether the term or proposal to pay back in shares in fifteen years be too long or not, I again refer to my former edict, where I urged on the principal security merchants, without delay, to consult together in justice and determine with propriety. What will get the document from the judge and treasurer for my investigation.

In relation to a late petition of the said foreign merchants, because their petition contained the words, "We have heard that you mean to drive "out the Superintendent (Elliott) and not allow "the Ships to open their holds, we beg that in your "reply you give us some information upon this "point" therefore it was in order that they might clearly understand my edict in reply, I proclaimed that the two things had no connexion with each other, but the said foreigners having mixed up the two in begging for an answer to their petition as stated above, now turn upon me the Vice-roy, and borrow an excuse (to say that, I am) contradictory, and (mixing up things) far apart! This is indeed the most complete perverseness! (impertinence?)

I again issue this proclamation, and when it reaches the said senior security merchants, let them immediately enjoin it upon the said foreign merchants, that they may obey accordingly, and let them further command them, not again at their own will and pleasure thus foolishly present, (petitions?)

I, the Vice-roy, grasp the laws for the rooting up (&c. hoeing up) of vagabonds, if they make trials (of authority?) with me, I fear it will be difficult to deal lightly with them!!

Trouble at this! A special edict!

Taou kwang 17th year, 11th moon, 20th day,
(17th December, 1837.)

The following is the Vice-roy's Edict we mentioned last week as having been issued against representations being presented to the local Government at the city-gate.

Edict from the Governor against Foreigners presenting petitions at the city gates, Dated 13th Dec. 1-37.

(Translated by J. R. Morrison, Esq.)

Tung, Governor, &c. &c. issues these orders to the senior hong-merchants for their full information.

Since it was first permitted that, at Canton, the various foreign nations should enjoy commercial intercourse, the rule, in regard to all addresses made by any foreign merchant to the governor of this province on whatever subject, has been, that they should be presented through the medium of the senior hongmerchants; and the replies thereto, on due consideration made, it has been the rule to direct the senior hong merchants to enjoin on those concerned requiring their obedience thereof. This is an established statute of the celestial empire. And it is the course of proceeding that has long been in operation. And I, the governor, whenever any thing has come before me, have paid immediate attention to it. I have not in the least degree oppressed any by suffering cases to accumulate. Even in matters relating to hong merchants, the senior merchants aforesaid have in no instance concealed or failed to present addresses. The foreign merchants of every nation have come to Canton, trading for years past, and all of them assuredly have heard and known these facts. Right it is that they should for ever act with respectful obedience and attention!

But, of late, there have been foreign merchants who, desiring to effect changes in the old regulations, have, on every chance cause for addressing me, refused to entrust their addresses to the hands of the senior hongmerchants; and have even gone to the extreme proceeding of assembling in large numbers, and, flocking together, have taken their stand on the outside of the city-wall, foolishly hoping that officers will receive and present for them their addresses. What kind of would-be-clever scheme is this! Shall the statutes and laws of the celestial empire be changed at the bidding of outer barbarians! or, when addresses are presented through the medium of hong merchants, is the communication of a man's affairs to the high authorities at all impeded? Such conduct is indeed inexplicable! At this moment the Great Emperor's treatment of far-travelled men is most tender. His goodness is extreme. His justice is without a flaw. And I, the governor, humbly regarding and embodying his sacred virtues, have also continued to view all with equal benevolence. In all matters, I have myself acted. I have not caused the smallest obstruction to be interposed. But so for are they from bearing any sense of gratitude, so forgetful of their duty, and so perverse, that they will render themselves utterly intolerable to the royal laws; and what means of addressing me will then at all remain to them?

I proceed once again to state plainly the established rule, and earnestly and impressively to declare my commands. When these reach the senior hong merchants aforesaid, let them immediately enjoin the commands on the foreign merchants of the several nations, that they may obey the same. Henceforth, in presenting addresses on any subject, they are each and all imperatively required to follow implicitly the old-established regulations; and, having sealed their addresses, and plainly inscribed the date of them, they are to deliver them to the said senior hong merchants, for them to present. Thus they will gain a careful examination of the subject of address and plain and clear directions in reply. It is requisite that they should know, that the civil and military officers of the celestial empire have each their prescribed stations and duties; and that they assuredly will not, contrary thereto or doubtful thereof, venture to take charge of addresses to present them to me. Nor will I, the governor, permit them, in transgression of the laws, to take or receive any. Be careful not any more rashly and blindly to stir up trouble for yourselves, nor to involve yourselves in criminality.

In regard to the important locality of the city walls, outer barbarians are strictly forbidden to presume entering there. On this point the laws contain a special clause. If these foreign merchants, scheming to present their addresses, do not learn where to stay their onward advance, and dare to pass over into the forbidden city a single step, I the governor, will certainly maintain the laws, and proceeding against, will strictly apprehend them, and will clearly represent the facts to the throne, that punishment may be inflicted. The good and peaceful shall be treated with urbanity. The depraved shall be punished by the laws. It is impossible that all the foreigners should be disorderly and void of knowledge. There must be some able to make this distinction. Let them not say, then, that they did not receive timely forewarning.

With reference to the senior hong merchants, whenever they receive an address, they are imperatively required, on every occasion, to present the same immediately. If for the least instant they vexatiously delay, they shall be most severely subjected to investigation and reproof. Assuredly no indulgent forbearance shall be extended to them. Let every one, then, tremblingly obey. Let there be no opposition.—A special order. Taoukwang, 17th year, 11th month, 16th day. (13th Dec. 1837.)

In another column will be found a letter Capt. Cole of the American Ship *Asia* has favored us with, and which we regret came to hand too late for last week's paper. The barque which Capt. Cole describes as looking clipper like, and which he saw on the 16th November, we are inclined, from information derived from Capt. Sandys, to believe to have been the *Argyle*, since arrived here. The other barque damaged in her rigging must have been the *Duke of Sussex*, which vessel put into Manila to refit, and has since arrived here. The *Lady Hope* and *Ternate* had likewise gone to Manila to refit, and the latter left again for China on the 27th November.

Capt. Sandys of the *Argyle* has favored us with the description of the position of a shoal discovered by him in the Palawan passage, which will be found in another column.

It will be seen from the new advertisement of the Hon. E. I. Company's Agents, that they have reduced the exchange at which they granted advances on shipments of tea and silk from 4s. 7d. to 4s. 6d., thereby giving a *hint* that people were not so anxious to avail themselves of these advances as had been expected. Hitherto, we have heard, a very few chops of tea only have been advanced upon, and unless advices of the English market should improve very much, and there is no reason to expect it, we doubt whether even at the present reduced exchange, the Company will be able to get rid of the dollars now collected in their treasury, and we expect soon to hear of a further reduction. People have found out that the privilege of trading on the Company's money is a very expensive one.

Yesterday was the Chinese festival *Tung-che*, on which all accounts are settled, preparatory to their being finally paid on new year's eve. Doctor Morrison in his "View of China" has the following notice of this day.

"11th moon. The shortest day, or Tung-che, is called Chang-che-tsee. All officers of government, both civil and military, repair to Wan-show king, the Imperial hall; one of which is in every Provincial city, and make their prostrations to the Winter Solstice. Many make cakes, &c. with which they congratulate the Solstice on the returning sun. In the streets and markets there is a great concourse of people. The Term is otherwise called Tung-tsee. People settle their accounts."

After the decease of a Chinese, his relatives are, by means of astrology, led to fix on a propitious day for his funeral, and the body is frequently kept above the ground many months, before it is consigned to it's last rest. The Hong-merchant Kingqua died about two months ago, and last Monday was by his friends fixed upon for the burial. The body having to be embarked on the river, a temporary gateway had been erected of bamboo on the water's edge. This gate was a building of considerable size, containing, besides the passage, four large sized rooms. A smaller building, of one apartment only, had also been erected in front of the American Hong, containing the portrait of the deceased, and seats to accommodate his friends. At 7 o'clock in the morning the procession was seen to issue from old China street, and moving towards the gate already described. A large concourse of people had assembled to see the sight, and they as well as a double row of tables covered with fruit and sweetmeats formed a lane through which the procession passed. The order of the procession was as follows; First came, each carried in a kind of open sedan chair, borne by two coolies, fifty roasted pigs, with shining lacker-like-looking hides, symmetrically adorned with flowers; these were followed by a number of similar chairs with other eatables all equally embelished. Following these was a number of mourners whom we supposed to be the defunct's domestic servants. After these came a sedan chair containing the portrait of the dead, and following this another containing a board with the titles in which King-qua rejoiced while living. This chair was immediately followed by the deceased's friends, amongst whom we recognised several Hong-merchants and outside dealers as well as mandarins of no high rank; it had been expected that some high functionaries of the government would have been present, in compliment to the great literary rank held by one of the deceased's sons, but, owing to some cause or another they did not come. Last came the coffin, under a very handsome canopy of party colored silk, and following close behind it the chief-mourner, and other members of the family, dressed in sack cloth, unshaved and barefooted, or having at least no covering to the feet but straw sandals, such as are worn by the meanest Chinese, it being assumed that their grief ought to be so intense as to render them totally regardless of their personal appearance. The chief mourner appeared, according to the customary etiquette, so much weighed down by grief, that two servants had to support his tottering steps, and with this aid even he seemed really to sink to the ground at almost every step.

Within the apartment of the gate refreshments were offered to the friends of the deceased, who dispersed after the body had, under a salute of cannon, been deposited in the boat. After burial, and after their having been offered to the deities, the fifty pigs and other eatables before mentioned are distributed among the poor.

We have in this sketch of the procession omitted to mention its ornamental parts, such as a number of sachins beating cymbals and playing on wind instruments, dressed in cloaks, once magnificent no doubt, but now faded from frequent use, and of most dirt in scarlet jac[illegible] bearing the insignia of the magisterial and judicial offices, such as axes, swords, whips and rattans, all of whose personal appearance betrayed that they looked forward to the distribution of the eatables with no small degree of impatience. It is indeed impossible to see a more wretched, ragged, famished set of people, grown up as well as children, as those employed in funereal and marriage processions in China, from which we suppose that their services on these occasions are no otherwise rewarded than by the, on these days, never failing distribution of food.

We do not exactly see what our correspondent "Rupert" would be at. That, under present circumstances, the British flag has been hauled down, we see no reason to regret, nor do we doubt that the English Government, whenever there is cogent reason for it, will interfere to protect her subjects in China. We see no reason to assume that the Chinese are our enemies, nor can we at all understand how their treatment has wounded the honor of the British as to call for bloody retribution.

A meeting of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce was convened yesterday, when How-qua, Mow-qua, and Pwankeh-qua called at their office, to state that rumours were afloat of smuggling being carried on at Whampoa, which, if true would expose them to considerable risk. They informed the Chamber that, owing to these rumours, it would be necessary in future to have recourse to stricter measures in securing of the ships, and that the more tedious way of going through all the prescribed forms, many of which have hitherto, for the sake of despatch, been relaxed, would henceforth be resorted to. If the Hong-merchants adhere to this resolution, ships arriving at Whampoa will be delayed sometime ere they can begin discharging.

Several times correspondence has taken place with the local authorities about the Hospital ship we stationed at Whampoa, and the Governor has often insisted on her taking her homeward cargo and leaving the port. To this it has been objected that the ship, being no longer seaworthy, no cargo could be shipped in her, nor could she return to her country. In answer to this the Governor has ordered that the ship should be broken up and her timber, stores etc., sold to the natives. Within the last few days we hear that the committee charged with the management have again addressed the governor to request that the Hospital be allowed to remain.

"The history of the rise and progress of tea drinking is truly curious. Tea was first imported from Holland by the Earls of Arlington and Ossory, in 1666; from their ladies the women of quality learned its use. Its price was then three pounds a pound, and continued the same to 1707. In 1715, we began to use green tea, and the practice of drinking it descended to the lower class of the people. In 1720, the French began to send it hither by a clandestine commerce. From 1717 to 1726, we imported annually seven hundred thousand pounds. From 1726 to 1742, a million and two hundred thousand pounds were every year brought to London; in some years afterwards three millions; and in 1755, near four millions of pounds, or two thousand tons, in which we are not to reckon that which is surreptitiously introduced, which perhaps is nearly as much. Such quantities are indeed sufficient to alarm us; it is at least worth inquiry to know what are the qualities of such a plant, and what the consequences of such a trade." *Dr. Johnson in* 1757. What would Dr. Johnson have said of the present consumption, which exceeds 40 millions of pounds. But now no silver is brought to China to buy tea with, there is on the whole chinese trade a balance of about 5 millions of dollars in favor of the imports, and this sum must annually be exported from China in precious metals.

DIED.

At Manila, on the 30th October, ALEXANDER BUTENARD, Esq. sincerely and deeply regretted by all that knew him.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonable Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretary ship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
See, Sun Insce. Office.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor ALEXANDER PEARSON, formerly Surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same to WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Canton, 8th December, 1837.

NOTICE.—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. a l'ya dection.*

As Witness our hands
JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

THE Directors of the South Australian Company hereby give notice that the management of their affairs in South Australia is now concentrated in D. Mc. Laren, and that he, or parties deputed by him alone, have authority to conduct the Company's business there.

By order of the Board;
EDMUND J. WHEELER.
London, 21st March, 1837. Manager.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.
Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
224. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres? vols due 10th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 15th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Nov'ber.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December. 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Subscribers to Lloyds at this port.

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY or BOMBAY, are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A General meeting of the Shareholders of the Society is requested at the office of the Secretaries on Saturday the 30th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration the funds and general business of the present Society—which will expire according to the articles of agreement, on the 31st December Instant.

(*Signed*) DENT & Co.
Canton 7th Dec. 1837. *Secretaries.*

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, precious to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In LONDON,—Mess, PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess, MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess, FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess, A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,
DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₱ 1
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FOR LONDON.

THE "LADY NUGENT," Capt. FAWCETT, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 15th December, 1837.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT GLASGOW, & GLASGOW

THE fine fast sailing Barque the JANE BROWN, Capt. DUNLOP. For freight apply to
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th December, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL WITH ALL DESPATCH.

THE "JOHN O'GAUNT," Capt. ROBERTSON; part of the tonnage being disengaged, application for same may be made to
TURNER & Co.

Canton 23d November 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain EVANS, shortly expected. For Freight apply to
JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. Ilbery Esq.; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to
WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

Canton, 14th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to,
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 10 ₱ per box. Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhhd }

Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED — Brit. *Lady Grant*, Jeffrey, from Bombay 6th October, and Singapore 8th November. *Duke of Sussex*, Horsman, from Madras, Singapore and Manila.

PASSENGERS. — Per *Duke of Sussex*, Mr. Patrick Grant, M. C. S. Lieut. Green, M. N. I. Hon. Messrs. Drummond, Messrs. R. Rodger, W. Le Geyt, W. Mc Taggart and S. Sturgis.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—None.

The *Arab* for Manila and *Inglehorough* for London are under despatch for Monday next.

The *Duke of Sussex* was by stress of weather (it having blown a hurricane in Lat. 14—15 on the 16th Nov'br.) obliged to put into Manila to refit, whence she sailed again on the 2d November. The *Ternate* had also put into Manila, and left again for China on the 27th November. The *Lady Hayes* for China was also obliged to put into Manila, where she arrived on the 1st December. The Spanish Brig *Rosario*, from Manila bound for China was totally lost on the coast of Laconia. Notidings had been received of the *Isabel II* which sailed for China on the same day as the *Rosario*. The *Trinidad* and *Puma* bound for Singapore, and the *Cometa* for China had put back into port. The *Scaleby Castle* sailed for Singapore on the 27th November.

The Amer. Brig *Theodore* was seen by the *Asia* off the coast of Laconia, as well as another barque which has proved to be the *Argyle*. Nothing is yet known about the vessels yet missing from Singapore, the *Ariel* and Sir *Charles Malcolm*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th July P *Superior*. DATES STATES, 6th July via BATAVIA. CALCUTTA, 7th October P *Antonio Ferreira*. SINGAPORE, November 11th P *Bengal Packet*. JAVA, 20th October, P *London*. MANILA, December P *Duke of Sussex*. BOMBAY, 6th October, P *Lady Grant*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND. *Ann, Reporter, Olander, Copeland, Hindoo, Caledonia, Premier, Thames, Ardasier, Sir Archibald Campbell, Lady Hayes, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Sir C. Malcolm, Julia, Lady Grant Hayes, Madras, Ann, Sydney, Hougton, Hero, Vansittart, Philanthrope.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Schofield.
General Kyd	British	Foord	1318	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberchie Robinson	"	Scott	1416	"	Dent & Co.
Eliza & Susan ..	Ameri.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
George IV	British	Drayser	1630	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Edinburgh	"	Marshall	1416	Bombay	"
Lady Nugent	"	Fawcett	535	Seychelays	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Lady Mac Naughtn.	"	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson	447	Bombay	Dent & Co.
John O'Gaunt ..	"	Robertson	500	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Rajahstan	"	Ritchie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Inglehorough	"	Ricketts	601	Liverpool	Jos. Beames & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Lombock	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Omega	"	Hillers		"	Gordon & Talbot.
Eliza Stewart	"	Millar		London	Wetmore & Co.
Balguerie	French	Donne		"	Dent & Co.
London	Ameri.	Brace		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Asia	"	Cole		Batavia	"
Isabel	British	Jones		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Dunkbaarheid	Dutch.	Vogeland		Batavia	S. V. Rand van Law & Co.
Jane Brown	British	Dunlop	330	Glasgow	Daniell & Co.
Marquis Camden ..	"	Gribble	1200	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	"	Evans	578	Bombay	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Argyle	"	Sandis		Madras	Lindsay & Co.
Pleiades	Dutch.	Berg		Lombock	James Hamilton.
Mandarin	Ameri.	————		Sourabaya	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, ——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Argyle*, Barnes, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rantoulps. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	974	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	983	Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Perira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	"	————
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Medora	Dutch.	Woe		Java	Van Rand van Law & Co.
Valparaiso	Ameri.	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Sarah Birbett	British	Athins	920	Singapore	Fox, Bazeen & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted			
Arab	British	Ferrier	391	Singapore	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Monsoon	Ameri.	————		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Orwell	British	Living	305	Manila	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	Ameri.	McIlven		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Bengal Packet	British	Macqueen		Calcutta	————
Lady Grant	"	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Duke of Sussex ..	"	Jeffrey		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
		Horsman		Madras	Daniell & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Consml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoda 7 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoda, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. do 1 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 16. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 23rd, 1837. No. 120

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5¼.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	No demand.
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9¼ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7. a 9.7	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,		
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6¼ a 6½.	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2½. a 2¾.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 4¾.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8 a 9	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	130	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Chs.	750	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - - -	,,	630	
Benares old - - - - -	,,	730	
,, new - - - - -	,,	580	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	450 a 460	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	,,	475	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.46	
,, Paddy - - - - -	,,	30 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.50 a 3.75	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	24.	Moluccas.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	8¼. a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	17. a 17½	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16. a 16½	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 28.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 5.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	33 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 22	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 20 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ..	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 .. 30 ..	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		14 a 15
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	27 a 32	16 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	38 a 48	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	28 a 43	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	42 a 58	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	20 a 28	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	16 a 24	
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	36 a 56	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	31 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	210 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	400 a 450	Nominal no prices yet fixed.
,, Taysaam - - - - ,,	,,	360 a 380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	84	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	92	None.
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.	
On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. a 4.7	nomin[al]
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....	no b[ills]
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight....................		
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212 a 214		
Private Bills, on Bombay. ,, Co's. Rs.		

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,,	6¾	.... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent ,,
South American Republics	1	per Cent ,, nominal

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	IN NOVEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock in Decemb.
Patna .... old.						31[illegible]
,, ... new	354	640	226,560	2,570	1,796,650	1,0[illegible]
Benares .... old	2	740	1,480	9.5¼	626,320	13[illegible]
,, ... new	27	615	16,605			56[illegible]
Malwa .... old	640	470	300,800	10,353¼	5,454,117	5,[illegible]
	1023		545,445	13,839	7,867,087	7,[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 8 months from 1st April, to 30th November, 14,862 chests, value Sp. Drs. 8,412,532.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c. also Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	2¼	2	Singapore	1	¾	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3	[illegible]
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	[illegible]
Madras			Mallacca	1¼	1	America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E.coast of China ..	1 p[illegible]	
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	[illegible]	
Sand. Islands ..			France	2¼	2			

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4800; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2225. Linguists fee $ 173¼ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—No arrivals of LONGCLOTHS, during the week, and the market may therefore be considered firmer.

COTTON YARN.—is very depressed. and at this moment no sales could be effected, except at a serious sacrifice, even of the finer qualities.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES, are without alteration in price or demand. LONGELLS, scarlet, have advanced within the last day or two, but assorted colors remain at about the same price, black having declined. CAMBLETS, as low as before.

METALS.—LEAD, has declined fully ¼ of a dollar. IRON, continues in good demand.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, declining in consequence of importations and unfavorable accounts of the northern markets. BETELNUT, is also in no demand from the late large arrivals

SANDALWOOD.—The markets in the interior being unfavorable, it has declined fully $ 2 per Picul.

RICE.—Quite stationary and the demand very languid for foreign rice, at even our low quotations.

COTTON.—A large sale of about 4000 bales Bombay Cotton of middling quality was effected a few days since at T. ×. and we understand cannot be resoled at the same price Bombay Cotton has consequently been very depressed during the past week. Bengals are inactive, but without much variation in price. Madras has not yet been offered, but our former quotation of 10.5 and 8.5 could not, we fear, be realised for the respective qualities.

OPIUM.—The outside deliveries do not appear so brisk as hitherto but at Whampoa the trade is conducting to an almost equal extent, we understand, as formerly, and although the risk is very serious to those concerned, as hitherto the seizures have been trifling they have been emboldened in their operations. We have had no arrivals during the week from Bombay or Bengal except the *Lady Grant*. The deliveries at Lintin to the 15th were, Patna 303; Benares, 31; Malwa, 247: Total 581 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—No transactions yet in this article. We hear offers have been made for good Cargo Tsatlee of 380 $ per Picul, but $ 400 is demanded, and 430 @ 460 for the fine chops.

TEA.—The teamen will not submit to such reduction in the lower qualities of Congou as is required by the prices in the home-markets. A few chops of green tea have been sold at the quotations, chiefly we believe for America, and a chop of half chests of Twankay has been bought at 20 Taels, but the market for green tea cannot, by any means, be considered as settled at these prices.

EXCHANGE.—The H. C. Agents have reduced their rate for bills for advances to 4s. 6d.—There are no private bills offering on India, from the absence of any Company's or private bills, and the scarcity of Sycee, parties are reduced to make remittances in broken spanish dollars.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 16. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 23RD, 1837. No. 120.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 22 a 25.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	} No demand.
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombasets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	} 8.5 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 7. a 9.7	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,		
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	16.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	} 6¼ a 6½.	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2¼. a 2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	} 4½. a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20.	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	a	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8 a 9	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	130	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Cht.	750	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - -	,,	630	
Benares old - - - - -	,,	730	
,, new - - - - -	,,	580	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	} 450 a 460	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	,,	475	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table- - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - - -	,,	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.50 a 3.75	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 26 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	8½. a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	17. a 17½	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16. a 16½	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces- -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 23.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory- -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands-	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 26 in	20	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	20	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - }	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }			
,, ,, Canton - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	39	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 33 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.00 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	36	16 25 a 1[illegible]	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 26 ,,	15	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.80 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	35	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	30	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	39	16. a 16.30	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.80	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 19 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.65	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	1	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	3½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, ,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		14 a 15
,, ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	27 a 32	16 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	28 a 48	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	28 a 43	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	42 a 58	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	20 a 28	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	16 a 24	
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 56	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	31 a 38
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tastlee - - - -	,,	400 a 450	} Nominal no prices yet fixed.
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,	380 a 380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.[illegible]	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.8	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.6	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	[illegible]
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangale - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	65 a 80	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	90	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. at.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	50	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	10 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambrets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at *Macao* or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.	
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. a 4.7	} nominal
Government Bills 10 @ 30 [illegible]	none....	} no bills
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..........		
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212 a 214		
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.		

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,,	6½	,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent ,,
South American Republics	1	per Cent ,, [illegible]

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN, FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	IN NOVEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st December*
Patna .... old.						314
,, ... new	351	640	226,[illegible]	2,570	1,700,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Benares .... old	2	740	1,480	} 2,3[illegible]	626,[illegible]	[illegible]
,, ... new	27	615	16,[illegible]			
Malwa .... old	649	470	30[illegible]	10,[illegible]	5,484,117	[illegible]
	1029		545,445	13,[illegible]	7,807,[illegible]	7,[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 8 months from 1st April, to 30th November, 14,862 chests, value Sp. Drs. 8,612,531.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of Calcutta, [illegible] Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	
Bombay.... ..	2½..3	Singapore.. ..	1	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ceylon		Manila			[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras		[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
Calcutta		Penang	1½	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rangoon		Batavia.... ..			[illegible]	..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3	3½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Australia		,, direct	2½	3	Lintin &c....	[illegible]
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½	3		

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7[illegible] of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7[illegible] ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. [illegible] ,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14⅓ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ [illegible]; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 4700; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2222. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Compradore's fee $ 56. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—No arrivals of *Longcloths*, during the week, and the market may therefore be considered firmer.

COTTON YARN.—is very depressed, and at this moment no sales could be effected, except at a serious sacrifice, even of the finer qualities.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES, are without alteration in price or demand. LONGELLS, scarlet, have advanced within the last day or two, but assorted colors remain at about the same price, [illegible] having declined. CAMBLETS, as low as before.

METALS.—LEAD, has declined fully ¼ of a dollar. IRON, continues in good demand.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, declining in consequence of importations and unfavorable accounts of the northern markets. [illegible], is also in no demand from the late large arrivals.

SANDALWOOD.—The markets in the interior being unfavourable, it has declined fully $ 2 per Picul.

RICE.—Quite stationary and the demand very languid for foreign rice, at even our low quotations.

COTTON.—A large sale of about 4000 bales Bombay Cotton of middling quality was effected a few days since at T. 8. and we understand cannot be resold at the same price. Bombay Cotton has consequently been very depressed during the past week. Bengals are inactive, but without much variation in price. Madras has not yet been offered, but our former quotation of 10.5 and 9.0 could not, we fear, be realised for the respective qualities.

OPIUM.—The outside deliveries do not appear so brisk as hitherto but at Whampoa the trade is conducting to an almost equal extent, we understand, as formerly, and although the risk is very serious to those concerned, as hitherto the seizures have been trifling, they have been emboldened in their operations. We have had no arrivals during the week from Bombay or Bengal except the *Lady Grant*. The deliveries at Lintin to the 15th were, Patna, 303; Benares, 31; Malwa, 267: Total 601 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—No transactions yet in this article. We hear offers have been made for good Cargo Tastlee of 380 $ per Picul, but $ 400 is demanded, and 430 @ 450 for the fine chops.

TEA.—The teamen will not submit to such reduction in the lower qualities of Congou as is required by the prices in the [illegible]. A few chops of green tea have been sold at the quotations, chiefly we believe for America, and a chop of [illegible] has been bought at 30 Taels, but the market for green tea cannot, by any means, be considered as settled at these prices.

EXCHANGE.—The H. C. Agents have reduced their rate for bills for advances to 4s. 6d.—There are no private bills offering. To India, from the absence of any Company's or private bills, and the scarcity of Sycee, parties are reduced to make remittances in broken spanish dollars.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE—I have this-day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that With the Sanction of the Members, the Secretary ship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Sec. Sun Insce. Office.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims on, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Doctor ALEXANDER PEARSON, formerly Surgeon to the Honorable East India Company's Establishment in China, are requested to communicate the same to WILLIAM JARDINE and JAMES MATHESON Esquires, Executors in China of the said deceased.

Cantor, 5th December, 1837.

NOTICE—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this-day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R J. Bagshaw.
R. JBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the forgoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.

THE Directors of the South Australian Company hereby give notice that the management of their affairs in South Australia is now concentrated in D. Mc. Laren, and that he, or parties deputed by him alone, have authority to conduct the Company's business there.

By order of the Board,
EDMUND J. WHEELER.

London, 21st March, 1837. Manager.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
294. Sketcheson the Continent.
336. Bulwer on the Government.
366. Hallam's literature of Europe.
387. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres2 vols. due 10th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December. 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Subscribers to Lloyds at this port.

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

R. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A General meeting of the Shareholders of the Society is requested at the office of the Secretaries on Saturday the 30th Instant at 11 o'clock a. m. to take into consideration the funds and general business of the present Society—which will expire according to the articles of agreement, on the 31st December Instant.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
Canton 7th Dec. 1837. *Secretaries.*

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton

Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
IN LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,
DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 $ 1
" Lingnan reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAUGHTEN," GEORGE HUSTWICK, Commander. Apply to
Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE "LADY NUGENT," Capt. FAWCETT, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 15th December, 1837.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT GLASGOW, & GLASGOW.

THE fine fast sailing Barque the JANE BROWN, Capt. DUNLOP. For freight apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th December, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL WITH ALL DESPATCH.

THE "JOHN O'GAUNT," Capt. ROBERTSON; part of the tonnage being disengaged, application for same may be made to

TURNER & Co.

Canton 23d November 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain EVANS, shortly expected. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. Ibbers Esq.; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

Canton, 14th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to.

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED — Brit. *Lady Grant*, Jeffrey, from Bombay 6th October, and Singapore 8th November. *Duke of Sussex*, Horsman, from Madras, Singapore and Manila

PASSENGERS — Per *Duke of Sussex*, Mr. Patrick Grant, M. C. S. Lieut. Green, M. N. I. Hon. Messrs. Drummond, Messrs. R. Rodger, W. Le Geyt, W. Mc Taggart and S. Sturgis.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—None.

The *Arab* for Manila and *Ingleborough* for London are under despatch for Monday next.

The *Duke of Sussex* was by stress of weather (it having blown a hurricane in Lat. 14—15 on the 16th Novbr.) obliged to put into Manila to refit, whence she sailed again on the 2d November. The *Ternate* had also put into Manila, and left again for China on the 27th November. The *Lady Hayes* for China was also obliged to put into Manila, where she arrived on the 1st December. The Spanish Brig *Rosario*, from Manila bound for China was totally lost on the coast of Luconia. Notidings had been received of the *Isabel II* which sailed for China on the same day as the *Rosario*. The *Trinidad* and *Fama* bound for Singapore, and the *Cometa* for China had put back into port. The *Sealeby Castle* sailed for Singapore on the 27th November.

The Amer Brig *Theodore* was seen by the *Asia* off the coast of Luconia, as well as another barque which has proved to be the *Argyle*. Nothing is yet known about the vessels yet missing from Singapore, the *Ariel* and Sir *Charles Malcolm*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th July ℣ *Superior*. UNITED STATES, 8th July via BATAVIA. CALCUTTA, 7th October ℣ *Antonio Pereira*. SINGAPORE, November 11th ℣ *Bengal Packet*. JAVA, 26th October, ℣ *London*. MANILA, December ℣ *Duke of Sussex*. BOMBAY, 6th October, ℣ *Lady Grant*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Ann, Exporter, Olander, Copeland, Eleanor*. CALCUTTA, *Premier, Thames, Ariel, Sir Archibald Campbell, Lady Hayes, Bombay*: BOMBAY, *Madras, Sir C. Malcolm, Julia, Lady Grant Hero*: MADRAS, *Ann*. SYDNEY, *Mangles, Hero*. VALPARAISO, *Philantrope*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Schofield.
General Kyd	British	Foord	1318	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Abercbie.Robinson	"	Scott	1416	"	Dent & Co.
Eliza & Susan ..	Ameri.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
George IV	British	Drayner	1438	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Edinburgh	"	Marshall	1414	Bombay	"
Lady Nugent	"	Fawcett	535	Soerabaya..	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Lady Mac Naugtn.	"	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson	447	Bombay	Dent & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson	500	Liverpool..	Turner& Co.
Rajahstan	"	Ritchie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Ricketts	401	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Lombock	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ouega	"	Hillert		"	Gordon & Talbot.
Eliza Stewart	"	Millar		London	Wetmore & Co.
Baiguerie..	French	Desse		"	Dent & Co.
London	Ameri.	Brace		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Asia		Cole		Batavia	"
Isabel	British	Jones		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Dankbaarheid	Dutch.	Vogeland		Batavia	S. v. Basel toe Laer & Co.
Jane Brown	British	Dunlop	350	Glasgow	Daniell & Co.
Marquis Camden	"	Gribble	1096	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	"	Evans	578	Bombay	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Argyle	"	Sandis		Manilla	Lindsay & Co.
Pleiades	Dutch.	Berg		Lombock..	James Hamilton.
Mandarin	Ameri.	———		Soerabaya..	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barnes, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*,. Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*.——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	276	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	250	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	"	"
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	165	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Medora	Dutch.	Woe		Java	Van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Valparaiso	Ameri.	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	239	Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		....	"
Arab	British	Ferrier	291	Singapore	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Monsoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Orwell	British	Living	305	Manila	Dent & Co.
Superior	Ameri.	McEven		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Vansittart..	British	Macqueen..		Calcutta	"
Bengal Packet....	"	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Grant	"	Jeffrey		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Duke of Sussex ..	"	Horsman		Madras	Daniell & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS.

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SPAIN.

FROM THE MORNING HERALD 24TH JULY.

Our letters from Madrid date respectively the 11th and 15th; they have both been delayed by the insecure state of the roads; the latter indeed reached us by an extraordinary courier, who managed to escape the Carlists. Our readers will be prepared for the news that the Calatrava ministry has at length induced the QUEEN REGENT to dismiss her minister of the interior, Senor PITA PIZARRO, who was greatly in her confidence, and who is amongst the most moderate of the deputies to the cortes. His successor is Senor ACUNA, a man no way celebrated, but who will act in complete subserviency to his nominators. The intrigues which led to this act on the part of the QUEEN REGENT were marked by some bloodshed and many outrages; but, speaking in a popular sense, the capital was not in a state of tumult or disorder, although the people were assembled from day to day in various parts, and some military precautions were observed. Respecting the proceedings of Senor CALATRAVA and his worthy colleagues, MENDIZABAL and LLANDERO, there can be but one opinion. The editor of the *Porvenir* was tried on the 10th before a jury at Madrid, for the offence of endeavouring to excite the people against the government, and he was unanimously acquitted.

The accounts which reached Madrid from the provinces were of the most melancholy description; in Aragon it was asserted that even the church plate had been seized and sold to defray the expences of feeding the troops.

A council of war was established at the capital to sit permanently during the present state of affairs. The duties of this council were not, as many of our readers might suppose, merely directed towards consulting on the steps necessary to be taken to hold the Carlists in check, but it was to act as a standing military tribunal, probably, hereafter, to be converted into a political court.

The cortes, during the past week, had been occupied in the discussion on the new electoral law. The summonses for the new cortes were expected shortly to be issued.

With respect to Don CARLOS, the following telegraphic express conveys the most authentic and most recent report:—

"BORDEAUX, JULY 19. Seven p. m.—The pretender appears to be directing his steps towards the kingdom of Murcia. He left Torreson on the 11th, taking the road to Lerida, leaving Valencia on his left. Orres was on the same day at Serica; Buerens had arrived at Teruel, and immediately marched on to join Orres at Moya. Espartero writes on the 12th, that he was marching from the side of Dera and Cetina to join Buerens. The bands of Llangostera and other leaders, who were in the environs of Saragossa, have retired towards Belchite. The road is free, and the mails from Madrid which were due have arrived. The accounts from this capital come up to the 15th, in the evening, all was quiet. The minister of the interior has been replaced by M. Acuna, member of the cortes."

Reports in Paris, on Saturday last, very confidently stated him to have been brought to action, on the 13th, by ORRES; but we have no reason beyond that afforded by very common rumour to believe this account.

From the frontiers we have received a despatch of the 8th from Solsona, the locale of the Carlist junta of Catalonia. We since know by telegraph that the blockade of Berga, mentioned therein, had been followed by the capitulation.

From St. Sebastian our correspondent writes, on the 16th, that the new constitution was proclaimed there on that day, with great, though burlesque ceremony; such, at least, must naturally be the effect of a proclamation for the seventh or eighth time of a permanent state of things which does not last beyond its period of gestation.

The remains of the disbanded legion, together with about 30 officers, were to sail on Monday, the 17th, for England, in the Pamela transport. Gen. O'GORMAN had resumed and retained the command of the new brigade of 1,200 men, formed from the debris of their former comrades. The Carlists had made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Hernani and St. Sebastian.

We find the following in a Paris paper of Saturday, but it is totally contrary to our advices on the subject; and we, therefore, do not give it entire credit:—

"By a letter, written in Madrid on the evening of the 15th, we learn that it is M. Armendarits who is appointed minister of the interior, and not M. Acuna, as stated in the telegraphic despatch. M. Acuna is nominated for the department of the marine or of justice, but which was not positively known."

Other accounts from Madrid which have been laid before us state that on the 14th the QUEEN REGENT signed the bills for the withdrawal of the sequestration on the property of the Spanish refugees, and also for confirming the decree of amnesty. In the sitting of the cortes of the 15th, article 10 of the Tithe Abolition Bill was agreed to, whereby all sales of ecclesiastical property was put an entire stop to up to the year 1940. On the 17th a proposition of Senor NUNEZ, respecting the responsibility incurred by M. MENDIZABAL in withholding the amount of the dividend on Active Bonds from the holders, was to be discussed, and a very stormy debate was expected.

The province of La Mancha was in a state of perfect desolation in consequence of the inroads of the *so-disant* Carlist bands. These marauders seize all the travellers they can lay hands on, and compel them to pay ransom money; amongst recent sufferers in this way were two sons of M. BERTRAND DE LYS, of Cordova, and the brother of Senor ZARCO VALLE, who was minister of war for some time.

We translate from the *Madrid Gazette* some of the most recent despatches from the QUEEN's generals. The Barcelona journal, *El Vapor*, gives the following intelligence:—"The captain-general of the army of Catalonia has received from the military government of Crovera a confidential letter, dated the 13th, which says. "I have this instant received news of an important affair at Valencia by General ORERA, the brigadiers IRIARTE and NOGUERAS. The pretender and CABRERA have lost many men. I hasten to give you this news.

(Signed) "CHRISTOBALL TAYLL"

THE AMERICAN HOUSES.—From the time that the drain for gold began to set against the Bank in April, 1836, it must have become evident to all persons in the least acquainted with the principle, that there would be in the end a considerable scarcity of money, a difficulty of getting paper negotiated, and a fall of prices. But no anticipations of this sort, nor even the letter of the American President, and the discredit thrown on American paper, appear to have had any considerable influence in repressing the engagements of most of the American houses. Their agents in America drew upon them more heavily than ever; and they seem to have gone on, throughout 1836, entering into fresh engagements, as if the trade had been on the firmest footing. We subjoin a statement, which we believe to be accurate, of the amount of the outstanding acceptances of the three great houses which have stopped payment, on the 1st of January of the following year:—

	Messrs. A.	Messrs. B.	Messrs. C.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Jan. 1, 1834	861,000	680,00	813,000	2,354,000
1835	753,000	560,000	731,000	2,044,000
1836	1,070,000	1,147,000	1,504,000	3,721,000
1837	1,539,000	1,922,000	2,112,000	5,573,000

This extraordinary increase is the more unaccountable, as there had been a heavy fall in the prices of most articles in the autumn of 1836, both in America and here. And as there can be no doubt that the parties were most anxious to narrow their engagements, this shows better than anything else the vicious nature of the system on which they had been proceeding, and its tendency to plunge them still deeper into difficulties. Notwithstanding the damage done to their credit, the houses continued to go on for some time longer; till at length, in the latter end of February or the beginning of March last, the firms, whose engagements are particularized above, found it impossible, without extraordinary aid, to continue their payments. The amount of their engagements, when they found themselves in this position, did not differ materially from what it had been in January; and we believe we may estimate the engagements of the other houses at about as much, making in all a sum of eleven or twelve millions sterling. And had these three houses been allowed suddenly to go down, one at least, if not more, of the other houses must have followed, and a most violent and indeed unparalleled shock have been given to the manufactures and commerce of the country. Under these circumstances the Bank of England did come forward; and though the precedent be in some respects objectionable, still, as we endeavoured to show in our last Number, the case was so peculiar, and the consequences of the stoppage of the houses at the period in question would have been so ruinous, that the Bank is entitled to the public thanks for having stepped forwards, and held them up till they got their engagements very greatly reduced.—*Edinburgh Review.*

ATHENS, June 8.—On the 22nd of May, at half-past two, p. m., all Athens was thrown into consternation by a dreadful explosion. The police had, by way of precaution ordered 14 sacks of gunpowder to be removed from the house of a merchant. A police officer was ordered to take it to a place of security out of the city. From negligence, or with a view to peculation, he took the sacks to his own house. On the way, a hole was made in one of the sacks, and so a train was formed in the court-yard to the place where the powder was deposited. A boy, 12 years old, discovered this, and could not resist the temptation of amusing himself by setting fire to the train. At the moment that he brought a live coal in order to apply it to the train, a woman who was busy washing remarked it, and exclaimed—"Panajia! what are you about?" But her voice was lost in the dreadful explosion of the house, which was blown up, casting a shower of stones over Athens, and breaking a great number of windows in the neighbourhood. The remain of an adjoining half-destroyed buildings were immediately in flames, and it was only the extraordinary exertions of the Albanian soldiers that succeeded in subduing the fire in a very narrow street in the middle of the city. The unfortunate woman was got out from under the ruins in a few hours, and still alive, but fate seemed to have preserved her only to relate the cause of the unhappy event, for on the following morning her remains and those of the boy were committed to the earth.—*German Paper.*—*Morning Herald, July 6.*

A meeting of the excluded East India maritime officers was held yesterday at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Captain Barber in the chair. The object of the meeting was briefly stated to be the dissolution of the committee, in consequence of a communication having been made from the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Controul, that although their claims as a body could not be recognised, yet every case submitted should meet with fair and impartial consideration from him, Sir J. Hobhouse, and the directors. After the finance report had been read and adopted, the committee was declared dissolved, and thanks were voted to its members and their chairman. It was also resolved unanimously that a portion of the funds remaining over should be employed in the purchase of a gold box, to be presented to G. R. Robinson, Esq., M. P. for Worcester, in testimony of their gratitude for his eloquent advocacy of their claims in the House of Commons.—*Globe July 7.*

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—This lovely island, on which Alexander Selkirk was cast away, and thus gave rise to the novel of Robinson Crusoe, was swallowed up by the recent earthquake, which destroyed a great portion of Chili, in South America.—*West Indian, May 11.*—*Very doubtful.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ship DUKE OF SUSSEX. December 24th 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Sir,—In your paper of the 2nd of December I find a letter copied from the Singapore Free Press giving a statement of an accident by which the ships *Duke of Sussex* and *Julia* were sufferers, and sufferers exactly in the degree which every one would suppose probable when two ships so disproportionate in size came in contact. The letter I allude to must have been published in the Singapore Free Press after my departure, and it was not until I saw Capt. Richards letter, nor indeed am I now aware of being guilty of aught save that of commanding the large ship, but as Capt. Richards, not satisfied with the twofold object of protecting his nautical reputation and relieving from anxiety those "many friends" scattered over the surface of the globe and basking in the sunshine of his affection, will read with breathless "interest" of the daring assault upon the person of his *Julia* which he expressly states were his objects in writing, and with which objects I certainly should never have interfered, has thought proper to go so far astray as to insinuate that there was a want of humanity in my conduct after the accident, I feel called upon to notice his letter, and I trust you will have no objection to give me this opportunity of refuting a groundless charge, and of pointing out the worthlessness of a production so replete with contradictions and insincerity as Capt. Richards' letter.

This commander of the Julia begins his letter by informing the Editor of the Singapore Free Press, and, through his means the public generally, that he rejoices in "many friends both in England and India" and this man of "many friends" goes on to say that he does not write with the "intention of implying blame," his "object" being to "obviate the very unfavourable impression" made against him by an article in the Singapore Free Press (which article be it remembered, imparts no blame to Capt. Richards) and to relieve from "painful interest" the before mentioned and much distributed "many friends" among whom I presume the owners and insurers are included. Now Mr. Editor, I hope you will bear with me while I point out how widely this nautical favourite has wandered from his text—how little reason he had to be dissatisfied with the article complained of, and how regardless he has shown himself to veracity in his anxiety to protect his interest. The first and, I believe, the only notice taken of the accident in the Singapore Free Press, previous to Capt. Richards letter was the following—"We regret to state that the *Duke of Sussex* from Penang, and the *Julia* "from Bombay, which arrived here on Tuesday last, "came in collision with each other during a heavy "squall, about one o'clock in the morning of the 17th "inst., off the Carimons. The Duke of Sussex, being "much the larger vessel, only carried away her Jib-"boom and spirit-sail-yard, but the *Julia*, we are sorry "to learn, had her bowsprit and fore-mast carried away "and sunk in deep water. We are not aware how "blame attaches any where—as far as we can learn the "collision was purely accidental." There is surely nothing in the above article which could keep this man's "many friends" in "painful anxiety" and even his "nautical friends" of whom he also tells the Editor he has "many" might eat their dinner and possibly digest it, after reading that their friend Julia had come in collision with a large ship during a thick squall where there was no possibility of seeing very far. But Sir, Capt. Richards, to disprove this article, delivers himself of a letter, in one sentence of which he expressly states he has "no intention of implying blame," while almost in the next sentence he insinuates the gravest charge, a charge of inhumanity against me, and in the same letter inserts an extract from his log book which he has the wit to acknowledge was manufactured for a notary public, and the stupidity to make the same letter disagree with the extract from his log. The following extracts in juxtaposition are from Capt. Richards letter.

"The accident was not "occasioned by a heavy "squall."	"At 3 a. m. hazy over "the land, in top gallt: "sails and jib, furled "main sail and hauled the "fore-sail up soup. At 3.30 "squally from the south-"ward with rain, bore "the ship up with her head "to the S. E., wind about "S. by W.
"The Julia was inside "the Carimons lying to "under her top-sails "when the Duke of Sus-"sex under full sail run-"ning on to her lee or "larboard bow."	"During the squall lo-"wered the top-sails on "the cap and kept the head "going. Saw a ship under "sail about two points on "the lee bow, immediate-"ly showed our light, "strange ship drawing near "and steering wild, hailed "her constantly with the "speaking trumpet, she "stood into us still carry-"ing sail with a strong "breeze and about 4 a. m. "she run stem on to us."

The above are acknowledgements of the squall taken from the ships log, and inserted in Capt. Richards letter tho' denied in the first paragraph of the same letter. There Capt. Richards says, the Julia was "lying to under her top sails;" a little further on the log proves that the Julia was not "lying to under her top sails" for the log says, "during the squall lowered the top sails on the cap," so that the Julia was not "lying to" but was drifting, and in such a condition she was utterly unmanageable, which I believe every sailor taking time and place into consideration will allow was lubberly and unseaman like. The log continues, "strange ship drawing near and steering wild;" here is a man talking of another ship "steering wild" when he had lost the management of his own; again "strange ship passed *close* of us without hailing our ship," at this time the Sussex was going ten knots and passed the Julia like lightning, I had run forward the moment she was in sight and was on the fore-castle when the accident happened, the blow gave us no perceptible check, and, before I could get aft to the poop, the Julia was out of sight, and I never regained a sight of her until she shewed her lights, soon after which I stood towards her under very much encumbered by my own wreck beating under the bows, and pray Sir, for what cause was Capt. Richards firing his "minute guns" and disturbing the whole neighbourhood? I presume his crew roused in chorus; his ship was not materially injured, and, certainly, was in no danger; such conduct reminds one of the bowling of a hound, and it appears by his own letter that his crew were entirely abroad that nothing but the accident of his anchor falling of itself saved the Julia from going on shore, for, he says, "while the stranger was fout of us our best bower anchor ran down, and *afterwards* brought us up in 17 fathoms water." But the bad faith of Capt. Richards in the latter part of his letter is, if possible, more discreditable than his contradictions in the first, he says, "after daylight saw a large ship coming up from the westward," now, Sir, I was on board the Julia with my 2nd officer and surgeon by the first break of day, I was unwilling and rudely received, and so ignorant was Capt. Richards of the relative position of the two ships, that he insisted the Sussex was on the starboard and not on the larboard tack when the collision took place, and he said, "why did you not put your helm a port? Now it so happened that the moment the Julia was seen, I ordered the helm to be put hard a port, which is the rule with ships on the larboard tack; the Sussex answered her helm immediately, and, had the Julia been under command with head way, as it was natural to suppose she was the case, instead of being unmanageable and drifting as reported with the tide setting her to the southward, the Sussex would undoubtedly have cleared her. Capt. Richards proceeds, "the Capt., chief officer, and surgeon of the Sussex came on board, and left us while we were clearing away the wreck," but does not say why we left him, but continues "the Bark Ariel, Capt. Warden, bore down to us and sent an officer on board to offer assistance which was the Duke of Sussex boat," and pray, why should my boat and my officer return to the Julia with the officer of the Ariel, except from my having learned the Ariel and expressed my anxiety to assist a ship I had accidentally injured, but whose commander had treated me with such incivility upon my going in person to offer assistance, that I was compelled to leave his ship, and this treatment proceeded from a man who owed to him in law and give him "full use of my men," what in truth, I would not have spared even your seamen and thirteen also, one boat carrying the master to tow the Julia, with a crew and some other men to the other to assist them, and these men remained on board until the labour was lost, the office stopped, and no further use for them.

But the last sentence of the concluding paragraph are what I principally complain of; in the one he says "the wind falling light," "that the starboard of the Ship now the Sussex got the view away, leaving us to do the best we could." The unfeasibility [illegible] of the above is beyond belief. I towed the Julia to St. Johns, where, the wind failing us, the two ships fell on board of each other, the Julia coming stern on to the Sussex in midships; the loss of her bowsprit saved us from injury, but the necessity of separating was evident; for this purpose I hailed Capt. Richards to cast off and the next moment appeared before the cabin, and desired him would let go the hawser adding that I would again take him in tow when a breeze sprung up. But, Sir, he refused to let go the tow rope, and I was obliged to send a boat to let go my own hawser when I forcibly did leave Capt. Richards and his Julia to "do the best they could" bitterly regretting that I had ever rendered them assistance.

Capt. Richards concludes his letter by saying, "These "accidents happen to the best and most skilful seamen, "but not as a necessity; I only expected to ship that crowds "as much, when clear of us, have been to, scattered "or lowered boats to enquire into the fate of those that "ran on board of instead of running out of sight till "daylight." And this Mr. Editor winds up a letter which Capt. Richards states he has not written with the "intention of implying blame," and, be it remembered, this letter was published after I left Singapore, and after a number of the Singapore Free Press had circulated on every part of the globe, and but for the accident of your having copied it into the Canton Press, I might never have seen it, or, at all events, so late that nothing it would have been useless.

But, Sir, to conclude this, I fear, too long letter, the facts of the case are these. I got within the Carimons on my way to Singapore, a little before midnight on the 16th October, but, being disinclined to anchor, I stood for St. Johns under very little sail, the navigation I found and was, entering up considerably out of my course, myself on the look out, when I found I had been set by a strong southerly current; I put the ship about, and while standing from a dangerous position to regain the fair way, I came in collision with the Julia standing apparently on the starboard tack, but in reality with her topsails on the cap and sheets, and the ship drifting with stern-way. As soon as we had cleared each other I put the ship about and stood towards the Julia and as close to her as safety would allow, I hailed her, as I said, wastefully and rudely enough, and Capt. Richards conduct throughout the day was quite in character with his conduct in publishing the letter I have commented on.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. HORSMAN.

THE ANNA-ROBERTSON'S PACKET.

Mr. Editor,—Spite of all that Capt. Elliot and the "Chamber of Commerce" combined have been able to effect towards placing the "Canton Post Office," on a more respectable footing, and thereby of ensuring a more speedy regular delivery of Letters, the object so anxiously desired by all, seems as far off as ever.

Really, Sir, it's a standing disgrace to this purely mercantile community, that shippers are allowed, forsooth to exercise *their* discretion, as to when, and in what manner, the mails brought by them are to be *permitted* to be forwarded to Canton!

Complaints on this subject are so numerous and so perpetually recurring as hardly to require that any one in particular should be referred to. I cannot however avoid calling attention to the detention of Letters by the Capt. of the "Anna Robertson" —who landed in town on *Wednesday*, along with four other passengers, from a fast boat, but brought no letters, (although he could find room for various boxes of musters) alleging, it is said, his fears lest they should be taken from him by the Chinese. Taken from him and four other Foreigners! Is it all sheer humbug!—and he knows it!—But the worst feature of the case is, that Capt. Parry handsomely offered on the part of Messrs. Jardine & Co. the use of their Schooner for that purpose to the officer in command of the "Anna Robertson," who replied that the Capt. had taken up the mails to Canton in "his fast boat" or words to that effect. The officer had those instructions given to him, and of course no blame attaches to such conduct beyond his knowing that the answer was a false one.

The "Anna Robertson" will be laid on the berth by and bye when we shall see what support she receives for subjecting the merchants of Canton to such gratuitous inconveniences by thus wantonly detaining their letters. N. N.

RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANTON REGARDING THE EXECUTION OF ORDERS FOR TEA AND RAW-SILK WITH A PREAMBLE SETTING FORTH THE GROUNDS THEREOF

As the Foreign Trade of China is by Chinese law wholly carried on through a body of Chinese Hong-merchants in number not exceeding Thirteen, who alone are permitted to own boats for the transportation of Merchandise to or from the foreign shipping, or warehouses for the safekeeping of the same prior to sale or subsequent to purchase, and in whose service and under whose absolute control, are all the coolies or labourers and boatmen employed in the foreign trade, and into whose possession therefore all Merchandise introduced into Canton or exported therefrom by Foreigners, is necessarily intrusted, from the time of it's leaving the Ship's deck, or to that of being laden thereon, without the possibility of supervision by the foreigners interested therein as Agents or otherwise, and from the regulations of the Hoppos office or Customs and the distance of the foreign shipping from Canton when at the appointed anchorage for receiving or discharging Cargo, the Merchandise imported, must unavoidably remain one night in boats in charge of servants or boatmen, and that exported, one night in the warehouse of the Hong-merchants after having been put in a complete state for Shipment, and another night in boats, which affords facilities for fraudulent practices which have been often availed of by the Chinese; and the regulations above enumerated having become fixed by the long practice of the British East India Company to the late trade with China and by the acquiescence of all other foreigners, and absolutely unalterable by any influence within the exercise of the foreign houses of Agency of Canton:

And as Tea is a production which enters largely into the export trade of China, and is a commodity the value of which depends (besides seasons, the state of foreign markets, and other circumstances) on the fluctuating taste of foreign consumers, which is so capricious, that the most skilful judges, both native and foreign in China, declare the most discordant opinions as to the character and value of Tea designed for it's supply, and the professional Inspectors or brokers in Great Britain, or elsewhere, judgments thereon equally conflicting and various: and as Raw Silk, an article of export next in importance to Tea, from the mode of packing at the places of production, in which condition it is necessarily shipped, and from the system of Sale, can never be procured of a quality absolutely uniform throughout, but is always more or less mixed:

And as, notwithstanding the circumstances above enumerated, certain importers of Tea and Raw Silk into Great Britain, have refused to receive for themselves investments made by their orders, and for their account, and declared that they consider the same at the risk of their Agents in Canton, on whom they would attempt to throw the loss of their speculations, on the alledged ground of a want of correspondence between the quality of the goods ordered, and those which were shipped, although the orders were executed with due diligence and attention, and with the closest practicable adherence to their prescribed condition:

Therefore, moved by the foregoing considerations, Resolved by the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, that the conduct of the aforesaid importers of Tea and Raw Silk into Great Britain is, in the opinion of the Chamber, not only contrary to commercial usage, but with respect to the mode in which trade is necessarily conducted at the port of Canton, especially unreasonable and unjust, and must be firmly resisted; and that in the execution of any order for Tea or Raw Silk hereafter intrusted to us, (the members of the Chamber and others who declare their assent to this resolution) we will not on any plea be held answerable for any discrepancies of quality which may be alledged to exist in England or elsewhere, unless it shall be shown that due care and skill have not been observed in the selection and purchase of the goods, and in shipping them off.—

Signed by Jardine, Matheson & Co. Dent & Co. Turner & Co. Fox, Rawson & Co. D & M. Rustomjee. Lindsay & Co. Russell & Co. Russell, Sturgis & Co. Wetmore & Co. Gordon & Talbot S. van Basel tee Laer & Co. James Innes Dirom & Co. Gibb, Livingston & Co. Bell & Co. J & W. Cragg & Co. Eglinton, Maclean & Co. H. & N. Cursetjee. Bibby, Adam & Co. Jamieson & How. Daniell & Co. Rt. Wise, Holliday & Co. Ilbery & Co. Wm. Macdonald. G G. Nicol. John Slade. W. Haylett. J. M. Bull. A. H. Crawford W. Henderson. &c.a.

Canton, 23d December, 1837.

CANTON PRESS,

30th December, 1837.

This being the last time on which we shall appear before our readers in this year, let us, before putting it on the shelf with its five thousand five hundred and ninety six predecessors, take a short review of it's incidents as far as regards the small portion of the terrestrial inhabitants come to China in search of a fortune, this being the business of all foreigners in Canton, with very few exceptions, and in which we heartily wish them every success. Several have however been the causes during the year now about to end, to retard that success, and the principal of these have been the great distress which has prevailed in all commercial communications all over the world, of which the reaction has been felt here also; the very high duties on tea in England; the operations of the E. I. Company's Finance committee here; and last though not least, the attempts of the chinese government to prevent the Opium trade, whilst the production of the drug has increased in India in an unprecedented degree.

The general commercial distress seems to have been brought on by overtrading, facilitated by an immensely increased paper circulation, as an instance of which we may mention the increased liabilities of the three great London American houses who have stopped payment, a statement of whose affairs will be found in another column, and it seems probable that other commercial establishments have acted in a similar manner. To them must be added the encreased circulation of the bank of England and country banks there, and the enormous amount of paper brought into circulation by the numerous banks of North America. Money became so plentiful, that to employ it speculations, the event of which was any thing but safe, were entered on, produce was raised far beyond the consumption, and it was too soon found that too great facility of means for speculation are by no means likely to produce a state of lasting prosperity. We can liken this artificial way of forcing trade to nothing better than the putting manure to an already rich soil; the plant will shoot up more vigorously for a time, but instead of producing flower or fruit, its powers have been expended on the stem and leaves, which soon wither to no advantage. Such has been the case with most speculations entered on with the money raised by paper circulation, witness the land speculations in America, the depreciation of all produce, and the numerous railway schemes in England. A reaction must follow a state of such general excitement, and it came, and has been more fatal in it's consequences than any similar catastrophe heretofore.

The China trade would probably have escaped many of these fatal consequences to a greater degree than it now has done, had not the E. I. Company by establishing a kind of pawnbroker's office here, for the sake of making profitable remittances to England, used their credit to foment speculation, by which prices of Chinese produce here were driven up considerably, markets at home glutted, and the unfortunate speculators exposed to severe loss. The Company's finance committee still exists, & the dollars they have again this year accumulated, and of the existence of which the Chinese are well aware, keep alive their hope of obtaining better prices than home markets will warrant, and may be considered the chief cause of prices not being lower than they are. We hope however that our neighbours will not, for the sake of speculation, have recourse to the Company's treasury during this season, and glad should we be to see the Co's Agents obliged, in order to get rid of the money, to lower their exchange by several pence yet, that the Company may at least also suffer in pocket as a retaliation of the loss caused to so many. Ere the end of the season we hope to see this.

We now arrive at the third of the grievances we have to complain of, as injurious to our interests, and quite contrary to the promises held out to the Free-traders by the British Government, we mean the injudiciously high duties levied on teas in England, nominally as much per lb as was paid during the Company's monopoly, *but in fact twice as much*, and, in many instances, *more than three times as much*, comparing the present sale prices to the Company's. We hope the interest of the China traders will be protected in the new parliament, and that the Government will be made to perform it's former promise, that the duty to be levied on tea under the free trade should not exceed that of 96 per cent. paid under the monopoly. To this high duty alone is it owing that he consumption of tea has increased so little.

But of all the grievances of the expiring year, that which has been felt most on the spot, have been the attempts of the Chinese Government to stop the Opium trade, and the consequent uncertainty respecting it. The attempts of the government have been in so far successful that they have at times greatly embarrassed the trade, and that the deliveries have been partially interrupted, leaving a much larger stock on hand than would have been otherwise the case and causing the prices to go very low. From prudential motives, it is true, the India Government has done something towards the relief of the Opium traders, by allowing them a bonus on the high prices paid, but the production of the drug, both by the Government, and of Malwa, has encreased to such an extent, that it treatens far to outgrow the consumption.

Another grievance not before enumerated is the existence or non existence, (we do not know which) of Her Majesty's Commission in Canton. The Chief Superintendent has declined all communication with the local authorities, has taken down the British flag, and retired to Macao, but his Deputy Superintendent and other individuals of the Commission still remain here, giving thereby an appearance of indecision to the step taken by the Superintendent, which by the Chinese, is likely to be considered as repentance.

In closing our remarks on this year, let us hope that at the end of the next we may not have to recount so long a chapter of grievances, but that every thing will be good fortune and prosperity.

A few words of ourselves. During our yet short career we have met with considerable support from the public, for which we give our heartfelt thanks. We have had to combat with many difficulties, but the encreasing list of our subscribers gives us the gratifying proof that our labor has been approved of. We shall continue, as we have hitherto done, to advocate the interest of this community to the best of our ability.

We have had, during the week, two arrivals from England, the *Copland* from Liverpool, 1st August, and the *Anna Robertson* from London 5th August. The papers receive l by these vessels do not contain much news of interest, being chiefly filled with accounts of the general elections, which had been brought to a close in most of the boroughs, and we find in an enumeration in a London paper of 28th July that till then the elections had fallen on 101 Tories and 150 reformers, giving a majority of 49 in favor of the latter. The County elections are however said to have come off less favorably for the reformers, and among others, Mr. Jos. Hume is stated to have lost his election for Middlesex.

His late Majesty, after lying in state at Windsor on the 7th July, his remains were deposited on the following day.

Ernest, King of Hanover, (late Duke of Cumberland) on taking possession of his inheritance, the Kingdom of Hanover, issued a patent in which he deprives the country of it's constitution, stating his intention of considering what form of government shall appear to him as most likely to give comfort to his subjects speaking at same time of the happiness they enjoyed when no constitution stood between them and the royal power. It is to be hoped that the other northern powers will not countenance this crassumption of absolute power, and that the Hanoverians will not quietly submit to absolutism.

Mr. Cocking, who had invented, as he thought, a *parachute* on a perfectly safe construction, ascended in it, attached to Mr. Green's Nassau balloon, but the *parachute* on being severed from the balloon, did not properly open, and the unfortunate aeronaut was precipitated from a great hight, and dashed to pieces. His lifeless remains were found in a field.

The Cholera was still raging in Italy, and the plague in Constantinople.

Money was very abundant in England, and good bills might be discounted at 3 per cent. Consols at 91¼ @ 91⅜. The markets for produce had however not improved, and prices for Tea and Silk continued as low as ever with the exception perhaps of the best quality of Twankay for which 16s. is quoted.

The accounts of the Spanish affairs continued as contradictory as ever, each party representing the successes of their friends more according to what they wish them to be, than what they really are. We give a column of extracts of Spanish affairs.

A *legitimate* plot has been discovered in France, and General *Donnedieu* had been tried and sentenced to a fine of 500 francs and two years imprisonment.

Young Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, of Strasbourg celebrity, had returned to England from the United States. Sir Robert Peel is in some of the papers represented to be in very bad health. The King of Sweden also was dangerously ill.

The Queen in person, prorogued parliament on the 18th July.

The new general junction railroad between Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham had been opened. The time occupied in the journey from Manchester to Birmingham was about 3 hours and a half, and, after the whole shall be thrown open, the travelling from London to Liverpool may be accomplished in less than 10 hours.

BRIG THEODORE.

The Amer Brig *Theodore* Capt. Farrington, with a cargo of Betelnut, left Singapore we believe about the middle of October, and we are sorry now to have to report her loss on the coast of Luconia where she was wrecked on the 25th of last month, under the following circumstances. The vessel on the morning of the 24th put into the port of Santa Maria 17.19 North Long. on the western coast of Luconia, for provisions, when, a gale coming on, and the anchorage unsafe, she was to prevent being drifted on shore, obliged to slip her anchor and to put to sea at 5 p. m. At 9 p. m., the wind veered to N. N. E., and the brig appeared to be making a west course of 3 miles per hour. At eleven a heavy gale came on, and a high sea breaking over the brig which began to labour much, and a new stay sail was blown out of the rope. At 1 a. m. she struck on a coral reef and was laid on her beamends, a heavy sea breaking over her. The mainmast was cut away, when the vessel righted, and was driven over the reef with many heavy lurches. At 1.30 a. m., she struck on another reef, and remained on it one hour, straining very much. At 3 the rudder went, taking with it the whole stern frame above the deck. At this time it was expected that the vessel would go to pieces every moment as she strained heavily amidships. At daybreak the vessel was found to be entirely surrounded by reefs, extending from south to southwest, distant about three miles from the shore. The ship's company, to preserve their lives, then got out the boats and embarked at 7 a. m., when they found to have struck on the Bolinao reef which bears S. W., by S. 56 miles from Santa Maria, and they must therefore have experienced a current setting them to the south at the rate of about 5 miles an hour!

The Captain and passenger embarked for Manila in a *pontin*, (small coasters used on the coasts of Luconia) where they arrived in safety, whilst the crew remained near where they landed. It is hoped that part of the cargo will be saved.

CHILE AND PERU.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from Lima received per the Argyle and dated the 18th October.

"The long intended expedition from Chile has at last set sail from Valparaiso on the 12th September, after an embargo of 38 days on all the shipping in the port. It consists of 7 men of war and 15 transports, carrying it is said 2600 infantry and 300 cavalry, with 700 horses, though it is thought by some that this force is somewhat over rated. On the 24th September they arrived off Arica, when a few troops were landed, and on the 4th October they arrived at Quilca, when the troops were all landed by the 10th having suffered the loss of one transport with horses, and of another, which, it is said, has made off. The expedition is now supposed to be on its march towards Arequipa, and this is very probable. 600 men are reported to have got the small pox, which together with the fever and ague so very prevalent in the valley of San Victor, 8 leagues in length, threatens them with severe loss. We expect fresh news every moment; the country is perfectly quiet, and not even disturbed by rumours, which, under circumstances like the present, are generally so rife. The war between Bolivia and the Argentines is almost at an end, the frontier provinces having all declared in favor of Bolivia and General Brown had already sent back to Bolivia part of this troops. General Santa Cruz is in Bolivia, but is soon expected back here. Every thing was quiet in Chile by the last accounts.

Our correspondent N. N. will find his letter in another column. We thank him for having brought the subject of the irregular delivery of letters before us, and in the instance of Capt. Hamilton of the *Anna Robertson*, we have from many parties heard the same complaints, as likewise of the offer of the Maria to the mate of the vessel by Capt. Parry, to forward the letters by, which was refused on the plea that Capt. Hamilton himself had taken them with him to Canton. The *Anna Robertson* has on board a general cargo, and we cannot understand what possible right her Captain can have to retain the letters. The season we have heard of, viz, the boat in which he came up being too small and unsafe, cannot hold good, seeing that a number of muster parcels and newspapers were brought up in her, besides other passengers and luggage, and where these found room, the letters surely might have also been placed. Our shipping neighbours have the means in their hands to punish such disregard of their interest and convenience.

The amusing rhyming colloquy for which we thank him who sent it, can for want of room appear in our next only.

Hing tae's creditors are, we understand, about to send a petition to the British Government, to assist them in obtaining payment.

From the governor's edict, of which a translation follows, it will be seen that, on account of the Opium trade we are again threatened with a partial stoppage of all trade.

Tsung President of the Board of War and Governor of the two Kwang provinces, and *Ke*, secondary Guardian of the Crown Prince, Vice President of the Board of War and Lieutenant Governor of Canton proclaim to the Hong-merchants for their full information.

On the 21st December the Hong merchants reported to us that they had received orders to deliver and explain to the Superintendent Elliot an edict issued by us, granting a limit of one month in which all the receiving vessels anchored in the waters might be driven away to their respective countries, and commanding them, the Hong-merchants, to prepare a statement of the facts for our guidance in the management of the business.

"In obedience to Your Excellency's commands" say the Hong-merchants, "we furnished copies of the Edict both to the Superintendent Elliot and to the several foreign merchants requesting their obedience to the same. We explained to them the absolute necessity for all the receiving ships being driven away within a month and requested them to inform us of the day of their departure to enable us to report the same to Y. E. We have explained to them over and over again, that by repeated Imperial Edicts, the business must be managed with the utmost rigor.

"Now the limited period having elapsed and we having received no notice of the ships having departed, either from the Superintendent Elliot or from the merchants, we felt it incumbent on us again to question them on the subject. The merchants with one voice replied "we are not the owners of the Opium vessels, neither can we controul their actions. On receipt of H. E.'s former commands we forwarded them to the vessels anchored at Cap-sing-moon, Cum-sing-moon, and Lintin, commanding their departure, and they then left. Again having received an edict ordering their departure within a limited period and forbidding them to loiter about and delay any longer, we also forwarded it, but whether they will obey the said orders, we, the foreign merchants, are unable to say, not being owners of them and having no power to controul their actions."

"It appears but just to us, the Hong-merchants, that foreigners trading at Canton should obey your Excellency's commands and observe with trembling awe the established laws of of the Heavenly kingdom.

"Your Excellency's favor has been repeatedly experienced by them, and they have had the most lucid orders issued for their guidance; again and a third time have they been warned. Instead of hastening the opium vessels away, within the period your Excellency so indulgently allowed them, they have daringly presumed to loiter about and delay, madly hoping that such conduct will be overlooked. The merchants have also denied the ownership of those vessels and were perversely bent on concealing the real state of things. It is our humble opinion that your Excellency's threat of stopping the trade should be put in force which would effectually warn and awe them into obedience. Whether these opinions are correct or not, it is our duty to lay them before Y. E., that you may investigate the facts and act as seems fet."

Now it appears by the above statement of the Hong-merchants, that the Superintendent Elliot still delays according obedience to the commands that he should drive away the opium ship within a limited period and that the foreign merchants have denied the ownership of the said vessels and are bent on concealing the real facts, thus contemptuously defying the laws. It is now necessary to adopt severe and energetic measures. A statement of the facts must be laid before the Imperial Government and permission requested to stop the trade, thus stopping up the source of the gain.

But of many foreigners trading at Canton, there are some who have no receiving ships but content themselves with trading in the established and lawful way. These should be allowed to trade as usual: for the innocent must not suffer with the guilty.

Uniting the circumstances we hasten to issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the Hong-merchants instantly set enquiries on foot to ascertain the number and names of those among the many nations who have hitharto traded at Canton who have obeyed the laws and owned no opium ships and likewise those who have disobeyed the laws and established opium vessels. Let them carefully separate the ones from the others and after mature deliberation report the same to us; that having all the real facts laid before us, we may be enabled to discern and act with justice. Let them transmit these orders to the foreign merchants and let them explain to the latter that the Imperial orders on the subject are both urgent and many. No longer will evasion and procrastination be looked over; no longer will they be allowed to loiter about vainly indulging may desires. Let them not imagine the celestial vengeance sleeps.

It must be manifest to all, that by again indulgently issuing an edict the hearts of us the Governor and Lieut.-Governor abound in compassionate tenderness and that justice regulates every line.

Haste! Haste!—A special Edict.

December 22nd.

We hear of two edicts from the Governor being out again within these last days,—the one concerning the hospital ship, in answer to the petition we mentioned last week. The Vice-roy refuses altogether the petitioner's request to have a hospital-ship at Whampoa, and tells them that their saving the ship is the Queen's property is a mere evasion and arrant nonsense. The second chop complains of a prodigious deficiency in the "budget," and threatens to make the Hong merchants answerable for it; foreigners they say load their ships clandestinely outside, and thus evade duty.

The *Ann*, Pybus, of whose arrival we have just heard, has furnished us with several items in our shipping intelligence, but nothing beyond, her letters not having yet been received. (Friday night.)

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 23rd Instant, at the British Chapel at Macao, by the Revd G. H. Vachell, M. A., TEMPLE HILLYARD LAYTON, Esq. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge and of the East India Company's late Factory in China, to SARAH the second daughter of Mr. EDWARD REA, of Ludlow, Salop.

DIED,

At Manila on the 17th of September 1837, Mrs. MARY G. STURGIS, the wife of Russell Sturgis, Esq. of Boston, in New England.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Teas and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretary ship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Sec. Sun Insce Office.

NOTICE.—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the for going Advertisement.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 83.
284. Sketcheson the Continent.
286. Bulwer on the Government.
286. Hallam's literature or Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No 53.
323. Evenings with Cambacerres2 vols.due 18th March.
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December. 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Subscribers to Lloyds at this port.

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton, 10th November, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A General meeting of the Shareholders of the Society is requested at the office of the Secretaries on Saturday the 30th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration the funds and general business of the present Society—which will expire according to the articles of agreement, on the 31st December Instant.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton 7th Dec 1837.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co Sees, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton

Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

In LONDON,—Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co
" CALCUTTA,Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Messrs. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAUGHTEN," GEORGE HOSTWICK, Commander. Apply to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE "LADY NUGENT," Capt. FAWCETT, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to,

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 15th December, 1837.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT GLASGOW, & GLASGOW

THE fine fast sailing Barque the JANE BROWN, Capt. DUNLOP. For freight apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 4th December, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain EVATT, For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and is complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. Hiere Esq. ; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

Canton, 14th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at 10 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

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Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
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ON SALE.

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also

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At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37. and at 15 cents each, them together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS. on one sheet of Postpaper.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED — British. *Copeland*, Crawfurd, from Liverpool 1st August *Lady Hayes*, Wemyss, from Calcutta, Singapore and Manila. Hamb. *Pilot*, Gurtz, from Callao and Manila. Brit. *Julia*, Richards, from Singapore and Bombay. *Ternate*, Walker, from Manila, Singapore and Bombay. Amer. *Ebn Preble*, Croker, from Boston, 26th July. *Argyle*, Codman, from Lima, 15th October. Brit. *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton from London, 9th August. *Ann*, Pybus, from Calcutta 2d November, Singapore 29th November. *Mangles*, Carr, from Sydney and Lombock. Amer. *Liberty*, Mac Dowell, from Philadelphia, 1st August. *John Gilpin*, Walsh, from Manila 23d December.

PASSENGERS —per *Pilot*, Messrs C. A. Brandt and W. H Morss, per *Anna Robertson*, Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. Everett, per *Liberty*, Messrs. Mc Cray, Emery and Berry.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Ingleborough*, Ricketts, for London. *Arab*, Ferrer, for Manila Dutch *Dankbaarheid*, Vogelsand, for Amsterdam. Amer. *London*, Brace, for Newyork.

The *Ariel* had just put into Singapore, when the *Ann* left. We have seen a letter from Capt. Warden, in which he states that on the 17th November, when in Lat. 1S, Long. 11S, within a few miles of the Scarborough shoal they encountered a tyfoong, which laid the vessel on her beam ends, when to save themselves and hull and cargo, the masts were cut away, when she righted. Could in that state not make Manila, so stood for Singapore. The day after the gale saw the Scarborough shoal about two miles to wind, ward. The hull of the vessel is not injured nor is the cargo apparently damaged. The *Ariel* has proved herself, according to Capt. Warden's account, an excellent seaboat.

The *Theodore* was lost on the Bolinao reef, Luconia—for particulars we refer to this day's paper.

We hear it said that the *Sir Charles Malcolm* was seen somewhere to the westward of the Lemmas.

When the *Ann* left Calcutta, the *Cowasjee Family*, *Syed Khan* and *Emily Jane* had arrived there.

It was feared that the *Motichund Amichund* from Calcutta, bound for Penang and Singapore, was lost, she having sailed long before the *Ann* and not been heard of.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 9th August ♆ *Anna Robertson*. UNITED STATES, 1st August ♆ *Liberty*. CALCUTTA, 5th November ♆ *Ann*. SINGAPORE, November 29th ♆ *Ann*. JAVA, 25th October, ♆ *London*. MANILA, 23rd December ♆ *John Gilpin* BOMBAY, 6th October, ♆ *Lady Grant*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Ann, Reporter, Olander, Denison, Bhemar*; CALCUTTA, *Pownler, Thamer; Ariel, Sir Archibald Campbell, Waterwitch*, Bombay, *Madras, Sir C. Malcolm, Bee*; MADRAS, *Ann*. SURBAYA, *Hero*. VALPARAISO *Philantrope*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			980		
Grand Turk	Ameri.	Easterbrooke		Penang	C. Schuldt.
General Kyd	British	Foord	1310	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberdeie. Robinson	"	Scott	1410	"	Dent & Co.
Eliza & Susan ..	Ameri.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
George IV	British	Drayner	1430	Calcutta	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Edinburgh	"	Marshall	1414	Bombay	"
Lady Nugent ..	"	Fawcett	585	Sourabaya..	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair		Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Lady Mac Naughtn.	"	Hastwick		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson	447	Bombay	Dent & Co.
John O'Gaunt ..	"	Robertson	800	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Rajahstan	"	Ritchie		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Lombock	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		"	Gordon & Talbot.
Eliza Stewart	"	Millar		London	Wetmore & Co.
Baigneric..	French	Deane		"	Dent & Co.
Asia	Ameri.	Cole		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Isabel	British	Jones		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Jane Brown	British	Dunlop	350	Glasgow	Daniell & Co.
Marquis Camden	"	Gribble	1208	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	"	Evans	578	Bombay	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Argyle	"	Sandis		Madras	Lindsay & Co.
Pleiades	Dutch.	Berg		Lombock	James Hamilton.
Mandarin	Ameri.	———		Seerabaya..	Russell & Co.
Duke of Sussex ..	British	Horsman		Madras	Daniell & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, ——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Assyria*, Balvis, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	276	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	258	Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Isabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	"	"
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenay	British	White	165	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Medora	Dutch.	Woe		Java	Van Basel tot Laar & Co.
Valparaiso	Ameri.	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	239	Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Monsoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Orwell	British	Living	305	Manila	Dent & Co.
Superior	Ameri.	McEven		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Vansittart....	British	Macqueen....		Calcutta	"
Bengal Packet....	"	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Grant	"	Jeffrey		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Hayes	"	Wemyss		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Julia	"	Richards		Bombay	"
Mangles	"	Carr		Sydney	"
Pilot	Hamb	Gurtz	412	Calbao	P. S. Hathaway.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Ebon Preble	Ameri.	Croker		Boston	Russell & Co.
Argyle	"	Codman		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Walsh		Manila	"
Anna Robertson ..	British	Hamilton		London	———
Copeland	"	Crawfurd		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Ann	"	Pybus		Calcutta	Dent &Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—7 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 1 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 17. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 30th, 1837. No. 121.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Ps.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	..	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	..	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
„ „ blue - - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	..	4. a 5½.	
„ „ 80 „ - -	..	8. a 11½.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	..	4. a 5½.	
„ „ - - 60 „ 38 in	„	6. a 8½.	
„ „ - - 80 „ 38 in	..	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 .. 36 in	..	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
„ „ „ 30 @ 52 in	..	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - „ 18 @ 24 in	..		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
„ Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	..	1.25 a 1.40.	
„ Supers - - 58@60 in	..	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - - -	..	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 24 yds. in	Ps.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Supr Selct. Cutgslarge	Ps.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Ps.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - -	..		
Second - - - - - -	..		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	..	26	No demand.
„ - - - - 40 „ 28 „	„	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - -	..	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	..	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	„	9½ a 9¾	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	..	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.	
„ supr and fine - - -	„		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	„	7. a 9.7	
„ supr. and fine - -	.		
Madras - - - - - -	„		
Manila - - - - - -	„		None
METALS.			
Copper Sheag. 16 oz. @ 32 oz	Pl.	$ 34½	
„ S. American slab - -	„	24.	None.
„ nails assorted - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - - -	„	18	
Lead English Pig - - -	„	6½	
„ Spanish „ - - -	..		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	..	2¼. a 2½.	
„ Rod ½ @ in - - -	„	4½ a 4¾.	
„ Nailrod ¼ and under -	„		
„ Hoop. - ¼ @ in - -	„		
„ Scrap - - - - -	„	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - - -	Tub	8½ a 9	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	130	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - -	..	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - - -	..	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	..	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Cht.	750	Nominal.
„ „ new - - -	..	630	
Benares old - - - - -	..	730	
„ new - - - -	..	580	
Malwa old - - - - -	..	450 a 460	
„ new - - - - -	..		
Turkey - - - - - -	..	475	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
„ Java - - - - -	..	1.30 a 1.40	
„ White table- - - -	..	1.50	
„ Manila - - - -	..	1.35 a 1.45	
„ Paddy - - - -	„	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
„ „ infr. „ - - -	..	11. a 16.	No demand.
„ „ black - - -	..	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	..	3¼. a 3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	..	34.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - - -	..	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	..		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	..		
Pepper - - - - - -	..	8½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	..	17. a 17½	
„ Singapore &c. - -	..	16. a 16½	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
„ small fragments - -	..	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	..	12. a 36.	
„ good - - - - - -	..	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	..	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
„ fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Benoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	..	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory- -	..	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings -	..	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	..	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	..	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	..	65.	
„ clarified. - - - -	..	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	..	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	„	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	..	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	..		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	..	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	..	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	..	40. a 56.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	..	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - - -	..	2.	
„ Sandal Indian - - -	..	20 a 26	
„ „ Timor - - -	..	10. a 16	
„ „ Sandh Islands -	„	6. a 8	
„ Sapan „ - - - -	„	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by „	28	13	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
„ „ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8.10	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 .. 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ .. 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 „	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 ..	18	6.70	
„ black .. „ 29 „	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 .. 30 „	30	10.	
„ „ 30 .. 29 „	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 .. 32 „	32	11.	
„ Szechuen 19 .. 19 ..	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 .. 29 ..	27	9.70	
„ „ C. „ .. 29 ..	25	8	
„ „ „ „ 29 ..	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 „	34	14.25 a 14.50	
„ colored 30 .. 29 ..	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ 24 ..	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 ..	44	14.50 a 15	
„ „ 18 .. 29 ..	36	11. a 11.50	
„ colored 18 .. 29 „	33	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 29 ..	36	17.	
„ damasked crimson „	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored ..	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ..	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ ..	33	15.50	
„ „ „ 29 ..	36	16.20	
„ Canton black 29 ..	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
„ „ black - - -		3.65	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
„ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 -	4	1.50	
„ „ damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - - -	„		
„ Fokeen - - -	..	New	Old
„ Congou Soug. k'd. - -	„		14 a 15
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	..	27 a 32	16 a 18
„ Campoi - - - - -	..		
„ Souchong - - - -	„	38 a 48	
„ Hung muey - - -	..	28 a 43	
„ Pekoe - - - - -	„	42 a 58	
„ Ning Yong - - - -	„		
„ Ankoi - - - - -	..		
„ „ Pouchong - -	„		
„ Orange Pekoe - -	..	20 a 28	
„ Caper - - - - -	..	18 a 20	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - - -	„		
„ Skin - - - - -	„	16 a 24	
„ Hyson- - - - -	„	36 a 56	
„ Young Hyson - - -	„	20 a 24	
„ Imperial - - - -	„	43 a 50	31 a 32
„ Gunpowder - - -	„	46 a 53	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T.	
„ „ „ „ 2	„		
„ „ „ „ 3	„	240 a 245	
„ „ „ „ 4	„	165	
„ „ „ „ 5	..	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	„	385 a 410	
„ Taysaam- - - - „	„	380	no prices yet fixed.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	T. 5.5	
„ „ „ 2d.	..	5.2	
„ Pingfa - - - -	„	6.4	
„ Candy Canton - - -	„	6.8	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	„		
Alum - - - - - - -	..	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
„ Lintin - - - -	„	9.	None.
„ buds - - - - - -	..	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - - -	..	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	..	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	„	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	..	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
„ blue edged small	„		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
„ Canton made- - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - - -	„	82	None.
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	58	
„ small „ „ - -	„		
„ white „ „ - -	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
„ Dutch cut - - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambiets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationerry, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.	
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. a 4. 7	nominal
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....	no bills
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight....................		
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight		none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212 a 214		
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.		

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.
„ .. .. small 96 a 98 „ 6¼ .... „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. .. .. 9 per Cent „
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent „ nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 5
to foreign Europ, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. .
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1837.

	IN NOVEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st December
Patna ....old.						314
„ ....new	354	640	226,560	2,570	1,786,650	1,098
Benares ......old	2	740	1,480	9.5¼	626,320	13
„ ....new	27	615	16,605			550
Malwa ....old	640	470	300,800	10,353½	5,451,117	5,290
	1023		545,445	13,839	7,867,087	7,265

Total of deliveries in the 8 months from 1st April, to 30th November, 14,862 chests, value Sp. Drs. 8,412,532.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2¼	2	Singapore.. ..	1	¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras			Mallacca	1¼	1	America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm	
Australia			„ direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

Note. Aboverates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5062341 „ „

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present[illegible]e is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173¾ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS, maintain their price, the supplies by the *Copeland* being moderate.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES, have rather declined, we hear of the sale of a few hundred pieces at about 1.25. LONGELLS, much the same, but the demand not so brisk. CAMBLETS, very depressed.

METALS.—LEAD, has declined, and only $ 6½ is now offered. IRON, importation short, and the market firm.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Both PEPPER, and BETELNUT, have given way, and the highest price now offered for the former is $ 8½, and for the latter $ 3¼, and little disposition to buy. TIN, has also declined a little.

COTTON,—there have been few sales during the week, and the deliveries are very small. Bombay COTTON, is more depressed than before. About 1000 bales of Bengal were disposed of a day or two since, middling *Jalone* at 9.5 @ 9.6, and *Cutchora* a 9.7 @ 9.8. In Madras we have heard of no transactions.

OPIUM.—Without alteration, little or nothing doing in the article, except at Whampoa, where the deliveries are reported to be large, but from the increased quantities brought in at reduced prices. Small shipments are also making to the westward. At Macao however there appears to be very little doing. The Lintin clearances to the 22nd were. *Patna*, 422; *Benares*, 46; *Malwa*, 593; Total 1061 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—We understand the market has at length opened for Nankin Silk and that one or two parcels were purchased yesterday to the extent of about 100 bales at $ 385.—per Pecul: the quality is reported to be but middling Cargo. The silk merchants are still demanding for the fine chops $ 420 @ 440.

TEA.—During this month, and since the beginning of the shipping season, have been despatched for England the following vessels; *Jumna, Alexander Baring, Frances Anne, Brothers, Richard Bell, Jamaica, Carnatic Stains Castle* and *Ingleborough*, about 3,500 tons, the aggregate of their Cargoes being, Congou 29,929, Souchong 1,388, Campoy 13, Hong-muey 980, Pekoe 477, Orange Pekoe 290, Hyson 127, Young Hyson 136, Twankay 1,865, Gunpowder 49, Imperial 17. Total 34,500 Piculs and 77 Piculs Raw Silk.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 18. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 6th, 1838. No. 122

TOBACCO.

A friend has sent us Dr. R. D. Mussey's "Essay on the influence of tobacco upon life and health," a little work in which the poisonous qualities of the weed are expatiated upon, and Dr. Mussey supports his *antilubulus* doctrine with a great array of examples, where the most fatal consequences have followed the use of tobacco. Most of the examples given in this little pamphlet relate to chewing tobacco, a practice in which probably very few of our readers indulge, but snuffing and smoking are also represented as highly injurious to general health. We shall for the present content ourselves with giving the result of some experiments made by the Doctor upon animals by application of the empyreumatic oil of tobacco, as shewing the destructive qualities contained in this plant, when acting on animal life.

EXPERIMENT 1.

A small drop of the oil was rubbed upon the tongue of a large cat. Immediately the animal uttered piteous cries and began to froth at the mouth.

In	1 minute	the pupils of the eyes were dilated, and respiration was laborious.
,,	2½ do.	vomiting and staggering.
,,	4 do.	evacuations; the cries continued, the voice hoarse and unnatual.
,,	5 do.	repeated attempts at vomiting.
,,	7 do.	respiration somewhat improved.

At this time a large drop was rubbed upon the tongue. In an instant the eyes were closed, the cries were stopped, and the breathing was suffocative and convulsed. In one minute the ears were in rapid convulsive motion, and, presently after, tremors and violent convulsions extended over the body and limbs. In three and a half minutes the animal fell upon the side senseless and breathless, and the heart had ceased to beat.

Slight tremors of the voluntary muscles, particularly of the limbs, continued, more or less, for nineteen minutes after the animal was dead. Those of the right side were observed to be more and longer affected than those of the left.

Half an hour after death the body was opened, and the stomach and intestines were found to be contracted and *firm*, as from a violent and permanent spasm of the muscular coat. The lungs were empty and collapsed. The left side of the heart, the aorta and its great branches were loaded with black blood. The right side of the heart and the two cavæ contained some blood, but were not distended. The pulmonary artery contained only a small quantity of blood. The blood was every where fluid. * * * * *

EXPERIMENT 7.

To the tongue of a dog rather under the middle size, five drops of the oil of tobacco were applied. In forty-five seconds he fell upon the side, got up, retched, and fell again. In one minute the respiration was laborious, and the pupils were dilated. In two minutes the breathing was slow and feeble, with puffing of the cheeks. In three minutes the pupils were smaller but continually varying. The left fore leg and the right hind leg were affected with a simultaneous convulsion or jerk, corresponding with the inspiratory motions of the chest. This continued for five minutes.

In nine minutes alimentary evacuations; symptoms abated; and the animal attempted to walk At ten minutes two drops of the oil were applied to the tongue. Instantly the breathing became laborious, with puffing of the cheeks; pupils much dilated. The convulsive or jerking motions of of the two limbs appeared as before, recurring regularly at the interval of about two seconds, and exactly corresponding with the inspirations In twelve minutes the pupils were more natural; slight frothing at the mouth, the animal still lying upon the side. At this time a drop of the oil was passed into each nostril. The labor of the respiration was suddenly increased, the jaws locked:

In twenta-two minutes no material change; the jaws were separated and five drops of the oil were rubbed on the tongue. In one minute the pupils were entirely dilated, with strong convulsions. In one and an half minutes, in trying to walk, the animal fell. In three minutes the eyes rolled up, and convulsions continued. In six minutes, the plica semilunaris so drawn as to cover half the cornea. In seven minutes, slight frothing at the mouth. In forty minutes, the inspirations were less deep, the convulsions had been unremitted, the strength failing. From this time he lay for more than half an hour nearly in the same state; the strength was gradually sinking, and as there was no prospect of recovery, he was killed. In this case, the true apoplectic puffing of the cheeks was present the great part of the time.

From the foregoing, and from additional experiments, which it is not necessary to give in detail, it appeared, that when applied to a wound made in the most sensitive parts of the integuments, the oil of tobacco, though it caused a good deal of pain, had a far less general effect that when applied to the tongue. Rats were less affected than cats. Two and sometimes *three* drops rubbed upon the tongue of a rat, did not kill in half an hour.

Three large drops rubbed upon the tongue of a fullsized cat, usually caused death in from *three to ten* minutes, and in one instance, already stated, in *two* minutes and *forty-five* seconds. One drop passed into the jugular vein of a large dog, occasioned an immediate cry, followed in a few moments by staggering, convulsive twitchings of the voluntary muscles, and vomiting

In those cause in which full vomiting occurred, evident relief followed. Young animals suffered much more than those which had come to their full growth and vigor. In those animals, whose lives were suddenly destroyed by the tobacco, no coagulation of the blood took place. The bodies of several cats were examined the next day after death, and only in a single instance was a slight coagulum observed; and this was in a cat, whose constitution possessed strong powers of resistance, and whose death was comparatively lingering.

It is not improbable, that the charge of inhumanity may be made against experiments prosecuted upon defenceless animals, with poison so painful and destructive in its operation as tobacco; the justice of this charge is freely admitted, if such experiments be made merely for the gratification of curiosity, and not with the object and reasonable hope of making them useful to mankind, and of influencing, at least, some few individuals, to abandon the practice (humane can it be called!) of administering this poison to themselves and their children, till it occasions disease and death. Indeed, there are but few, who would willingly witness more than a single experiment of this kind, with no prospect of benefit to result from it.

When applied to sensitive surfaces of considerable extent, even in a form somewhat dilute, tobacco often produces the most serious effects. The tea of tobacco has been known to destroy the life of a horse, when forced into his stomach to relieve indispositions. When used as a wash, to destroy vermin upon certain domesti canimals, tobacco tea has been known to kill the animals themselves. A farmer not long since assured me, that he destroyed a calf in this manner.

LOTTERIES IN SINGAPORE.

Some Chinese were brought before the Magistrates a few days ago, on a charge of keeping a public gambling-house somewhere in town. No further investigation however took place, the prosecutor having kept out of the way on the day appointed for hearing the case at Quarter Sessions, upon an understanding with the alleged delinquents that he should be indemnified in the amount of his forfeited recognizances. The species of gambling which was the subject of the charge is the same, we understand, as that which we remarked on in our last number as having been productive of such ruinous effects in Siam, being here also of comparatively recent introduction, and not unattended with a share of the same disastrous results. It has been reported to us that no less than two cases of suicide have been among the consequences of this deplorable infatuation within the few last months, besides one attempt at self-destruction which was fortunately defeated—the unfortunate victims in each case being women. Information of one of these cases only, that of most recent occurrence, was conveyed to the police—but the relatives of the deceased having been applied to, and denied that she died by her own act, or from any sudden cause, but from a malady under which she had been long labouring, enquire proceeded no further. Her husband, however, or the man with whom she had been living, communicated to several of his Chinese countrymen the fact of her having died by her own hands; and, according to the statement which he is reported to have made, he was induced by her to leave the house and repair to the gambling-shop to enter a small stake, in order that she might be left to the undisturbed accomplishment of her fatal purpose. On his return he found her hanging, a corpse,—and a search into his money chest, and store of valuables, of which she kept the key, with a knowledge that she frequently resorted to the gaming-shop, soon disclosed to him the cause which prompted this desperate act. Not a dust, or single convertible article remained to him. In the other case the woman also perished in the same manner—and was led to her death by the same cause. The other woman whose attempted suicide was prevented, had ignorantly entered up her stake on a particular number, but without having once succeeded. On the very day on which she found herself without a farthing to stake, the number which had so long been inauspicious to her turned up the winning one! Driven frantic at the thought of her bad fortune, she repaired to her house, shut herself up in a room and proceeded to put her fatal design into execution. Her husband with some friends burst open the door of the chamber in which she had secluded herself, and encountered the spectacle of his wife hanging by the neck from a beam that crossed the room—our informant held her up in his arms while the former cut with an axe the cord by which she was suspended. She had not been long enough in this horrible situation to extinguish life—and the poor woman is now restored to health, and we hope to a just sense of the infatuation which hurried her on to a criminal attempt upon her own life.

It has been also stated to us that there have occurred other cases of a similar description, all traceable to the same fatal source—and that the mischief and disorder in other respects which this passion for *Hue Hue* is producing among families, is lamentable in the highest degree. The women too are the most liable to its fascinations—selling or pawning their ornaments and clothes and robbing their husbands to supply the means of trying their fortune—and, as we are informed, the pernicious effects of the game upon the softer sex are so well known in China that it is there totally prohibited under heavy penalties. From the account however which we have received of the game it does not appear to us particularly calculated to produce to such an extent that blind passion which leaves every other object out of consideration in its pursuit, beyond other descriptions of gambling that we have heard of. It is briefly this. There are thirty numbers or tickets, each bearing a particular name, in the possession of the holder of the bank—when a person wishes to enter a stake, he inscribes the name of one of these tickets on a piece of paper, which is then carefully folded up and sealed, the amount of the stake and the name of the party being written outside. This, with the sum staked, is handed to the bank-holder, who deposits the paper in a box, where it remains until opened at *the drawing*. When as many as are desirous have entered, he then draws one of the thirty six tickets from the bag in which they are contained, and opens it—the tickets of those who have staked are then also opened, and all those who have staked upon the same number as the ticket drawn by the bank-holder are winners, and receive back *thirty times* the amount of their stake—those who have been less fortunate receive nothing at all—and there may thus be many winners, but only one winning number. Sometimes the bank is broken, and is unable to pay the winner, when the most uproarious scene ensues An instance of this occurred very recently—a party had staked 11 Dollars on the number *Cheeko*, which was that drawn by the banker, who had of course to pay down 30 times the stake, being 420 Dollars. The money was not forthcoming, and a scuffle ensued in which the friends of both parties engaged, the head and face of the winning man being so severely handled that he went to the police to make his complaint—but kept out of view entirely the circumstance in which it originated. A compromise however, as always happens on such occasions, was effected and the aggrieved party pacified, if not satisfied.

It is notorious that gambling shops have long been maintained here by the connivance of the police, and no one we will be ignorant enough to think that *Hue Hue* shops is but one of the numerous other disreputable establishment. The Gambling-farm has in fact only been done away with in name. The exclusive privilege is as regularly farmed out as before; only the Government are not the farmers. Under such a state of things the wages of the police subordinates are merely a secondary consideration, when compared with the other advantages which the appointage of a belt bestows—and the persons and others connected with the police are always look sharp upon, and generally found to be, by far the most substantial people of any in their walk of life in the Settlement. Of course they are as inefficient as can be, and this is all we have got in exchange for the abolition of the gambling-farm. It would be much better to proclaim at once that people were at liberty to gamble in their own houses—it would not increase the vice greatly, and would take away the necessity of bribing the police—or else some new system ought to be adopted effectually to check both evils. But in the meantime some vigorous measures ought to be pursued to repress the *Hue Hue* establishments, which daily give birth to such frightful consequences as those we have exemplified.d.

Singapore Free Press 19th October 1837.

LATEST EUROPE NEWS.

SPAIN.

The 24th ult. was celebrated at Madrid as the birthday of the Queen. A deputation of the Cortes was sent to congratulate her Majesty on the happy event. The new Cortes, an extraordinary assembly, are summoned for the 19th November, under the forms prescribed by the new constitution, and the new electoral law.

Pallila, a Carlist chief, kept the road from Madrid, through Andalusia; he had burned mail coaches, diligences, and waggons, loaded with goods, in all sixteen vehicles.

The Carlist general, Zariategui, had an encounter with the Baron dat Antas on the 21st, and (as he says) obtained a signal advantage over the Portuguese auxiliaries under that Christino leader. Escalera was following Zariategui.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Bayonne, July 28th, says—"Don Carlos has re-entered Cantavieja, and it is said that he is ill. The Groops and the bands of Arragon and Valencia have united there. Espartero and Oraa have taken that direction, and are going to besiege the place."

The Catalonian bands, whom the Baron de Meer hitherto found no difficulty in repressing, are mustering, one after another, the small towns near the frontier. They took Berga not long since, and the baron failed in retaking it. They took Ripoll on the 27th ult. by capitulation, the garrison being let pass to Olot, Puycerda, or France. The Catalonian chief Urbistondo was on the 29th ult. menacing Campredon and St. Juan de las Abadesas.

The Carlists under Castor, in the north, relieved of the presence of Escalera, who, with a considerable force, follows the expedition of Zariategui, have outflanked Castenedo, and have come down before St. Sebastian. Two Sardinian brigs, one with supplies for Don Carlos, the other with 10,000 muskets, have been captured by the English cruizers, and given up to the authorities.

Of the two German officers who accompanied the Carlist expedition, M. de Plessen has been killed, and Prince Lichnowski has returned in disgust. In order to replace these commissaries of the Holy Alliance, Colonel Kaiserling has resigned his regiment in the Prussian service, and proceeds to join Don Carlos.

SICILY.

The Paris papers contain much alarming news from Palermo. The people were in a state of full insurrection. The Viceroy had been killed, and those who have the means have enclosed themselves with provisions for a month in their houses, which they have fortified against the assaults of the mob as well as contagion with the affected. The daily deaths by cholera amounted to a thousand, and the people are in such a state of irritation that they will not submit to the troops that have been sent from Naples to restore order.

HANOVER.

The *Auxburgh Gazette* gives the following, under the date of Hanover, July 18:—"The Catholic bishop of Hildesheim has been very graciously received by the King. His Majesty assured him that his sentiments with regard to the Catholics in Ireland were purely political, and that, as Sovereign of Hanover, he should make no distinction between his subjects of different religions."

"The people," says the *German Courier*, "love and honour their King, who walks about dressed in the simplest taste, and talks to the citizens he meets in broken German, which they can scarcely understand."

AMERICA.

The Governor of the state of Maine has issued a very stirring proclamation to the militia of the state, calling on them to hold themselves in readiness to resist what he calls "British aggression" over the Maine frontier. No acts of violence, however, have taken place, though the excitement is great.

Considerable anxiety is felt in all parts of the country on the subject of the Indian war in Florida. The accounts received within the last few days previous to the sailing of the packet, were chiefly remarkable for their very contradictory character; but it is feared that those of an unfavourable complexion will be confirmed.

The recent commercial and monetary difficulties have been favourable to the growth of Texas, in causing great numbers to emigrate to that fertile region.

There are rumours afloat that the banks will resume specie payments at an earlier period than had been anticipated, and hints were thrown out that the Bank of the United States would take the lead, Mr. Biddle of course to have the credit of bringing about "consummation sedevently to be wished."—*Atlas 6th August.*

LAUNCH OF THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM SHIP.

(From the Morning Herald, July 21.)

This magnificent steam ship of 400 horse power, built for the purpose of running between Bristol and New York, was launched this morning. The number of persons who attended to witness the launch must have been upwards of 20,000. The launch itself may be judged of from the fact that it did not displace a single plate on the tables of the cabin, which had previously been laid out with a sumptuous *dejeune a la fourchette*, to which, upon the vessel having been brought alongside the yard, about 300 ladies and gentlemen, of the highest respectability, sat down. Mr. Maze presided, and was supported by Mr. Miles, late M. P. for the eastern division of Somerset, Mr. George, the mayor, Col. Wheatley, Majors Worsnall and Kington, Captains Corrville and Shute, the American consul, Mr. Bessel, &c. After the company had done justice to the deliceacies of the table, they were addressed by the chairman, Mr. Miles, Mr. Blaxton, Mr. Kingston, and others, upon the advantages likely to be derived by the port of Bristol from a trade carried on by it with the United States, through a line of steam ships. Some excellent observations were made upon the enterprising spirit which has recently been manifested by the commercial interest of Bristol, and the great cotton factory in the course of erection, and the Western Railway, were mentioned as indications of the advantages shortly of be looked for from the operation of that spirit. The construction of this great steam ship was spoken of in the highest terms by several naval and scientific gentlemen present, all of whom united in declaring it to be one of the finest and strongest steam vessels ever built.—*Calcutta Courier, 15 November.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SHIP GLENSTANES, CAPTAIN BROWN.

On the 9th of June last, the Ship Glenstanes, Capt. Brown, of London, steering west under single reefed topsails, at sunset, saw an island, bearing *S. W.* by *S.* at about 12 or 15 miles distance. Hove to with the main yard aback; headed South by East: Having a strong, northerly current for the 24 hours before, the Captain thought the ship would only "hold her own" against the current, he left orders with the officer of the watch to wear ship at 12 o'clock, or when the *S. W.* by *S.* the third officer, (in charge of the watch on deck,) called down the skylight, in a confused manner, and said he thought there was a reef under the ship's lee; the Captain and Officers immediately jumped upon deck, and finding the ship surrounded by a reef, the helm was put up; endeavours were made to "wear ship," but in consequence of being so close to the reef, the ship unfortunately struck. The Captain immediately ordered the boats to be lowered down, but only three could be got away; the Captain, officers, and crew laid off, at a little distance from the wreck until daylight; at that time, finding the surf so heavy that it was considered impossible to board the vessel, the boats went in search of a leading place; and after pulling about fifteen miles, one was discovered: The spare hands were landed, and resaired to the wreck inside of the lagoon, by which the island is nearly surrounded: Two canoes,—when had been left on board on the night of the wreck, unknown,—when the boats returned, were found in a state of intoxication, and were not able to render any assistance to the boats. Two of the men from the boats, swam on board, through a heavy surf, and got away the favourable; after which some of the rest of the crew were enabled to board the wreck. That night a little bread and water and a few clothes were saved from the wreck; but, in consequence of the increase of the surf the officers and crew in the boats were obliged to quit the reef. One of the men left on board, intoxicated, jumped overboard while the boats were at the reef. The next day the ship went to pieces owing to the high state of the surf. A raft was saved from the wreck consisted of sixteen casks of bread, eighteen casks of flour, and one cask of salt provisions, besides *a few casks of oily water*; all hands were upon an allowance of this miserable water, of two wine bottles per diem for seven weeks. The time passed upon the Island, (supposed to be Ocean Island, in the latitude of 28, 32, north and longitude 179. 30 West,)—was spent picking up the remains of the wreck, for the construction of a small vessel, and in building the said vessel.

The keel of the vessel,—(which was thirty eight feet long, and twelve feet and a half beam, with seven feet depth of hold,—was laid two weeks after the ship was lost; three months were occupied in building the vessel; The axes and adzes necessary in the building of the craft were manufactured from the whale spades; the sagurs and chisels, of the lances, and the *bellows*, for the use of the black-smith by whose ingenuity the above tools were contrived, was composed principally of the *canvass*, belonging to the ship. The boat was caulked with a sort of *chunam*, made, (for want of pitch &c.) of flour and seal oil.

On the 12th of October the boat was *launched* and, most appropriately named the DELIVERANCE. On the 15th. Captain Brown, the Chief Mate, and eight men, sailed for the Sandwich Islands; after having a favourable passage of fourteen days the Deliverance spoke the American Ship Timoleon, Captain Bunker, in the latitude of 29.30 and longitude 160 W. Captain Bunker abundantly supplied the sufferers with provisions, of which they were very much in want; since speaking the above ship, the passage to this islands has been attended with very rough weather.

In longitude 176. W. Latitude 28. 30. N. the Deliverance passed through a large body of sperm whales; for the space of three hours the schooner was surrounded by them.

It is said that a vessel will be sent immediately for the remainder of the crew, twenty three in number,—who are now on the islands.

The above are the particulars of the awful disaster of the Ship Gleadstanes as furnished us by Captain Brown.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Captain Brown for his enterprise in the contraction of the Schooner Deliverance; to him, and the officers and the part of the crew, who assisted him, is due the deepest gratitude of all the survivers of the Gleadstanes; it is not our design to flatter, but we cannot restrain the emotions of real satisfaction and heartfelt joy with which we were inspired, when, yesterday afternoon, after the Deliverance came to anchor, we visited the vessel: She was built of the fragments of a ships wreck; she was constructed upon a mere hank of card; (a freak of the ocean's mirth justly named "Ocean Island,")—the tools, employed by the self-taught artisans from whose ingenious perseverance she derived her existence were formed from the pittance of the precious metal,—(not gold, but *iron* we mean,)—which the sea vouchsafed to the sufferers: The very safety of the shipwrecked was confided to the sheet of the beech, upon which Providence conducted them:—for, (we be eto explain,) the calcined shells gathered upon the shore; added to the oil of the seal found also, there, supplied the material required to fill the seams of the Deliverance.

That "necessity is the mother of invention," is an old adage; and so is the saying "*ex nihilo nihil fit*" but we challenge a stronger corroboration of both the ancient "saws"—than the one above cited.—*Sandwich Island Gazette, November 11th, 1837.*

The late remarkable tide. We noticed, briefly, in our last, the occurrence of a remarkable fluctuation of the tide, at this island: The singularity of the phenomenon, has given rise to much speculation among the many who observed it.

"The sea is dry! and the ships are stranded!" This announcement, followed by a strange shouting from the voices of hundreds of curious souls, who rushed "*en masse*" to the beach on the evening of Tuesday the seventh instant,—roused us, in trepidation, from the tea table: We dashed into the vortex of wonderers and stopped only at the sea side, where we found enough of the population of Honolulu to have constituted an impartial census, congregated in a shudder struck group, clamorously contemplating a most curious freak of nature.

Soon after six o'clock, on Tuesday evening the sea fell very rapidly, about eight feet, leaving several vessels aground; the weather was clear and pleasant. Thermometer at 74. 5 Barometer 30. 06. fine breeze from the N. E. squally at intervals. The water, after remaining stationary a few seconds rose again to the *ordinary* high water mark, and at 6 hours 40 minutes again receded 4 feet 6 inches perpendicularly, in twenty seven minutes, it then again rose to the same height as before and fell again six feet three inches; the third time it rose four inches higher than before; after the fourth all the ebb and flow, which had hitherto occupied about twenty eight minutes each, gradually diminished and varied in time, flowing in ten and ebbing in twenty minutes; this continued during the night and part of Wednesday forenoon; the rapidity with which the water rose and fell varied considerably in different parts of the harbor. At no time did the water rise above high water mark, altough it fell nearly six feet below low water mark: Towards midnight the wind subsided and much rain fell, but there were no unusual atmospheric appearances or any trembling of the earth; the whole commotion appeared to be in the sea.

The same phenomenon occured at these Islands in May 1819 without any earthquake here or at the other Islands.

CALIFORNIA.

The Sarah and Caroline has arrived. The Griffon and Bolivar are expected shortly. California, it appears, is in a doleful situation at present. Business is dragging heavily, while governmental affairs are melancholy. So far as we can judge, (by the aggregate of public and private information;) the pleasures of an existence at California are so far outnumbered by the grievances of life, that negative enjoyment, and positive satisfactions, are as scarce as snow banks in July, at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands. We do not mean to put our patrons, whose interests are wrapped up in the trade of California, into a fever, neither do we wish to manufacture their sympathies into the shape of an icicle; but we do wish to convey the impression to those of our friends, who look to our columns for the truth, that the state of business on the coast of California, is so far from being favourable to the interests of maritime and commercial enterprise, that it begins to savour, most decidedly, of the real seasoning of positive ill luck.

The Californians have returned to their allegiance with Mexico. The Californians know their own business, as we have, before, asserted: And we hope they will enjoy comfort, quiet, and respectability, under the flag of Mexico: At the same time we are not aware that we err in judgment when we say that a country should govern itself, and not have to the uproar strine of its mother, after it is capable of breathing without foreign aid. However, as we are not a politician we leave alone dabbling in Californian governmental matters.

Don Carlos Carillo, as we are apprised, has been appointed by the President of Mexico, Governor of Upper and Lower California: It is supposed this gentleman will give satisfaction to the country, and rule justly: It is probable he will enter upon the duties of this office immediately.

Our scanty notes, carelessly gleaned from our letters and from casual information, are finished thus; whatever California may do for herself, whatever the efforts of her government may accomplish towards her success, may it be her lot to gain a higher and higher station in the list of nations; and prove, by her own deeds, that she is a country, among a regiment of countries, marching towards the acme of prosperity.—*Sandwich Island Gazette 18 November 1837.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Sir,—Among the numerous writers in your ably conducted paper, I have lost sight of one, whose short but brilliant carrier shed a lustre on your columns. What has become of Sebastian? Why sleepeth the Spaniard? Is his task accomplished? Hath he "buried the war hatchet," and is he now reposing luxuriously in his tent, inhaling the fumes of his much loved weed, indulging in calm contemplation and mayhap at times in his reveries communing with the "departed spirits of the mighty dead," on the shores of the dreaming Land? Or now that his "wrath is wreaked" hath he bid adieu to this land of despotism? and is he now wending on his pilgrimage towards the clines of the setting sun to that land of freedom, that "gem of the sea, where the weak, desolate and oppressed ever find protection. But, if still in the *Celestial Regions*, let him start again to life, let him shake off this epicurean indolence—let not the bowstring of his spirit be slack—let him gird up his loins, resume his able pen, and depict in glowing colours the follies of the day. —Let him again delight us, by giving to the world, his thoughts that breathe, his words that burn"!—Let him appear among us "like a warrior bounding on his barb"—let him draw his battle brand in the shape of a *Bramah* and weld it manfully for the benefit and protection of the good and true, and the total discomfiture and disgrace of the false, and unworthy, —let him expose to the world in language which I am not possessed of, the inhuman, not to say *bungling* policy of infatuated skippers, who "clothed in a little brief authority" play such fantastic tricks as to forcibly detain in their possession private letters, containing the affectionate greetings of friends far distant and perhaps long separated, or mayhap the fond effusions of sorrowing hearts, pining in widowhood of soul for the absent:—Let him explain to such misguided men, the breac of trust involved in detaining others of graver in art for the furtherance of their own private and selfish views.—Let him instil into their minds, that if they persist in steering this mistaken and tortuous course, that, instead of having their names enrolled among a class of Britain's noblest sons, her intrepid but warm hearted sailors, that they will become a "hissing and a reproach," and a mark for the finger of scorn to point at.

Once more awake Sebastian, why sleepest thou?
"Thy path tho' full of thorns is plain;"
"Smooth be the verse, and easy be the strain"

I am, Mr. Editor,
— Yours truly.
GRATIANO.

Canton, January 2nd, 1838.

(Communicated.)

A POETICAL GENIUS. In a city well known to every body, if they can find out the name, a poetical genius was hauled up before a police Magistrate charged with kissing a girl and kicking up a dust in the street, and the following poetical dialogue ensued:—

Magistrate.—Is your name John Jay?
Prisoner.—Yes your honour, so the people say.
Magistrate.—Was it you who kissed the girl and raised the alarm?
Prisoner.—Yes, your honour but I thought it was no harm.
Magistrate.—You rascal do you come here to make rhymes?
Prisoner.—No, your honour, but t'will happen to some times.
Magistrate.—Be off you scamp, get out of my sight
Prisoner.—Thank-e, your honour, then I'll bid you good night. *English paper.*

The following, in the Hawaii language end copied from the *Sandwich Island Gazette*, will, we doubt not, appear a forcible argument to our readers.

"Ina hiki oe a hala na makahiki he kanaka aole no e loaa wale mai ia oe ka waiwai nui. Aole pela ka loaa o ka waiwai i kahaki poe ma ke as nei. Ke manao nei anei oukou he mea loaa wale ka waiwai i ka poe kuko? Aole loa. Aole ulu wale ka waiwai ma ka nonua ner. O ka opala a me ka naaehehele ke ulu wale; aka o ka ai, o ka lole, a o ke dala, he mea loaa i ma ka hana wale no."

CANTON PRESS,

6th January, 1838.

The *Cowasjee Family* from Calcutta 19th November, and Singapore 9th December, has brought us Calcutta papers to the 18th November and the *Singapore Free Press* to the 7th December. The Opium sales were to take place as follows.

	Patna,	Benares,		
2 January,	4,600	2,400	7,000	Chests.
2 February,	.....	.....	2,300	,,
20 April	.....	.....	4,000	,,
20 May,	.....	.....	2,000	,,
25 June,	.....	.....	3,800	,,
			19,100	Chests.

The Calcutta deliveries of Opium during the year up to the 15th November had been, of *Patna* 8,968; *Benares* 4,935; *Total* 13,921 Chests. Remaining in the Company's Godowns, *Patna* 2,199; *Benares* 1,137; Total 3,226 Chests.

The *Syed Khan* was the last arrival from China in Calcutta when the *Cowasjee Family* came away, and the unfavorable advices she conveyed had the effect of reducing the prices of Opium materially. *Patna* declined from 1,150 to 1,030 and *Benares* from 1,120 @ 1,020, and when the *Cowasjee Family* left, holders were anxious to sell *under* these rates, and as the *Ruby*, then daily expected, would confirm the accounts of the China market, taken by the *Syed Khan*, a further decline would doubtless take place.

The *Cowasjee Family* brings we hear, about 650 Chests, and the *Syed Khan* daily expected, about 400. *Ariel* 900.

The *Ariel* was to leave Singapore about the 20th December. The *Red Rover* and *Rob Roy* both arrived in Singapore on the 9th December.

The *Singapore* from London 6th August had arrived at Singapore and the following are the latest commercial news she brings. "No more failures had occurred, money had become plentiful, and some articles of produce were looking up, although there was not much doing. *Tentlee* was the only *sales* were noticed at an advance, 500 bales having been sold at 17s, and some holders refused to sell at that, expecting a rise, as the Italian crop, it was said, had fallen short of last year's supply about 450,000 lbs. Cassia continued dull at 45 @ 50. The elections were going on with great spirit. The returns at the end of August amounted to 344, of which 197 were ministerial, and 147 conservative, and it was generally thought the ministerial majority would be somewhat less than last parliament. The country was in such a state of excitement that no material improvement in commercial matters was expected, until the elections had all closed.

The Revd. Doctor Parker has communicated to us the following. "In an excursion upon the water last evening (January 2d) with some friends, our attention was attracted by the corpse of an adult, floating up with the tide in the Macao Passage, nearly opposite the Macao station. As we passed near it I observed that it was not a Chinese, which awakened further interest. We put the boat about and ascertained that it was the body of a Caffer, probably 40 years of age. There was also observed a discoloration, or settling of blood, about the neck and on one side of the face, that suggested at the moment that possibly he might have experienced a violent death. Unable satisfactorily to account for the presence of such a corpse in the vicinity of Canton, for it cannot be supposed that the body had been floated from Macao; neither am I aware that it is customary there to commit slaves to a watery grave: * and had he died on board ship, it is to be presumed the master of the vessel would have seen the body properly disposed of. By giving notice in your paper of the above circumstance, further information may be obtained, and desirable disclosures made of the cause of the poor man's death, and of the presence of the body in the immediate vicinity of Canton.

We have received a file of *Sandwich Islan: Gazettes* up to the 18th November, and have made several extracts from them. The Editor of that paper complains of not having received our paper in exchange for his; we should have sent it, had we been aware of an opportunity to send it—we shall however avail ourselve of the first vessel to send a file, and continue doing so by all subsequent opportunities. The Sandwich Island Gazette is filled with discussions on the expulsion of two Catholic Missionaries from Tahaiti under circumstances of considerable personal inconvenience and even violence, and we regret to find that the protestant missionaries are accused of having influenced the King to commit this act of hostility upon two subjects of France. The correspondence on the subject is very long, and the Gazette has opened it's columns to both parties, disapproving however strongly the act of expulsion and the religious persecution which seems to have been the cause of it.

The following has been kindly communicated to us by a passenger per the *Europe* from the Sandwich Islands.

"General Ramon Freire; Don Ramon Buenrostro; Col. Salvador Puga; Captain Pablo Huerta and Don Vicente Urbistondo, five of the Gentlemen lately banished by the Chilian Government to N. S. Wales, arrived at the Island of Tahiti on the 25th of last September in the English Barque Vesper.

The three latter named gentlemen took their passage in the ship Europe for the Sandwich Islands; and from that port they intended leaving by the first opportunity for South America.

General Freire and Don Ramon Buenrostro remained at Tahiti; with the intention (I understood) of soliciting a passage to Valparaiso, in H. B. M. Ship Imogene, which vessel was then daily expected at Tahiti and destined for Valparaiso."

THE HING-TAE AFFAIRS.

To His Excellency the Vice-roy of Canton &c.

Your Excellency's edict of 17th inst. in reply to our petition of 15th, was handed to us by the Senior Hong-merchants, and at same time a proposal was made to liquidate the debts of the Hing-tae Hong in twelve years—a proposition unjust, in as far as it is directly contrary to the established practice of the Celestial Empire and the interpretation former Governors have put upon the laws of the great Emperor, and most unreasonable in itself, seeing that the usual interest during the proposed period would amount to twice the capital debt.

We have most carefully examined your Excellency's observations respecting the "fixed laws of the Heavenly Dynasty, and beg humbly, but firmly, to state to your Excellency that the laws quoted are not those applicable to Foreigners—which, we need not point out to your Excellency, are entirely distinct from those laws by which the subjects of the Empire are regulated.

Your Excellency's reasoning upon the liability of the Co-hong, we have only to place in context with the Imperial orders, which distinctly engage that all foreign debts shall be paid, and your Excellency has been graciously pleased to repeat this engagement on the part of government more than once. Why then should your Excellency ask us "from whom would you recover should the Hong-merchants seek to be preserved from the consequences of thus being, by the laws pointed out as the securities and compulsory payers of bankrupt Hong debts? The answer is plain and distinct, we have the Emperor's repeated promise as well as your Excellency's that our claims shall be paid to the uttermost mite. The celestial Empire is our debtor—the hong-merchants hitherto have been the channel of payment, but we look to your Excellency making such payment and leaving the mode to be settled as the Celestial justice may deem most right, it not becoming us to point out to your Excellency the manner by which the Empire may discharge its debts.

With regard to the assertion that a Consoo duty has been levied, for the purpose of paying Hong debts to foreigners, for three years without any drain for this purpose, it is strictly and positively true; nearly four years have now elapsed since any payment to foreigners has been made, and justice requires that the sum so collected should be immediately appropriated to this liquidation of existing foreign debts. There is no law of the Imperial Dynasty warranting the appropriation of this tax to any other purpose.

In conclusion we must remind your Excellency that former claims of a similar nature have frequently been paid,—this is no new affair. The sums formerly paid for a series of years have been upwards of 5 lacs of dollars per antiun, one year, 1829, indeed the amount approached 6½ lacs of dollars; a similar payment for the next 4 years would pay all our claims with interest; for how, in cutting off so large a proportion from our claims, can Your Excellency keep your promise to pay us the uttermost mite?

Trusting your Excellency will spare us the unpleasant task of appealing either to the Emperor or to our own August Sovereign for the settlement of these our just claims on the Chinese Empire, we are etc.

Signed by Hing-tae's Creditors.

We hoped to have been able to lay before our readers, together with the above letter from the creditors, to which no answer has yet been received, a translation of a report to the Governor, from the judge and treasurer respecting the Hing-tae affairs, but several dispatches for England and India having interfered, we are now obliged to delay giving a translation until our next, contenting ourselves with a brief outline of the document, which was received before the above letter was sent to the Governor. It will be seen from it that the authorities look upon the wish of the Hong-merchants to pay in 12 years in annual instalments, with a favorable eye, and that, unless the creditors can obtain more powerful interference than mere correspondence, they stand but very little chance of obtaining more than a promise to pay in 12 years, which promise, judging from the present state of most of the Hongs, appears to be perfectly nugatory, it being more than probable that many of them will not last until the last term of payment of the Hing-tae debt.

Abstract of the report of the two Sees.

"It is from the Judge and Treasurer and acknowledges a petition from the Hong-merchants in which they state that, having made a proposal to the foreigners to pay the Hing-tae debts in 15 years which was strictly refused, they consented to propose 12 years which was also laughed at, the foreigners being clamorous for the debts being paid in five or six years. They say that King-qua's debts are now the heaviest, and they fear that, if they are hurried, that Hong will also break and leave them answerable for the debts of that Hong also, which will nearly ruin them all. They therefore entreat their Excellency to pity them and insist upon the foreigners acquiescing in the period of 12 years.

The judge and treasurer state that, according to the laws of the Heavenly Dynasty, the foreigners have forfeited all claim to payment by not annually petitioning the Hoppo as to the extent of the claims on the Hongs; but nevertheless, say they, so intense is the celestial mercy and benevolence that they rather than see us lose our money will allow the Hong-merchants to pay us in 12 years: and if our hearts do not burst with gratitude at this truly they must be made of stone or wood.

As to Jardine, trusting the Hong with such an immense amount, they are at aloss to understand what schemes they have been concocting. For seven years they have not said one word about the matter.

They now order the Hong-merchants to come to some immediate settlement with the foreigners as to the period in which the Hing-tae debts shall be paid and to report of same."

(From the Chinese Repository for December.)

Chinese marriage rules. In the Illustrations of Rites it is said: "The man and woman, no matchmaker having gone between them, must not know the names of each other. Presents not having been received, no intercourse or intimacy between them is admisible. Therefore, to mark clearly this line of separation, the day and month of their marriage are reported to the prince, and with fasting announced to the deceased ancestors, while friends and fellow-officers are invited to an entertainment of wine and food. When marrying, take not a wife of the same family name; therefore, when purchasing a concubine, if ignorant of her family name, have recourse to divination."

The Rules of Marriage contain these instructions: "The father, presenting wine to the son, commands him saying, 'Go and receive your consort, and with her sustain the honors of my family; urge and persuade her with respect to succeed her mother-in-law; and in these duties be you constant.' The son answers, 'I will; though I fear my inadequacy for these duties, yet I dare not forget your commands.' When presenting a daughter in marriage, her father commands her saying, 'Be careful, day and night let there be no opposition to commands. The mother, presenting a small girdle and a folded napkin, says, 'Be attentive and respectful, day and night fail not in housewifery.' The stepmother (the father's concubine) at the door within, presenting a large girdle, and repeating the instructions of the father and mother, commands her saying, 'Respectfully listen to and honor the words of your father and mother: day and night, in order that you may not err, look on your girdle.'"

Burning of opium. The traffic in opium was to be stopped many months ago; certain merchants were to be expelled from Canton; and the receiving ships sent home. Such were the orders: the facts are these—the traffic has been continued, at Lintin, at other anchorages far northward on the coast, at Macao, while thousands of chests have entered the Bogue, and not a little of the drug has found its way, in foreign vessels to Whampoa, and in foreign boats to Canton. Smugglers, and smuggling boats, have been seized in great numbers. And to crown the farce, local authorities go in state to the place of military parade and burn the drug; the transaction is duly reported in the provincial court circular, and will forever stand on the records of the fooyuen's office! Now no one, who knows the Chinese, believes that a pound of opium was burnt; while every one does know that official boats have been the chief agents in carrying the drug!—*Ibid.*

BIRTH.

At Macao on the 25th November the Lady of Capt. WILLIAM JEFFREY, of the *Lady Grant*, of a son and heir.

* The Macao black slaves, being catholics, they receive Christian burial.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE—I have this-day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretary ship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Secr. Sun Insce. Office.

NOTICE — It is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this-day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm, All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands,
JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 51.
224. Sketchesou the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaverres 2 vols due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 15th Novber

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December, 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take,

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per centon the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leech,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....China.
Messrs. Thos. Birth, Son and Co.... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co....C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A General meeting of the Shareholders of the Society is requested at the office of the Secretaries on Saturday the 30th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M. to take into consideration the funds and general business of the present Society—which will expire according to the articles of agreement, on the 31st December Instant.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
Canton 7th Dec. 1837. *Secretaries.*

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mr Gregor Remmerigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Mourat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secrs. CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

In London,—Mess. Palmers Mackillop Dent & Co.
" Calcutta, Mess. Mackillop Stewart & Co.
" Bombay,—Mess. Forbes & Co,
" Singapore, Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
" Manila,—Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Billy of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ... ... } per 100 & 1
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 1. 50.
" " " b.

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THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAUGHTEN," GEORGE HUSTWICK, Commander, having the greater part of the cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

MESSRS. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE "LADY NUGENT," Capt. FAWCETT, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 15th December, 1837.

FOR GREENOCK, PORT GLASGOW, & GLASGOW.

THE fine fast sailing Barque the JANE BROWN, Capt. DUNLOP. For freight apply to

DANIELL & Co

Canton, 4th December, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain EVANS, For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MR NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in St. Antonio Street, Macao, commands an extensive prospect, and in complete repair, was lately in the occupation of J. W. H. Ilbery Esq.; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BRAMSTON.

P. S. Can be viewed by application on the premises.

Canton, 14th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 10 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }

Of a rich class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS of SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong

ON SALE.

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ALL the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 15 cts each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

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BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with book keeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 10 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—Brit. *Denison*, Jones, Liverpool 23d July. *Cowasjee Family*, Wallace, from Calcutta 19th November, and Singapore 9th December. *Tigris*, Titherington, from Liverpool, and Batavia 18th November. Amer. *Europa*, Shaw, from Sandwich islands in 35 days.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Manzies*, (omitted last week) Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Miss Whittle, Mr. Nesbitt. Per *Europa*, Mr. Henry Skinner, Supercargo.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Omega*, Hilbert, for Newyork. *Grand Turk*, Easterbrooke, for Boston. Dutch. *Medora*, Woe, for Batavia. Brit. *Isabella*, Robertson, for the Cape and Cork. *George IV*, Dreavner, for London. *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, for Liverpool. *Ann*, Pybus, for Singapore and Calcutta.

This day, *Cowasjee Family*, Wallace, for Singapore and Calcutta. Amer. *Asia*, Cole, for Newyork.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Isabella*, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Henry Constable. Per *George IV*, Mrs. and Miss. Thomas. Mr. Chas. Thomas and Mr. H Sharpe. Per *John O'Gaunt*, Messrs. P. P. Robertson, and F. A Gibb.

The *Lady Grant*, for Straits and Bombay, to be despatched on Monday night next. The *Jane Brown*, for Dublin and Clyde is under despatch. The *Marquis Camden*, for Straits.

The *Red Rover* and *Rob Roy* arrived at Singapore on the 9th December. The *Cantabro* and *Bilbaino*, Spanish brigs, from Macao, bound for Manilla, met with the same hurricane that disabled the *Ariel*, and put into Singapore, the former almost a wreck, the latter not very much injured. The *Scaleby Castle*, from Manila, had also arrived in Singapore, which port the *Premier* and *Dewd Clarke* had left for China.

Nothing is yet known of the *Sir Charles Malcolm.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th August P *Anna Robertson.* UNITED STATES, 1st August P *Liberty.* CALCUTTA, 18th November P *Cowasjee Family.* SINGAPORE, 9th December P *Cowasjee Family.* JAVA, 18th November P *Tigris.* MANILA, 23rd December P *John Gilpin.* BOMBAY, 6th October, P *Lady Grant.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Ann, Exporter, Olander, Eleanor.* CALCUTTA, *Premier, Thames, Ariel, Sir Archibald Campbell, Waterwitch, Syed Khan.* BOMBAY, *Madras, Sir C. Malcolm, Hero.* MADRAS, *Ann.* SYDNEY, *Hero,* VALPARAISO, *Philantrope.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			803		
General Kyd	British	Foord	1318	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberdine Robinson	"	Scott	1416	.. ..	Dent & Co.
Eliza & Susan ..	Ameri.	Webber		Batavia	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Edinburgh	British	Marshall	1414	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Nugent ..	"	Fawcett	535	Soerabaya..	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair	537	Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Lady Mac Naugtn.	"	Hustwick		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson	547	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Rajahstan	"	Ritchie		Bombay	"
Eliza Stewart ..	"	Millar		London	Wetmore & Co.
Balguerie..	French	Dasse		.. ..	Dent & Co.
Isabel	British	Jones		Bombay	"
Jane Brown	"	Dunlop	350	Glasgow	Daniell & Co.
Marquis Camden	"	Gribble	1296	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	"	Evans	578	Bombay	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Argyle	"	Sandis		Madras	Lindsay & Co.
Pleiades	Dutch.	Berg		Lombock	James Hamilton.
Mandarin	Ameri.	———		Soerabaya..	Russell & Co.
Duke of Sussex ..	British	Horsman		Madras	Daniell & Co.
Eben Preble	Ameri.	Croker		Boston....	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Walsh		Manila	Wetmore & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Astrea*, Barros to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where bu.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor....	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Robertson	160	.. ..	———
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	185	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	232	Singapore	Fox. Rawson & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		.. ..	———
Monsoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia....	Wetmore & Co.
Orwell	British	Living	305	Manila	Dent & Co.
Superior	Ameri.	McEven		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Vansittart....	British	Macqueen....		Calcutta	"
Bengal Packet....	"	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Grant	"	Jeffrey		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Hayes	"	Wemyss		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Julia	"	Richards		Bombay	"
Mangles	"	Carr		Sydney	"
Pilot	Hamb	Gurtz	412	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Argyle	"	Codman		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Anna Robertson	British	Hamilton		London	———
Copeland	"	Crawfurd		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Denison	"	Jones		.. ..	Fox Rawson & Co.
Tigris	"	Titherington		.. ..	Dent & Co.
Europa....	Ameri.	Shaw		Sandwich Islands	Henry Skinner.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1¼ lb. avods.—7 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 18. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 6TH, 1838. No. 122.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5¼.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	} No demand.
,, - - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	,,	10¼ a 10½	
Assorted colors - - - - -	,,	9¼ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	} 8.3 a 10.2	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 7. a 9.7	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,		
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheatg. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	} 6¼ a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2¼. a 2½.	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - - -	,,	} 4¼ a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	130	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65,	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Cht.	750	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - - -	,,	610	
Benares old - - - - - -	,,	730	
,, new - - - - - -	,,	540 a 550	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	} 450 a 460	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	,,	475	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table- - - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - - - -	,,	30 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	} No demand.
,, ,, inf. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3¼.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	17.	
,, Singapore &c. - - - -	,,	16.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull, large stock
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory- -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40 a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30.	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.20	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	21	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, 29 ,,	28	8	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	31	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5¼	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, ,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		14 a 15
,, ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	24 a 32	16 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,	36 a 48	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	28 a 43	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,	42 a 58	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	20 a 28	
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	14 a 26	
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 56	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	43 a 51	31 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - -	,,	385 a 440	Nominal.
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,	350	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3¼	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a [illegible]	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	6 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 13	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpêtre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s. d.

ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4. 6. } nominal
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days........................none.... } no bills
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.............................
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6¾ .... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

	IN DECEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Jany. 183[8]
Patna ....old.	14	750	41,500	2,924	2,013,210	286
.. ..new	727	630	458,010			1,570
Benares ......old	—			944½	644,405	14
.. ..new	60	590	35,400			956
Malwa ....old	844½	460	388,930	10,993½	5,751,917	5,096
	1,646½		893,840	14,862	8,412,532	7,928

Total of deliveries in the 9 months from 1st April to 31st December, 16,508½ chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,306,372.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½	2	Singapore... ..	1	¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1¼	1	Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1 pr ct	
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

Note. Aboverates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60; inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—White and brown LONGCLOTHS, are in good demand. COTTON YARN, is without enquiry.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES, without improvement or transactions. LONGELLS, as before, for assorted, but scarlets have advanced a little more.—CAMBLETS, are without demand.

METALS.—LEAD, is declining; IRON, without alteration, there being no late importation.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—BETELNUT, and PEPPER, have still further declined, as also TIN.

COTTON.—Bengal is a little more in demand, and for fair Banda 10.2 is offered; Bombays are however as depressed as ever, and sales of only small lots have taken place. No sales of Madras during the week. The clearances in December are reported.

Bombay,	Bengal,	Madras,	Total.
12,795	2,535	2,620	17,949 Bales

Stock remaining 1st January.

28,000	14,000	7,000	49,000 ,,

including all the late arrivals.

OPIUM.—There is no material alteration to notice in this article. The prices have rather declined since the arrival of the *Ann* and the *Cowasjee*, and almost the only sales made are at Whampoa, where the deliveries have been large in December. For those at Lintin see above.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN SILK.—Since our last nearly 1000 bales have been purchased at from 385 for middling cargo to 440 for the finest, purchasers having been encouraged by late advices from England of a slight advance, and the rumours of a short supply from India and Italy. The entire quantity yet down is about 4,000 bales, but present prices will induce a further supply.

TEA.—We do not hear of any purchases of Hyson for the English market yet. Fine Twankay of Hyson kind in half chests has been sold as high as 28 T. but no general price has been settled for this description of tea. The teamen would take 18 T. for good, but there are no buyers.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 19. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 13TH, 1838. No. 123

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea and Raw Silk exported to the United Kingdom from the port of Canton Season 1837-38 *up to the date* 11th January 1838.

Date of Despatch	Names.	Destination.	Tonnage.	BLACK TEAS. Peculs. Congo.	Capter.	Souchong	Campoi.	Hong-mixy.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	GREEN TEAS, Peculs. Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Raw Silk Peculs.
1837																
December. 9	Jumna	London	361	2819		259			60							
10	Alexander Baring	,,	505	3153		494		135	93				1375	5		10
12	Frances Anne	,,	286	2545												
	Brothers	,,	376	3386			13		60				130			
	Richard Bell	,,	251	1992					115					10	10	
	Jamaica	,,	369	3772												
13	Carnatic	,,	576	4431		241		69	48		49	55				
	Stairs Castle	,,	503	4288		11		76	51							
26	Ingleborough	,,	401	3616		253			50	220	78	12		33	7	
1838																
January. 3	Isabella	Cowes for Orders	425	4319									47	18	24	
4	Jane Brown	Dublin & Clyde	288	2939												
5	John O' Gaunt	Liverpool	449	2431	113	236		54	174	8	77	6	310	171	51	10
6	George the Fourth	London	1439	11148	171	135		277	383	49	271	26	581	91	69	156
8	Lady Nugent	,,	437	4562	15	259			194		3			1	1	93
9	Rajahstan	,,	600	600	195											56
			7252	61134	494	2018	13	611	1228	358	478	146	2844	338	129	325

SHIPPED AS UNDER.

	Tonnage.	BLACK TEAS.		GREEN TEAS		RAW SILK.	
12 London	6101	Peculs 55,698	Lbs. 7,438,400	Peculs 3291	Lbs. 439,866	Peculs 315	
1 Liverpool	449	,, 3,089	,, 411,866	,, 65	,, 82,000	,, 10	
1 Cork for Orders	422	,, 4,319	,, 575,866	,, 89	,, 11,866	,, —	
1 Dublin & Clyde	280	,, 2,739	,, 365,209	,,	,,	,, —	
15	7252	Peculs 65,845	Lbs. 8,779,333	Peculs 3985	Lbs. 529,666	Peculs 325	

CORRESPONDECE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Sir,—Will you oblige me by inserting a few lines in reply to an attack made on my veracity, seamanship &c., by Capt. Horsman in your paper of the 30th ult. I shall say little on his pretty and witty play on the word "Julia", it is too boyish; the attempt to ridicule only proves the writer's consciousness of a bad cause My letter to the Singapore Editor was written before Capt. H's departure from Singapore. I had found from all who spoke to me on the Editor's former notice of the accident that the common impression was "that the Sussex, being bound to Singapore, was standing to the Eastward," which was not the case; (by the bye Capt. H. thinks it better not to quote that part of my letter) this public error was highly unfavorable to me, for, had he been on his proper course, he might have had some excuse for so very "lubberly" running stem on to me. I again repeat, the disaster "was not occasioned by a heavy squall." Capt. H., by implying that it did, forgets he was carrying top gallt sails; there had been squalls and my topsails were then lowered; there were six ships inside of the Carimons, one was at anchor, four ships lying to under their topsails, the Sussex was the only ship cruizing about and the only one whose reckoning was so bad as to be "found suddenly at the back of Tree Island," the most dangerous mistake that could be committed between England and China. I do not understand what Capt. H. means by "manufacturing a log-book for a notary public," it was written with strict regard to truth, knowing it would be attested to on oath by myself and officers; there is nothing contradictory in it; the ship was have to, the main topsail a back, the fore and mizen topsails full all lowered down, the lead-line over the quarter watching the drift. Capt. H's. experience has not yet taught him, it appears, that all ships drift when lying to; had Capt. H. shivered his after yards or at least hauled his driver up when he put his helm "aport" he would have gone clear of us. As the whole occurence is open to *desmonstration*, with respect to seamanship, at a proper time and place, when Capt. H. may have golden reasons to see his error, I shall not waste time and your paper on the subject

There is one glaring contradiction in Capt. H's. letter; if I had thought his ship on the starboard tack, how was it possible that I could have asked him "why did you not put your helm aport?" The truth is I hailed him with a speaking trumpet to do so, knowing I was myself on the starboard tack. If the weather was not too thick for one to see his ship, why did he not see my light? Capt. H. seems to boast that his ship was going ten knots, he does not see how this operates against him in such a place, at such a time, and going *from* his port; he says the Sussex passed like lightning, but came back under very easy sail!!!

I did not intentionally treat Capt. Horsman with incivility when he came on board. I mistook him for some junior officer. He acknowledged that he heard me hail him to anchor, and replied "I did not know where I was then;" when I firs. requested him to take me in tow, his reply was "I must first see where I am;" it was then day light. I confess this silly answer made me speak warmly, and I answered "you should have known that, Sir, before you left your ship; I know where I am." The Sussex just before the tow rope was cut, to *the westward of the Gonoy*, had all her sails a back and her helm the wrong way. I dont know how many men the Sussex's boats had, perhaps "sixteen," certainly only three or four came on board my ship. Capt. H. had been twice on board before he sent the tow rope, and was not in either of the boats that brought it, he had previously refused to wait for my weighing my anchor which was slipped.

On the question of humanity which seems to hurt him so much, let others judge; every seaman would had hove to or anchored, instead of running out of sight.

Capt. H. plays much on "scattered friends;" I am proud to say I have friends scattered all over the globe, and my seamanship, which he holds so lightly, has carried me to every principal port of the world. In my extract from the log I suppressed what I thought would be unfavourable to Capt. H.; with his pretended contempt for every thing relating to a small ship, it would have been wise had he not noticed it. I overlook the scurrilous phrases in his letter, and can excuse the want of seamanship of so young an officer, and give him credit for being "guilty of commanding a large ship"

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. RICHARDS.

Lintin, 4th January, 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—I have just received a letter from Captain Hamilton, and herewith send you an extract explaining the cause of the detention of the letters by the 'Anna Robertson,' to the truth of which I can certainly bear testimony, having been present at the altercation with the boatmen.

Having inserted the letter of your correspondent 'N N,' so injurious to Capt. Hamilton's character and interests, you are bound, in common justice to that gentleman, to lay before your readers the following statement of the actual facts of the case.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. C. DOMETT.

Canton, January 6th 1838.

Extract from Capt. Hamilton's letter, dated Lintin, January 4th 1838.

"I have just received your letter together with a "number of the Canton Press, in which I see there "are some scurrilous and most unfounded remarks "passed on me by a person who signs himself N N. "I shall therefore feel greatly obliged by your "forwarding the following statement, (to part of "which I think you can testify) to the same paper, "and by acquainting any person, who may ask you, "with the real merits of the case.

"You are well aware that it was my intention "to have taken the letters up with me, and, in fact, "they were on deck for that purpose, had not the "'fast boat men' refused to receive them.—My "chief officer fully expected they had gone, and accordingly sent Capt. Parry an answer to that "effect, he not being aware that, on the boatmen "objecting to take them, I had ordered them to be "sent below again."

"With regard to my saying 'I was afraid of the "Chinese taking the letters if I had brought them "up with me' I most solemnly deny having uttered "anything of the kind: and if I chose to take up a "few letters and newspapers in my portmanteau, "I should be glad to know what business it is of "the party signing himself 'N N;' —— as to "his, N N's *personal remarks*, if he will sign his "name at length, and not screen himself under ini"tials, I shall know in what manner to notice *them*."

"I have only further to state that it could have "been of no advantage to me to detain the letters, "and that on my arrival in Canton I lost no time in "engaging a boat to bring them up immediately."

CHILE AND PERU.

A friend has favored us with the following interesting account of affairs in these countries, and adds moreover that his letters from Valparaiso of 3d October, do, for obvious reason reasons not touch on politics. The result of the Chilian expedition to Peru (of which we gave particulars in our paper of 30th December) was not then known, but it was thought that it would not be successful. It was hoped that, after it's return, things would go on quietly, particularly as General Bordonia, now minister of war, and the most influential opponent of General Portales, was considered to be a man of talent and real patriotism, the latter a quality but rarely found in South America. He was minister under Freire, when President.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED VALPARAISO, (July 14th)

"Business both here and at Lima is extremely dull, owing to the difficulties between the two Republics; and here it is subject to great embarrassments resulting from the insecurity which has been attendant upon recent events;—the outlines of which are these.

"On the 3rd of June, late at night, Valparaiso was thrown into a state of great commotion by the arrival of a propio from Quillota announcing a revolt among the troops who were disciplining at that place preparatory to embarking for Peru, and that Don Diego Portalis, ("the *Man* who governs Chile" as the Peruvians said) who went out the day before to review them, had been, with his suite, taken prisoners. The authorities took the alarm, and on the following morning (Sunday) ordered out the militia and one corps of regulars, (the only ones at their command) and marched over to the Baron on the Quillota road, where they were met by a flag of truce from Col Vidaurre, the rebel commander, bearing the message that Don Diego was his prisoner, and that on the following day he should march for Valparaiso, and if the least resistance was offered to his entrance, Don Diego should be shot. This was accompanied by an endorsement from Don Diego himself, recommending a surrender; but, of course, it was well understood that this was forced from him.

"The troops then returned to Valparaiso, and remained under arms until monday afternoon, when they again marched to the Baron in battle array, where they quietly posted themselves, awaiting the Quillota rebels, who appeared at about 3 o'clock tuesday morning, when the fighting commenced; the big guns of the ships and gun boats doing great execution,—this part of the force defensive having been placed very eligibly, opposite a *quebrada* (Gully) which the enemy must pass. The firing was continued till dawn, by which time the rebels were completely routed; but it was a dear bought victory for—they left Chile's greatest benefactor on the field of battle most horribly murdered, his mouth and hand shot away, and twenty two bayonet wounds upon his body, a shocking sight assure you!"

"Their defeat was fortunate for the people of Valparaiso, as it is said that Vidaurre promised to his troops four hour's sacking of the city, and I make no doubt of it; the alarm was great, all the money was embarked on board the men of war, and every one prepared to defend himself: 51 prisoners have been taken of the rebels, 28 of whom are condemned to be shot; of these 8, including Vidaurre himself, suffered on the 4th of July in the Plaza de Orego, and the other 20 are recommended to mercy.

"There has since been a partial amalgamation of parties in the administration, which is thought by some to ensure quiet, but there are others who have not much confidence in this state of affairs, but, "*quien sabe*"—one thing is certain the expedition to Peru is a very unpopular measure among the troops and officers, but the Government are determined upon it and the troops are again collected at Quillota. General Borgonia formerly attached to the party of Freire (an able and popular officer) has been appointed Minister of war."

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR AND HOPPO OF CANTON TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, RESPECTING THE OPIUM TRADE

The following document, to which, we hear, the Chinese attach much importance, reached us at too late a time, to allow us to offer any remarks on it for the present.

The Governor, Lieut.-Governor and Hoppo forwarded Dec. mber 31st 1836, a memorial to the Emperor, respecting the measures adopted against the receiving ships, the seizure of opium and sycee, and of the boats which supply the ships with provisions, in answer to a former document. They beseech your Majesty graciously to condescend and examine these subjects.

We received in the biganing of November an imperial decree through the Privy Council, in which it was stated that Tang and the others (the Lieut.-Governor and the Hoppo) had sent in a statement saying, that they had given orders to drive the receiving ships away, and adopted measures to seize the opium dealers and smugglers.

The English receiving ships and legal traders with those of other nations, sailed this year, under the pretence of seeking shelter against the winds, into the inner seas. The Hong-merchants were accordingly ordered to enjoin upon the Superintendent of the said nation, to make all the receiving ships, anchored at Lintin and other places, return to their country, and not to permit them as formerly to anchor and loiter about. The Hong-merchants received at the same time orders to report, as soon as the receiving ships had got under weigh and returned home.—Upon examination it is found, that an entire clearance of the the fast boats (smuggling boats) had been made; but the craft engaged in smuggling being still numerous, their nefarious practice, which is equally as bad as that of the opium dealers, could not be permitted to go on; we therefore issued orders to the cruisers under the command of both the civil as well as naval authorities to make careful search and seize them etc.

One of the greatest evils in this province is, that Barbarian vessels anchoring in the inner seas, enter into connexions for smuggling. The governor and the others, after having issued these orders, ought to institute a full examination, whether the said barbarian Superintendent had obeyed their injunctions, and whether those receiving ships have now sailed or whether, he has ordered them to return one and all to their country without the least delay. If they however dare to compromise this matter, and I, the Emperor, afterwards upon enquiry hear of it, or some body brings in an accusation to that effect, I (the Emperor) shall hold only the said Governor and his colleagues responsible. There ought to be severe laws enacted against the smuggling craft, and their seizure be effected within a certain priod, so as to extirpate them root and branches. Having made an occasional seizure, do not stay immediately, that you have annihilated the whole: this only creates suspicion (about your veracity.)

Acquaint (the Emperor addresses the Privy Council) with these orders Tang and Ke and let them transmit the same to Wan. Respect this (Here ends the Imperial order in reply to which the Governor and his colleagues have sent in the following memorial.)

Your ministers read this with the deepest veneration in a kneeling posture looking, up with admiration to the care your Majesty bestows upon a corner of the Sea, in order to remove with the utmost energy the existing evil. Having carefully looked over the charts of the inner and outer seas, we find that the Ladrone islands constitute the boundary. Beyond them is the wide and boundless ocean, the black water of the barbarian's sea, which is not under the control of the central territory. Inside of them is the sea about Lintin, the Nine Islands and other places. This port of the outer sea is under the control of Canton Province, and it washes the shores of the interior districts; Kum-sing-mun is one of those ports which belong to the inner Seas. Since 1830 barbarian ships of the outer seas, under the pretence of seeking shelter against the winds, frequently sailed into Kum-sing-moun, during the fourth and fifth month, and remained at anchor until the ninth. As soon as the North wind had set in, they removed to Lintin and anchored there. Last year in winter, we prohibited this most severely, and also erected a battery at the entrance, whilst we stationed there a naval squadron to prevent most strenuously the entering (of the ships.) No barbarian craft therefore entered, but they anchored at Lintin and

other places. Thus there were no receiving ships in the inner sea; but it is likewise a fact, that they existed in the outer ocean. When formerly the receiving ships anchored in the outer ocean, the naval commanders of the cruisers stated, that since their arrival and departure was uncertain, their actual number could not be given. Your ministers after having made investigation about the names and number of the receiving ships which are generally known, and obtained authentic information shall adopt measures and exact laws (against them.) How could we conceal this, and not speak out freely or be anxious to adopt specious language to please the ear? Last year we gave our orders to the cruisers of the navy to ascertain the exact number and whether there were any which remained stationary. They communicated the result of their investigation, having found after due examination, that there were indeed altogether 25 vessels, which had remained for a long time. The greater number were English country ships and moreover of American, French, Dutch, Manila, Leeat of each from 1 to 4 vessels: Some of them came and went; but this aggregate is not exceeded. The number of receiving ships is duly ascertained, and this is a plain matter of fact.

In obedience to the Imperial orders, we issued this year our strict injunctions to the Hong-merchants and the Superintendent Elliot to send these ships back to their country. Subsequently to this the naval Captain reported in September that only one single Dutch ship the Lihteaychin (?) had lifted her anchor and sailed out of the Ladrones; this is also a fact, founded upon inquiry. Since only one vessel had left, your minister could then not report that all the remainder had also hoisted sails and lifted the anchor, and sailing east and west had gone beyond the Ludrones. Whilst investigating the state of things and proving in no way dissimulated, we can not but take these subjects into consideration. These vessels are not those of one year, nor is it opium from one country only. Though it is here in open defiance of the prohibition, yet (the drug) is a valuable article, and these vicious barbarians only banker after gain; they are therefore unwilling to throw their commodities away, and use every possible expedient and means, in hopes of obtaining some temporary respite. This is then the reason why all the receiving ships did not immediately sail away.

Your ministers are under the highest obligations for having obtained the great and unspeakable favour of being entrusted with the command of the sea coast, to do away with treasonable practices. We received previously your Majesty's pleasure enjoining us to issue severe orders to the Hong-merchants for sending (the receiving ships) home. We have now again received a (a proof) of your Majesty's condescension in investigating these matters, and, burning with the deepest anxiety, we fear and tremble. Having already issued severe orders to the Hong-merchants, Howkwa, and the others, to command their instant departure, they reported to us, that the said Superintendent Elliot could not indeed effect this, and were told in answer upon their inquiries by the foreign merchants, that the receiving ships were not their own, and that with their best efforts this was difficult to be done. They make excuses on both sides and again wish for delay.

Your ministers found on examination, that according to law, whenever foreigners proved refractory, the hatches ought to be closed to give a fair warning. As they are so determined in pursuit of gain and can come to no resolution (to send away the ships), there ought to be a temporary stoppage of the trade, in order to cut off their expectations. But so many nations participate in this commerce, and the receiving ships belong only to a few states, due investigation ought therefore be made, in order to distinguish between them, and to prevent good foreigners from suffering by this measure.

We have therefore ordered the Hong-merchants to inquire, how many nations had hitherto commercial intercourse, and how many of them traded honestly and had no receiving ships; how many there had really receiving ships etc. and to send in a distinct and clear statement of these matters for our guidance in adopting measures. We at the same time gave the strictest orders, that they should again enjoin your Majesty's severe commands upon the resident foreign merchants; not permitting them to make excuses in order to obtain delay, and extricate themselves from this business. But if they again prove dilatory and still nourish hopes, the hatches will be immediately closed and a stoppage of the trade ensue. Let then those merchants consider, how by permitting the existence of these receiving ships in open defiance of the laws, they can constantly reap the advantages of the (legal) commerce, and who will be the gainer or loser? Matters must be brought to this, that they no longer persevere in their stupidity without once awakening and thus of their own accord bringing upon themselves repentance (for their misdeeds) etc. (There end the admonitions addressed to the foreigners.)

We find on examination, that every nation gains a livelihood by this trade. All the merchants are in a great bustle when loading their ships; in former times, whilst procuring their home cargoes, they did not easily throw away their goods, and were anxious not to lose the season (for sailing). The rhubarb, teas, porcelain, silks, etc. are necessary articles to those nations. On account of disturbances created by barbarians in 1809 and in 1834, the hatches were closed, and they besought us earnestly again to open them. Let every nation pause and look to what formerly happened in the flowery central Empire. If they are now intimidated by the stoppage of trade, they will either, by allowing the receiving ships to remain and persevering in their conduct, lose their means of subsistence; or if they again are roused and awaken, will send them away in succession. Then matters will go on as quietly as heretofore, and there will be no need of taking other measures against inveterate obstinacy. But if circumstances might call for new expedients, proposals might be sent to the court, and a certain course accordingly adopted in order to warn them.

We have also given our orders to the commanding admiral of the station to enjoin the Captains of the cruisers to adopt means for expelling (the receiving ships). Let their conduct be investigated, inspire them with terror and dread, and do not allow them to be careless and neglectful of their public duty. Yet they ought not to commit plunders and thus give rise to animosities. To effect this a certain period has been assigned.

In our humble opinion, the receiving ships anchored in the outer seas, need a daily supply of the necessaries of life. Worthless vagabonds from the coast of our country are accustomed to embark in boats under the cover of fishermen and take a variety of provisions and other articles on board and go there to sell them. They are called bum boats. These vicious barbarians look to them for supplies and thus are enabled to prolong their stay. If these supplies are cut off we might succeed in getting rid of them.

Your ministers have already without mercy seized upon opium dealers and smugglers of every description, to prevent the exportation of Sycee silver and the importation of opium; and thus made an end of the traffic. We now also gave orders to capture these bum boats, and not permit them to have communication on the high seas in order to cut off the supplies of these vicious men. The said barbarians will then have nothing to hope for, their expectations will be groundless, matters will come to extremes, the circumstances will necessarily be changed, and by means of purifying the fountain, the stream will likewise be arrested. According to the report forwarded by the officers of the Ta-pang and Heang-shan station, four of these bum boats containing some cargo have been taken with 24 vagabonds in them, and been delivered for trial to the city, when they will meet with a most severe judgment. Lew-ez, Lin chin Ahurh-ting, Ah-san, and other scamps who were formerly taken with sycee silver and opium have repeatedly been tried, and their sentence has been forwarded for the imperial approval. According to the report forwarded by the civil and military officers and other official persons, there had been, from the beginning of last spring until the commencement of December about thirty seizures made, they had taken 144 offenders, 8861 Taels in sycee, 3077 Taels in dollars, opium to the amount of 3818 catties. The causes of these criminals were judged, the money given as a reward to the Captors, and the opium was burnt. The haunts of opium dealers have also been discovered, after investigation had been sealed up and orders been given for their apprehension; this is on record. But after your ministers have for one year most strenuously exerted themselves to make seizure, they dare not yet say, that this measure will finally have the desired effect.

Dwelling upon the state of things in the Provincial City, we observe, that the price of sycee silver is now low, one ball of opium which traitorous natives formerly bought from the barbarian ships cost above 40 dollars, and now only from 18 to 18. Since the seizures of smuggled silver have commenced, there is plenty of foreign money now found in the country. When the sycee silver was promiscuously exported from this port, prices fell and things were sold cheap, and the value was reckoned according to dollars. Whilst pursuing for any length of time this course with firmness without relaxing, the most important objects will be to prevent the exportation of sycee and to seize upon those bum boats (which come along side the receiving ships). This will greatly tend to the accumulation of wealth and the doing away of abuses, and prove extremely beneficial. But there are many diabolical, malicious, and deep laid plans, and as they do not succeed, numerous complaints and murmurs have arisen.

There are some who spread rumors saying that your ministers being in search of riches, doubtless appropriate to themselves those goods and intend to bring on ruin. Some say, that the civil as well as the military officers are receiving bribes, liberate (criminals) but if they get no money, they seize them. When they search, they only annoy the merchants. When they have made seizures, they decree, that the goods have been lost. There are also some who express their sorrow on account of these judicial proceedings, and talk very gravely saying: the foreign merchant vessels which come hither, will buy only a few teas and a little silk, and the circulation of capital will thereby in some measure be impeded, and the commerce as well as the merchants will greatly be embarrassed, whilst a part of Canton province will be reduced to wretchedness. They also say, that since worthless vagabonds being now every where seized, many of the boat people, unable to gain a livelihood, will betake themselves to robbery.

All these kinds of remarks are confidently circulated in order to censure us, and raise doubts in your minister's hearts with the intention of confusedly disturbing the control with which we govern our eyes and ears.

Though we are not entirely wedded to our own opinions, we just do as if we heard nothing, whilst we shall on the other hand examine with the greatest impartiality well founded rumors, and abuses which require investigation, just as if we expected to gain thereby thousands. Then we have neither to fear the first nor the last, (the consequences), and shall never affect our swallowing organs so much as by swallowing of food, bring on a disease of total abstinence.

We shall faithfully with our whole heart and mind discharge our duty in managing these affairs, and never be in the least remiss in issuing our orders. Having received such great and abundant favors from your majesty, we can also brave the malice of various slander, and shall not incur the guilt of acting deceitfully.

We humbly hope thus to have represented matters in detail, and that your Majesty will give us something decisive in reply. The measures now under consideration we submit in the accompanying document, in answer to the rescript.

CANTON PRESS,

13th January, 1838.

THE HING-TAE AFFAIRS.

We now lay before our readers the report of the judge and trasurer, as well as the Governor's answer to the last representation of the Hing-tae creditors. From these documents, particularly from the former, it will be seen that the authorities are unwilling to comply with the demands of the creditors, and the two Szes refer to a correspondence with the E. I. Company's supercargoes in 1829, according to which the mutual responsibility of the Hong-merchants was to cease. Such correspondence actually did take place, and the Company made the proposal to induce the Government to allow an additional number of Hongs to be established, the number of the security merchants having at that time, by failures, been reduced to seven. However, any arrangements made between the Chinese and the Company, refer to them only, and ought not to influence the transactions between the chinese and freetraders. In fact the principle that the Hing-tae debts shall be paid by the Co-hong has been repeatedly acknowledged by the local Government, the difference between the latter and the creditors being merely as to the time to be allowed the Co-hong to effect payment in. The judge and treasurer state in their report that on former occasions 12 years were allowed, but this is evidently a misrepresentation, all the debts of insolvent merchants having of late been paid within 6 and 7 years. If the Consoo-fund were set aside for the purpose for which it is collected, viz. that of paying the debts of their body, the Co-hong would be able already at the present moment to pay off a great part of the Hing-tae debt, but we are afraid that it exists merely noninally. A tax under that name is annually collected, and each Hong-merchant *debited* with it's whole amount, but it is generally understood that it is only in so far paid up in the proportion of business transacted by each Hong during the year, as will go to cover the governmental exactions upon the Hong-merchants. Whatever the sum may be, by which the Consoo tax exceeds these exactions, it exists merely on paper, and the tax itself has been totally diverted from its original use, and been appropriated by the Co hong to satisfy the demands made on them by the Imperial and local governments. Hing-tae's creditors ought to insist on this tax being restored to its original purpose, in which case there can be no difficulty to pay the whole of the debt in 5 or 6 years, without resorting to the imposition of a new duty upon the trade, which we believe is contemplated by the security merchants.

Since the Governor's reply to the last representation has been received, the Hong-merchants have proposed to pay within ten years but this offer has not been accepted by the creditors.

THE JUDGE'S AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

Wong, the judge and *Ah*, the treasurer, issue their orders for the firm and satisfactory arrangement (regarding the payment of debts).

According to the petition of the hong-merchants, they had, after consulting the foreigners, resolved to discharge the whole of Hing-tae's foreign debts by instalment within the space of 15 years. But as the said foreigners were still dissatisfied, and dunned them with the request of shortening the term of years, they had, on receiving orders to that effect, called a meeting of all the merchants, and now make known in a clear statement the result of their deliberations. Whilst accommodating themselves to the wishes of the foreigners, they agreed and settled to pay within 12 years, as in the case of the firms of Hwuching,* Ta-ching, Fohsing, but the foreigners would only admit of 5 or 6 years, and firmly insisted upon it.

In examining the settlement of debts owed by former bankrupt houses to foreigners, we find that the annual instalments paid were above 200,000 dollars. But matters are now not as formerly; there was then the trade of the company, which yielded great profits, and no other instalments were to be paid. But just now every merchant has his own private debts, and Hing-tae and Fatqua, moreover, owe to government about 400,000 Taels; if, therefore, the term of paying Hing-tae's foreign debts is shortened, one will be cared for and the other neglected. A statement of Kingkua's very heavy debts is now given; and if matters are to be only partially adjusted, whilst, as formerly, additions are made to the said hong's foreign and public debts, and by repeated requests brought forward to make up deficiencies, the affairs will be more involved, and the whole trade ruined.

"Whilst sending in a statement of the terms of years during which foreign debts have been in former years discharged in instalments, we beseech our superiors graciously to sanction this settlement, and to permit that the debts be paid in twelve years; thus the public and the foreign debts may be equally liquidated; and the merchants at the same time will be a little relieved, and recover strength."

We, the Sze officers, on receiving this statement, with a list of dividends paid in former years, found on examination, that the celestial dynasty graciously permitted foreign barbarians to come to Canton and barter; according to the established regulations they are permitted to exchange goods with Hong-merchants only; it is incumbent on foreign merchants, at the end of each trading season, to give in a clear statement to the hoppo whether there are any outstanding debts with the hongs, which is recorded, as evidence. If it should happen that such a hong fails, the payment of the claims falls upon the security merchants. But if no clear statement is forwarded, the payment cannot be urged or answered.

If native merchants, in defiance of the prohibitions, borrow of or lend to foreign traders, and thus enter into clandestine and illegal connexions, they are sentenced, according to the law against forming correspondence with foreigners, and fraudulently borrowing and lending; the money thus advanced will, after due investigation, be confiscated by government.

In 1829 an English chief petitioned for the establishement of trading regulations; in that document he requested that neither a new nor old Hong-merchant should pay the debts of other bankrupt hongs; no matter whether contracted with native or foreign merchants; but that every hong should pay it's own debts; thus the evil of too much trusting the Hong-merchants might be eradicated. The officers examined the subject of this petition, and agreed to it, obtaining the sanction of a former governor in an edict to that effect: which is on record.

The annual account of Hing-tae's debts was not, according to law, clearly states; the claims were not brought forward at an early period; but the said hong was allowed to involve itself during the space of seven years to the amount of upwards of 2,320,000 dollars. We are informed that a certain foreigner, Jardine, is a creditor to the amount of 1,700,000 dollars and upwards. One does not know how that foreigner, in dealing with *Yen-Keehang's*, younger brother, had so much confidence in him that he could give him such an enormous credit; thus, year after year, he was silent and said nothing about it.

* Pow-qua, Gnew-qua, Man-hop.

If we were to act in conformity to regulations formerly established and agreed upon, no payment ought to be made at present. But now the hong merchants have received orders to pay in instalments, and they do their utmost to manage things accordingly. On examining the arrangements for clearing the accounts, made repeatedly in former years, we find that a term of twelve years was agreed upon and sanctioned to clear the whole amount; thus the period for the payment of the debts owing will not be too long, and a full payment is certain.

The government officers act thus graciously in imitation of the great emperor, who cherishes the utmost tenderness towards foreigners, and considering they come in search of gain, will not permit them to suffer the least loss; it is only on this account that an alteration is made, and compassion shown by making arrangements. If they are endowed with celestial goodness they will instantly be imbued with gratitude; and how can they, to the last, harbour in their breast a heart of wood and stone.

But if they do not accede to receiving payment in twelve years, and still wish to urge a term of five or six years for the clearance, one does not know what interpretation is to be put upon their conduct; the more so as the amount of these foreign debts is enormous; and the annual payment in instalments, sanctioned in former years did not exceed the sum of 900,000 dollars and upwards.

Now the said merchants are unreasonable, and are wedded to their opinions; their minds are therefore grievously perverse. If the Hong-merchants, on this account renew their former settlement, and refuse to make the payment, we presume to ask where would the said foreign merchants urge their demands, and whom would they prosecute for payment? Therefore strenuous efforts ought to be made for adjusting and settling these claims; and measures be taken to manage the matter accordingly.

We issue at the same time our orders to the said Hong-merchants to call a meeting of the foreign merchants, to examine into the preceding circumstances, and to point out to them the orders; let them most distinctly acquaint them with the commands; and again and again enter and guide them, that by a mutual understanding, the term of years may be fixed. Moreover, let them send a report to us, that we may examine and forward the same. Do not disobey.

12th moon, 3rd day, (29th December, 1837.)

His Excellency the Governor's reply to the petition of Hing-tae's creditors, dated 30th Dec. 1837.

"The compassion towards foreigners consists in benevolently making arrangements for paying (the capital) but there is no regulation for discharging the interest.

The celestial Dynasty maintains justice to the utmost, and is certainly never weary of exhibiting favors. According to previous arrangements made by the Hong-merchants, the debts of Hing-tae were to be paid within 15 years. But since this period was somewhat distant, I gave orders for changing the term to 12 years during which those the whole should be cleared. Wait then until the Sze (Treasurer and judge) have been urged to draw up a full statement to the great Emperor, and until His Majesty's pleasure for my guidance be known. There is no necessity for making much ado about this matter.

Orders are hereby issued to the Hong-merchants, to acquaint the said foreign merchants with my commands, that they may observe them. Do not disobey. These are my orders. January 6th 1838.

We have had no arrivals of interest during the week. The *Premier* has arrived, from Calcutta, but is of an earlier date than the *Cowasjee Family*, the arrival of which we noticed last week. From the *Singapore Free Press* of 16th November brought per *Premier*, we see that some cases of piracy had again occurred in the straits. The *Free Press* also publishes a translation of the new Java tariff, according to which the duties on most articles of British manufactures are considerably raised, and not only on those but also on manufactures from British possessions to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope which are in future to be 25 per Cent on Invoice amount increased by 30 per Cent. This duty will be almost prohibitory.

In another part will be found a letter from Capt. Hamilton explaining why the letter bag of his ship, the *Jane Robertson*, did not come to Canton earlier. Under the circumstances of the case the censure of our correspondent N. N. as well as our own was undeserved, though it is to be regretted that when Capt Hamilton left his ship for Canton, he did not leave directions concerning the letter bag with his Chief-officer, who was allowed to be ignorant of it's existence on board; had Capt. H. done this, the unpleasant correspondence would have been avoided.

The three senior Hong-merchants called on the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday last, expressing their regret at the practice of Opium smuggling at Whampoa and Canton, and beseeching the Committee to use their influence to put a stop to it, since not only the whole foreign trade, but also themselves personally, might, if this smuggling were discovered, be great sufferers. The answer of the Committee was, that they could not interfere in matters which belonged exclusively to the Chinese Government; if the latter wishes to enforce it's laws it must take it's own measures. the Chamber did not feel itself authorized to interfere.

On Wednesday night last, a seizure of 3 chests of Opium was made by the Chinese authorities on board the boat *Swift*, anchored in the river in front of the Factories, and they have for the present, we believe, been deposited in the Hoppo's office. It appears that a few days previous to this occurrence the Government had received information (or it had at least then become convenient to act on it) of the smuggling of Opium now carried on at Whampoa and Canton, and the three Hong-merchants, Howqua, Mow-qua and Pwanke-qua were called for to give information on the subject. One of them was, we believe, detained within the city about two days, and they have received orders to proceed to Whampoa to investigate matters there and to gain information as to who the parties engaged in this trade are. They went to Whampoa on Thursday last but we have not yet heard what may have been the result of their proceedings.

NOTICE.—Will be published on Monday at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

Canton 12th January 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
" Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE—I have this day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretary ship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
See; Sun Insce. Office.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON,

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 51.
224. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres 2 vols due 13th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—arties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per centon the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leech,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....Chins.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co...Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co....C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

A General meeting of the Shareholders of the Society is requested at the office of the Secretaries on Saturday the 30th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M to take into consideration the funds and general business of the present Society—which will expire according to the articles of agreement, on the 31st December Instant.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
Canton 7th Dec. 1837. *Secretaries.*

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, precious to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

IN LONDON,—Mess, PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess, MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess, FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess, A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
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FOR LONDON.

THE "LADY NUGENT," Capt. FAWCETT, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 15th December, 1837.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain EVANS. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS NEWTON GORDON & KITCHOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Ellen Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 ₰ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

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FOR SALE.

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One Hhhd }

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WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Premier*, Were. from Calcutta and Singapore.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Lady Grant*, Jeffrey, for Singapore and Bombay. *Jane Brown*, Dunlop, for Cork and the Clyde *Rajahstan*, Ritchie, for London. Amer. *Mandarin*, Symonds, for Java. *Eliza and Susan*, Webber, for Cowes and Bremen.

PASSENGER.—Per *Rajahstan*, Hon. J. R. Drummond, Lieut. R. N.

Capt. Titherington of the *Tigris* informs us that, coming through the Straits of Banca, he spoke the following ships: Novbr. 13th. Amer. *Hamilton*, off Lucepara Island; 16th. Brit. *Hinda*; Amer. *Hogarth*, off Point Dalary. Brit barque *Malcolm*; 20th, off Fourth Point, Amer. *Portia*.

Capt Titherington further states that when in the Palawan Passage in 1835, in Lat. 10. 39. 30" North; Long. 117.13 East, he found 10 fathoms water. Coming up this season he was in the same position at noon on the 16th December; found the water much discoloured and the botton visible under the ship, the depth being apparently 6 or 7 fathoms only, he sounded about 10 minutes afterwards, and found 25 fathoms.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th August ₱ *Anna Robertson.* UNITED STATES, 1st August ₱ *Liberty.* CALCUTTA, 18th November ₱ *Cowasjee Family.* SINGAPORE, 5th December ₱ *Cowasjee Family.* JAVA, 18th November ₱ *Tigris.* MANILA, 23rd December ₱ *John Gilpin.* BOMBAY, 6th October, ₱ *Lady Grant.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Ann, Exporter, Olander, Eleanor.* CALCUTTA, *Thames, Ariel, Sir Archibald Campbell, Wolverwitch, Syed Khan.* BOMBAY, *Madras, Sir C. Malcolm, Hero.* MADRAS, *Ann.* SYDNEY, *Hero.* VALPARAISO, *Philantrope.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
General Kyd	British	Foord	1318	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Aberchie Robinson	"	Scott	1416	"	Dent & Co.
Edinburgh	British	Marshall	1414	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Nugent ..	"	Fawcett	535	Soerabaya....	Lindsay & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair	537	Masras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Lady Mac Naugtn.	"	Hustwick		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tweed	"	Lawson	447	Bombay	Dent & Co.
Eliza Stewart	"	Millar		London	Wetmore & Co.
Baiguerie..	French	Desse		"	Dent & Co.
Isabel	British	Jones		Bombay	"
Marquis Camden	"	Gribble	1286	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	"	Evans	578	Bombay	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Argyle	"	Sandiv		Madras	Lindsay & Co.
Pleiades	Dutch.	Berg		Lombock..	James Hamilton.
Duke of Sussex ..	British	Horsman		Madras	Daniell & Co.
Ellen Preble	Ameri.	Croker		Boston	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Walsh		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Anna Robertson	British	Hamilton		London	"
Copeland	"	Crawfurd		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Tigris	"	Titherington		"	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, ——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barros, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor....	British	Lyons	254	Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavia	"	Robertson	160	"	——
Anna	Port.	Agniar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	232	Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Onegd	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Monsoon	Ameri.	——		Batavia....	Wetmore & Co.
Orwell	British	Living	305	Manila	Dent & Co.
Superior	Ameri.	McEven		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Vansittart..	British	Macqueen..		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Bengal Packet....	"	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Hayes	"	Wemyss		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Julia	"	Richards		Bombay	"
Mangles	"	Carr		Sydney	"
Pilot	Hamb.	Gurtz	412	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Argyle	"	Codman		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Denison	"	Jones		"	Fox Rawson & Co.
Europa....	Ameri.	Shaw		Sandwich Islands	Henry Skinner.
Premier	British	Were		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 7 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin, —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 1 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 19. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 13TH, 1838. No. 123

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	dull.
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None,
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - -	,,	22 a 23.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,	22 a 23.	dull.
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	No demand.
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	No demand.
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9¼ a 9¼	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.3	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,	8.5 a 10.3	
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7. a 9.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,	7. a 9.5	
Madras - - - - - -	,,		
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None,
METALS.			
Copper Sheat's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	6 a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,	6 a 6½	
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2½. a 2½.	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - -	,,	4½. a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under -	,,	4½. a 4½.	
,, Hoop, - ⅛ @ in - -	,,	4½. a 4½.	
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	130	Nominal,
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Cht.	750	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - -	,,	560	
Benares old - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,	510	
Malwa old - - - -	,,	450	
,, new - - - -	,,	450	
Turkey - - - - - -	,,		Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - -	,,	10 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked,
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	8.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	17.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	16.	First quality,
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	8. a 12	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	12. a 36,	
,, good - - - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull, large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand,
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.20	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 34 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	37	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11. [illegible]	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	8.60 a 8.75	
Sarsnets black N 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
,, colored ,,	34	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29	31	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors.	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	According to embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1 80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1 50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 & 5[illegible]	4	1.85	
Water-silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		14 a 15
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	21 a 32	16 a 18
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	28 a 48	
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	28 a 43	
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,	42 a 58	
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	20 a 28	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,	16 a 28	
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	14 a 24	
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	33 a 56	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 69	31 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	46 a 63	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	210 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	8 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	320 a 460	
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,	350	Nominal.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - -	,,	68 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	4 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 9	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c.*, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.	
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills,	4. 6.	
Government Bills 10 & 30 days.................none.....		nominal
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight....................		no bills
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight		none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212		
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.		

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6¼ .... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ... 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub: feet .. £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

	IN DECEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock .. Jany. 183[illegible]
Patna ....old.	14	750	11,500	2,924	2,013,210	28[illegible]
,, ...new	727	630	458,010			1,57[illegible]
Benares ......old	—					
,, ...new	60	590	35,400	944½	644,405	14 / 556
Malwa ....old	845½	460	388,930	10,993½	5,754,917	5,09[illegible]
	1,646½		893,840	14,862	8,412,532	7,9[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 9 months from 1st April to 31st December, 16,508½ chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,3[illegible]6,372.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON,
On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c arising Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2¼	2	Singapore	1	¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon	2¼	2	Manila	1	¾	Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras	2¼	2	Mallacca	1½	1	America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta	2¼	2	Penang	1½	1	Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon	2¼	2	Batavia.... ..	1½	1	Mexico	3	..
Mauritius	2¼	2	Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1 p m	
Australia	2¼	2	,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c....	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..	2¼	2	France	2½	2			

Note. Aboverates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4⅔ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173¾ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.
IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS, may be quoted as before, but the demand is not active. COTTON YARN. There has been a little more enquiry but we have heard of no sales.

WOOLLENS.—have rather declined, indeed all kinds of goods are heavy of sale as the holydays are so near.

METALS.—LEAD, has declined to our quotation, and little spirit of speculation even at that price.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, is without enquiry at our quotation, BETELNUT, is also very dull of sale at 3½. TIN has declined a little, the importations having been large.

COTTON.—In consequence of the near approach of the Chinese holydays, business in this article has been nearly suspended. We hear of of small sales of Bombay at our quotations. One or two considerable parcels of Bengal were disposed of in the early part of the week at one or two mace advance on present rates, which the arrival of the *Premier* caused to decline. The stock is small of all descriptions, but purchasers hold back from the expectation of further heavy supplies from Bombay.

OPIUM.—The deliveries in the river, which had become considerable, have been seriously interrupted by the seizure of one of the small passage boats with 3 or 4 chests on board, and a very sharp look out is now kept, we understand, on the ships at Whampoa suspected of having Opium on board. The clearances up to the [illegible] are better than was anticipated, and it is said that one or two Mandarin boats have commenced taking it away. Prices have however declined and we believe sales have been made under our quotation. The deliveries at Lintin to the [illegible] were, Patna [illegible]; Benares [illegible]; Malwa 323; Total 421 Chests.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN RAW SILK.—About 1300 bales are said to have been disposed of, and the fine quality at as high as 460, and some of the holders are asking 475. In the commoner descriptions there is little doing; picked parcels of them have been bought at 400 @ 410. No Taysaam are reported as sold.

TEA.—Twankays have been sold at our quotations, and 16 @ 18 Taels may be considered the rates for contract quality. Very little has been done in Hyson for England. Up to the present day have been shipped for England, Black teas 8,779,333 lbs. Green [illegible] 666; Total 9,300,000 lbs.

THE CANTON PRESS.

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ANNALS OF CANTON.

(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)

The Chinese Topographical Annalists say, that 2230 years antecedent to the Christian era, the region now called KWANG-TUNG, (Canton) was noticed in ancient records, under the names KAOU-CHE NAM-KAOU; NAM-EE; PAK-YUET; YUET and YUET.

TSIN-CHE, the first universal Chinese monarch, about two centuries before our era, pushed his conquests to the south of the MOOH-LING mountain, that bounds Canton on the north, through which a pass was subsequently cut in the eighth century.

This military conqueror TSIN-CHE-WONG i.e. TSIN, the first emperor, who put PAK, "SHIN-ING, WHITE, or RESPLENDENT," on the top of the character Wong, "a king," in order to make a new title for himself, meaning THE GLORIOUS KING, and which, in the poverty of European phrase, is and which, in the poverty of European phrase, is translated Emperor; and who, to prove his title to the designation Che, "the 1ST,"—the "BEGINNING," burnt all the ancient records he could find, and buried alive the readers of books.—TSIN conqueror called Canton NAM-HAE, "the southern seas," a name which is yet retained for the principal UNE, or district, in the province.

From that period till the SUNG dynasty, about A. D. 1000, Canton underwent six revolutions and was variously designated. TSIN-CHE-WONG'S successor, E-SHE-WONG-TSE, sent up it 15,000 unmarried women; and nearly four hundred years afterwards, it was called KWEI LUM-SHONG KWAN, "the region of cassia, forests, and elephants."

At the time above mentioned, (A. D. 1000) whilst the court resided at Nan-king, or in the provincial dialect Nam-king) Canton, or Ling-sam, (as it was then called) was considered one of the worst places of banishment for refractory statesmen. To go "south of the mountain," as LING-NAM signified, was deemed certain death.

The present name of Canton, viz. Kwon-tung, was not adopted till the UNE-CHEW or Tartar dynasty, founded by the grandson of GENGHIS-KHAN.

Even till the MOOH CHEW, which expelled the Tartars, and was in its turn expelled by those Tartars who now fill the throne of China, Canton was not called a SANG, or province, but a TOW, or LOO, a "way, or road."

And then, first, about A. D. 1297, the metropolis was called by its present name, KWONG-CHOW FOO; previously to that time it was called KWONG-CHOW-LOO.

Under the emperor KOW-TEI, of the HOAN dynasty, a self-made king, who held his court at POON-YU, the modern Whampoa district, called Canton region by a name he thought applicable to himself —NAM-HOW. "The southern warrior."

The emperor KOW-TEI confirmed his title, and the king YAP-KUNG "offered tribute" to his liege lord

Under the same dynasty, a king of MAN-YUET, as FOKIEN was then called, made war upon Canton, and lost his life. By the interference of the emperor, peace was restored; but he soon afterwards sent his own troops to subject NAM-HAE. "The southern barbarians," as the people of Canton were called by him.

A. D. 415. the pirate LOO-SUNE attacked and took possession of Canton, after a hundred days fighting.

In 419. the people of Canton sent, as tribute to MOW-TEI, "The Martial Monarch" a piece of PINE cloth. But the hardy warrior was so displeased at its luxurious softness, that he re ecte it; and issued a mandate, forbidding the people on the south of the mountain ever to make any more such fine cloth.

In 654. KING-CHOW (or the Island of HAINAN) was first occupied by the order of the second emperor of the TONG dynasty.

About 703 SHE-PAK, "trading vessels" began to introduce "rare commodities," extraordinary or curious manufactures.

The ensuing year was remarkable for the governor SUNG-YING, (Che-kaou-mân-tow-nga) "first teaching the people to burn earthen ware."

And in 705, a statesman, called CHEONG-KAW LING, cut the famous pass through the MOOH LING mountain, to facilitate intercourse between Canton and the northern ports of the empire.

It is further remarked, to the credit of this statesman, that when, on the emperor UNE TUNG'S TSIEN-TSOW, "thousand autumns," i. e. his birthday, all the courties were presenting POH-KING, "ornamented mirrors," CHEONG-KAW-LING offered a book, in five valumes, which he had compo ed to shew TSIEN-TOH-HING FEI CHE USE, "the causes of the rise and fall of former dynasties;" and this work he called; TSIEN-TSIW-KUM-KAM, "a golden birthday mirror."

In 795, a TSEET-TOO-SEU, as the generals were then called, who commanded in Canton, wrote to court, stating that the trading vessels had all deserted Canton and repaired to OA-SAM, Cochin-China; and he added, that he wished to send a sort of consul thither.

Some of the ministers were in favor of the measure; but the Imperial will was determined in opposition to it, by the opinion of one who argued to this effect.—"Multitudes of trading vessels have heretofore flocked to Canton; if they have all at once deserted it, and repaired to Cochin-China, it must have either been from extortions being insupportable, or from some failure in affording proper inducements. When a gem spoils in its case, who is to blame but the keeper of it? If the pearl be fled to other regions, how is it to be propelled back again? The SHUKING classic says; Pat kwei e mat, tsik une yun kak.—"Do not prize too much strange commodities, and persons will come from remote parts."

This quotation was made a few years ago by the Canton government; but what the spirit of it is, does not appear quite plain. Commentators say, that PAT-kwei means, "not to prize or value a thing so as to be greedy of getting it by extortion;" and regards as an admonition to the government not to exact too much.

The words, however, as they stand, and the temper of the Chinese generally, rather incline to the idea of affecting INDIFFERENCE; like the buyer who cheapens an article by saying, "It is naught—it is naught!" and afterwards, when he has succeeded in obtaining the commodity below its real value, makes his boast, how he has "DONE" the seller. The Chinese are taught to repress curiosity.

This same year those in power were forbidden, by Imperial authority, to take, by force, the sons and daughters of peaceable subjects, to make slaves of them; which prohibition implies the previous existence of this unjust and cruel slave trade.

In 879. the Cochin-Chinese made war upon Canton by land; and a public spirited man obtained great credit for building large vessels to bring grain from FOKIEN province.

After the fall of the TONG dynasty, (in allusion to which the Chinese of the present day, call themselves TONG-YEN "a man of Tong") there were five short dynasties of from ten to twenty years duration each; in Chinese his ory c lled the ING TOH, "five generations." To the first of these, in 904, Canton sent tribute of gold, silver, rhinoceros' horns, ivory, and other valuable commodities, to the amount of five millions of taels. The principal person concerned, viz. LOWKEW, was, in consequence, created king of Canton, under the title NAM-HOH WONG, "king of the southern sea."

The court of Canton is represented, of this time, as cruel and extravagant in an extreme degree;—criminals were boiled, and roasted, and flayed, and thrown on spikes, and forced to fight with tigers and elephants!

The horrid tale shocked the founder of the most learned Chinese dynasty, viz. that of SUNG. (A. D. 964) and he exclaimed, Ing tong kaw tsze yat fong man, "it is my duty to deliver the people of this region."

A prodigy was seen by the people of Canton, Chung sing kae pak low. "all the stars flowed to the north," and the ensuing year they obtained peace andtranquillity.

At this period Canton appears to have been in a very barbarous state; and, in the estimation of the government, was excessively addicted to sorcery and superstition. Hence (A. D. 980,) government Kum ling nam yam sze. "prohibited the superstitious practices on the south of the mountain," and threw down their YÂM-TSZE, "superstitious temples" YÂM usually denotes "lewd"—whether lewdness formed a part of their rites is not certain.

Another prohibition was NOT to SHAT-YUN-TSEI-KWEI, "kill men to sacrifice to demons."

Thus it appears that not more than 800 years ago human sacrifices were offered in China; and report says that even to the present day the makers of porcelain purchase a child wich they devote to be burnt in a new made furnace.

At the period now referred to, witches and wizards were prohibited; and dispensaries of medicine were established to relieve the sufferers from the noxious damp diseases much spoken of in the history of that period. The Sung dynasty, at its commencement, appears to have studied much the welfare of Canton. It forbade expeditions against Cochin-China, reprobating the idea of useless territory. It caused the city of Canton to be walled in; and when the Cochin-Chinese pillaged the western side of the province, they did not ventu e to lay siege to Canton.

It was subsequently harassed by internal rebellions and by attacks from contending dynasties. In the first Tartar conquest it suffered much; and books dare not yet tell wat it suffered in the conquest made by the reigning family. Tradition says that TWO-THIRDS of the inhabitants perished.

About 1037, FO-TSUNG, "burning funeral rites" were prohibited; i. e. burning the corpse instead of interring it. This is, however, the present practice of the Buddha priests in China.

The same authority also forbade the use of the terms created by the preceding Tartar dynasty, viz. "gods of the west, east, and north seas"—retaining only the "god of the southern sea."

About A. D. 1500, the pirates of Canton joined with the Japanese pirates and committed depredations on the coast; and frequent insurrections are recorded, some of which lasted for ten years at a time, which, together with banditti of robbers, must have greatly distressed the peaceable inhabitants.

It was in these troublesome times, during the reign of KA-TSING, who ascended the throne in 1520, that Europeans first visited China by sea.

My annalist closes by saying, that "during the last years of the MING dynasty, when anarchy generally prevailed, the sufferings of the people were inexpressible; but the temporary blaze of an expiring flame naturally precedes its eternal extinction; and the flame of discord blazed a while, till the rising Tartar family, that now reigns, extinguished it for ever, and introduced a never-ending tranquillity!"

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A fortnight ago we recopied from the *Sandwich Island Gazette* a statement of the occurrence of irregular tides there. A later number of that same paper (of 2d December) has since come to hand, and we copy from it the following interesting account of a visit to the volcano, performed on the same day these irregular tides occurred. The sudden cessation of the burning of the crater was probably occasioned by some convulsion of the earth at no great distance, which at the same time produced the phenomenon of the tide already described.

To the Editor of the S. I. Gazette.

Honolulu Nov. 30th, 1837.

Sir,—In consequence of a paragraph in your last week's paper, wherein is state a wish for information to gratify the scientific and curious. I send you the following account of a visit to the great volcano at Hawaii, and of its singular cessation from action: If it is worthy of insertion in your paper it is entirely as your service.

On Saturday the 4th of November, I started from Byron's Bay in company with two gentlemen belonging to the Barque Admiral Cockburn. The travelling was exceedingly fatiguing, in consequence of incessant rain: We halted for the night in the district of OOA; the next morning, (Sunday,) —continued upon our journey, and, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, found ourselves in the vicinity of the wished for sight. A number of steam-holes indicated our near approach to the great crater, which at length, suddenly burst upon our view: We stopped, as it by magic, to look at the terrific hole forming the mouth of the crater, which is estimated at eight miles in circumference,—the least on six miles, and the depth fifty one hundred feet, this was a sight really frightful: We encamped for the night in a rude hut, constructed on the brink of this immense precipice, and, although fatigued, we could not sleep, so much did we enjoy the night view of the burning matter below: Our most sanguine expectations were fully realized in the wonders of the scene;—we could see three burning lakes in beautiful action, as well as innumerable fires issuing from cracks in the lava, and a display of the liquid matter discharged from four small craters: The report from the craters was equal to the sound of cannon and the burning matter ejected from them had the appearance of rockets, when exploding in the air.

One large lake was grand in the extreme; at one period it assumed the resemblance of a ripple or a brook; at another the ignited fluid danced in fantastic wares; —at last it melted into a becalmed sheet of liquid fire. It was terrific! it was awfully sublime!—

On Monday the sixth of November, our party descended the crater, and, in about three quarters of an hour reached the bottom; we walked towards the burning lakes,—but we had not proceeded far when we found some difficulty in breathing, in consequence of the air being strongly impregnated with sulphurious vapor, which issued from the fire beneath us; at every few paces we could see a distance of not more than two feet from the surface; at times it was so hot that we were obliged to make rapid strides to save our feet from burning.

We passed several large chasms, from which heat almost unbearable reached us, still we proceeded, though attended by danger, for we distinctly heard the fire rolling in threatning anxiety beneath us. We reached the brink of the lake;—here we gathered some asbestos; Had our sticks been somewhat longer we might have thrust them with ease into the burning lava; The heat and sulphurious vapor, at this time, were so oppressive that we thought it advisable to make a precipitate retreat.

We now roamed at large, over a field of lava, of at least four miles in extent; our guide refused to proceed any further, stating that he had never been in that direction before. We visited the sulphur banks and collected some fine specimens of pure sulphur.

After being thus gratified, we commenced our route of ascent; the road led across beds of lava, thinly crusted over; here we found our sticks of great service, as the surface gave way under our feet; the crusted lava had the rotten appearance of half thawed ice.

On our way we saw a small crater in fine action; it threw out considerable masses of fire: We gathered some bits of the volcanic matter, as it hardened upon exposure to the atmospheric air.

We now ascended; at about two o'clock in the afternoon we regained our hut; as the weather was fine we were enabled to take a good survey of this astonishing volcano; previously to our starting it suddenly ceased action, and continued quiet until we left it. I remarked, immediately, to my companions, upon the singularity of this appearance, such as it is at once to the effects of an earthquake or a grand eruption.

When we arrived at about eight miles from Byron's Bay, we heard a confused account from some of the natives, that something of the kind had taken place: We hastened on, and, upon reaching the bay, were astonished at the desolate appearance of the place; upon inquiry we learned that the sea had broken in and swept way the houses, and every thing else of a moveable nature to some distance inland; It is much to be regretted that some lives were lost, and great praise is due to Capt. James Lawrence, for the prompt assistance rendered by himself and his crew, with boats, in saving many of the natives who were struggling for their lives.

The causes of the sudden break of the sea, and of the cessation of the action of the volcano at the same time, must long be matters of speculation with the scientific; To them I leave it. Although the members of our party were much fatigued, they still did not regret the journey to the volcano: And it may be justly affirmed that it is one of the most sublime and splendid sights in the world.

SCIENCE—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL INVENTION.

WHEN in London a few days ago, we learned that an eminent scientific gentleman is at present engaged in maturing an invention which promises to lead to the most astonishing results, and to exert a vast influence on the future progress of society. It is an *Electric Telegraph*, the powers of which as much surpass those of the common instrument bearing that name, as the art of printing surpasses the picture writing of the Mexicans. The Telegraph consists of five wires, inclosed in a sheath of India-rubber, which isolates them from each other, and protects them from the external air. A galvanic trough or pile is place at the one end of the wires, which act upon needles at the other; and when any of the wires is put in communication with the trough, a motion is instantly produced in the needle at the other extremity, which motion ceases the moment the connection between the wires and the trough is suspended. This five wire may thus denote as many letters; and by binary or ternary combinations, the six-and-twenty letters of the alphabet may easily be represented. By a simple mechanical contrivance, the communication between the wires and the trough may be established and stopped as the keys of a pianoforte are touched by the hands of a practised musician, and the indications will be exhibited at the other end of the chain of wires as quickly as they can be read off. In the experiments already made, the chain of wires has been extended to a length of five miles, (by forming numerous coils within a limited surface;) and the two ends being placed near each other, it is found that the transmission of the electric action is, so far as the human senses can discern *perfectly instantaneous*. Little doubt is entertained that it may be conveyed over a hundred or a thousand miles with the same velocity; and the powers of the instrument promise to be as great as its action is rapid. It will not be confined, like the common telegraph, to the transmission of a few sentences or a short message, and this only in the daytime, in clear weather, and by repeated operations, each consumine a portion of time; for while it works by night or by day, it will convey intelligence with the speed of thought and with such expressness and ease, that a speech slowly spoken in London might be written down in Edinburgh, each sentence appearing on paper within a few minutes after it was uttered four hundred miles off! There may be practical difficulties attending its operation as yet unknown; but we speak here of what intelligent men acquainted with the experiments now in progress, look forward to as their probable result. If the promise these experiments hold out be realized, the discovery will be perhaps the greatest in the annals of the world; and its effects will be such as no effort of imagination can anticipate. A capital like London, with these electric nerves ramifying from it over the whole country, would be truly the *sensorium* of the empire. Men a thousand miles from each other would be enabled to confer as if they were in the same apartment, or to read each other's thoughts as if they were written in the sky. It would supersede the post, even though carried with railroad speed. Compared with it, the swiftest winds that "waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole," would be lazy messengers. In a despotic country, it would invest the Prince with something like omniscience; and in a free state, spread a thought or an impulse from one extremity to the other in an instant, and give the people a power of simultaneous action which would be irresistible. It is proper to add that the author must not be held answerable for our account of his invention, as we had no communication either with himself or any of his friends. Our informant, however, was a man of science.

(*Scotsman, June 24, 1837.*)

Singapore Free Press 16 November.

SOCIETY GE'NE'RALE DES NAUFRAGES.

It is perhaps not so generally known, as the subject deserves, that early in the year 1835, a society, denominated as above, was established in Paris, with the humane view of affording a sustance at shipwrecks, in whatever part of the globe these occurred, and that this society intends to unite individuals of all nations in this compassionate and humane enterprise. We see, in the prospectus which was handed to us by a member, that the King and Queen of the French, as well as the Duchess of Kent and the Queen of Portugal have become Patrons of this Society, and that among the members are to be found the most illustrious names Europe boasts of at the present day. Many of the British noblemen and distinguished officers have become members, and Admiral Sir Sydney Smith is the Director of the works, whilst General Baron de Saint Denys is President of the Society. We also find in the list of the honorary presidents, Reschid Bey, Ambassador, and Rahoddin Effendi, Charge'd'affaires of the Ottoman Porte, the Turkish High Admiral Tahir Pasha, Sidi Ouabark Benlay, Ambassador of Marocco, &c. &c.

The following is an extract from the prospectus explaining the objects of the Society, the manner in which they propose to reward merit, and the rate of subscription.

THE OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY.

"1. The Society is founded with a view of uniting the benevolent of all countries.

2. It embraces every species of means for the saving of lives in the case of shipwreck or inundations and whatever concerns the commerce, industry, and science of nations.

3. The Society will form establishments in all the principal ports of the kingdom, and extend its operations to other countries according to the number of its Subscribers, and will have a special agent at each of its establishments.

PRIZES AND RECOMPENSES.

4. The Society proposes to award every year prizes in medals of gold, silver, and bronze; and pecuniary recompense to those who aid by their actions, efforts, or writings the advancement, and success of its labours.

PUBLICATIONS.

5. The Society will publish, at least once a month, an account of its actions relative to its operations in t e cases of shipwreck, as also that of commerce, industry, literature, sciences and arts.

6. It will open a correspondence with all similar Societies, with all the learned bodies of the globe, and exchange publications.

7. The Society will furnish gratis its journal and memoirs to all its members.

FORMATION AND ORGANISATION.

8. The Society to be composed of an indefinite number of members of all nations.

9 To become a member of the Society it is necessary to be presented by a member, or to solicit it by a letter addressed to the Secretary General, and to give in an adhesion to the present statutes.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

10. Each member to pay an annual subscription, with the exception of the seamen employed by the Society.

11. The Society having considerable expense to incur, in establishing and constructing its material, will divide its members into four classes.

12. The first "to be called" Class of Protectors to be composed of Sovereigns and members of royal families, ministers of state, and those who pay to the Society 1,000 francs.

13. The second to be called "Class of Benefactors" who pay from 200 to 500 francs.

The names of the Protectors, and Benefactors, will be inscribed on columns of their sections, surmounted by the national flag of each section.

14. The third, to be called "Associates" who pay an annual subscription of 20 francs.

15. The fourth, to be called "Assistant Associates" who pay 6 francs annually, and receive the statement only every six months.

The fifth, to be called "The Seamen" who pay no subscription, but contract, as members of the Society (receiving a Diploma), an obligation to aid by their exertions whenever required, in case of shipwreck, etc. etc."

We have yet to mention that in England Messrs. Rothschild will receive contributions to the Society of not less than £ 8, whilst Major Tonkin, general Agent for the Society, at Exeter, Devonshire, will take charge of all smaller sums.

From the second report published by the Society we learn that several medals have already been awarded to such, seamen and others, as had been active and successful in saving from drowning some of their fellowmen.

We shall be glad if this notice tempts our readers to become members of a Society the objects of which are so very laudable in every respect.

CHINESE PIRATES.

From the earliest times until this very day, piracies were committed on the coast of China more frequent y than even in the waters of the Indian Archipelago. But the descendants of this country are not as sanguinary as the Malays, and therefore fewer people were killed and less ravages committed.

Those who have only read about the theory of this government, very naturally wonder, how such a well regulated administration does not immediately put a stop to these depredations. With all the boasted severity of the laws, and the most bombastic tirade against these miscreants, they continue their evil deeds and put the Imperial forces at defiance. The victories over the buccaneers exist generally on paper only, root and branches are cut off, not with the revenging hand of justice, but with the pencil of the hero who records his own exploits. The most successful mode of doing away with piracies has been a composition with the chiefs. By raising them to honors, and giving them very large rewards, they have been prevailed upon to betray their companions in wickedness and to surrender to a lenient Government.

We shall quote here the opinions of an eminent Chinese writer regarding piracy, he says: "The seas about Shan-tung province are visited by only a few of their craft, whilst all the other parts of the Chinese coast are infested during six months of the year by these buccaneers, yet, though merchantmen fall in with them, the imperial navy seldom encounters these outlaws. At this time of general peace few instances of their depredations occur. The beginnings are very small. Two or three vagabonds take perhaps possession of a fishing smack, and, after having ten in number, they attack merchant vessels. They either plunder the junks or take entire possession of them, and persuade the sailors to swell their lists. If the crews were not immediately terrorstruck by perceiving the freebooters, they might easily escape the pursuit of these petty pirates, but their very sight renders them helpless and unfit to act.

"To remedy in some measure this evil, merchantmen ought to be permitted to carry fire arms in order to meet their antagonists on equal ground. To prevent the evil consequences of allowing armed vessels to cruise in the seas, sufficient security ought to be given by the people on shore for the good behaviour of the adventurers who embark on board the junks.

"As piratical vessels during stress of weather are certain to retire to their haunts and anchor in the most retired creeks and inlets, it is very desirable that government should search for them at such times, when they will become an easy prey. Hitherto the naval officers, when about to cruise against pirates, stuck up flags, let off crackers and guns, and enlivened the evenings with martial music; this is nothing else, but giving the pirates timely warning to hide themselves. The best method would be to embark quietly on board a merchant vessel and pounce upon the unwary pirate. All the booty made ought to distributed amongst the sailors, and those who have signalized themselves must be advanced to the rank of boatswain and their road to promotion be facilitated in every possible way; thus they will become vigilant and strenuous in their endeavours. From Namao westward, the inhabitants of the coast, have often overawed government, and carried on their depredations with impunity. The mandarins are only too happy to avoid the necessity of bringing these marauders before a court of justice and compromising the matter. If such connivance is extended further and further, what will be the end of it? Yet it is easy to sweep the whole coast from this vermin within half a month, if only the proper measures are adopted and conscientiously carried into effect."

This remains however still to be done. The imperial navy is still too fond of displaying the celestial terror of crackers, flags, and the din of the gong, before which the maraunders retire in dismay. Thus there is a bloodless contest constantly carried on, which however never strikes at the root of the evil.

CANTON PRESS,

20th January, 1838.

BRITISH AND CHINESE RELATIONS.

Since the beginning of the free-trade the mode of carrying on the trade with China has changed considerably. Formerly a certain amount of business was annually transacted by the E. I. Company, and the remainder was, including even the American houses, in very few hands, compared to how it is now divided. Moreover the British then resident here were in a manner under the control of the select committee, and the shipping at Whampoa this body had completely under its orders. Competition could therefore hardly be said to exist, the Company ruled, and whenever any dispute arose between the British and the local authorities, these were settled according to the view taken of them by the Company.

But when the trade of China was thrown open to every British subject, on the Company's retiring, things became materially changed. Instead of the few individuals hitherto engaged in this trade, a number who had come to China attracted by the favorable prospects of a free trade began to share in it. The controling power was gone, for though the British Government intended to have set up a kind of government here, an *Imperium in Imperio*, we all know the disgraceful fate of Lord Napier's mission; the old adage of "*parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus*," was again exemplified; the Commission, which was to have had civil, criminal, & admiralty jurisdiction, which was to protect the British trade, and to have smoothed all things with the stubborn local authorities, was, after a blustering and ill directed attempt, obliged to fall back upon Macao, where it lingered for a while, when branch after branch fell or was lopped off, and the whole of the brilliantly got up establishment is now reduced to a kind of Consulate, though under another name, having no influence whatever with the local government, and altogether unable to protect the commerce of Great Britain or benefit it in the slightest degree. Under such circumstances it will not be matter of wonder that in the commercial competition, now divided among many houses, every one thought rather to advance his own interest than that of the community in general, nor was it possible to act in concert where interests are so much divided and frequently opposed to each other. The Chinese continued the trade in the same manner as before; namely by a body of security merchants and these, being able to act in concert, could combine, whenever they liked, to raise or depress prices at will, and to stand between the British and the local authorities whenever the former had to complain of the Co-hong or thought it otherwise desirable to communicate with the Government. That a trade must be carried on with some disadvantage where on the one side, combination can be had recourse to, whilst, on the other hand unregulated competition plays into its hands, admits of no doubt, and the limitation of trade to the Co-hong is one of the several causes of complaint the British justly have against the Chinese. In many ways besides their trade is hampered, whilst, on the other side, smuggling has, ever since the free-trade began, made great progress on the coasts of China and even in it's ports, which the Government has hitherto been unable to check, nor will perhaps ever be able to put a stop to as long as the many restrictive measures which now limit the intercourse between foreigners and the Chinese, both as a nation and a Government, are enforced. It can however not be denied that during the last 18 months the local as well as imperial governments have more frequently than formerly, expressed their jealousy of this smuggling trade, particularly of that in Opium and precious metals; that the smugglers have become bolder than before, and that it is probable that at no distant period active measures will be had recourse to to do away with it.

Many of the Hongs are at the same time in so rotten a state that it becomes a matter of great danger to trust them with property on credit, whilst others have already failed to a very large amount for which no security has been given and very tardy payment only been offered. The application of the creditors to the local government has only produced a lengthy correspondence, vaunting the extreme compassion and benevolence the celestial Empire cherishes for barbarians from afar, and it is very probable that, unless some actual outward interference is had recourse to the creditors will for a long time remain unpaid.

It is not our intention for the present to enter minutely in to all the causes of complaint of the British merchants against the existing state of things; the object of these lines being to serve as an introduction to a few essays on the intercourse of the British with the Chinese. We shall in them endeavour to lay before our readers, the position in which the British stand towards the Chinese Government and nation. The complaints which the former have against the latter, as regards their trade, and the personal restrictions they suffer under; what are the causes of dissatisfaction, uneasiness and jealousy the British give to the Chinese government and to their nation? In what manner are these causes of discontent and complaint to be removed? Will a friendly intercourse between the governments have a salutary effect? and, if so, in what manner is it to be opened, and how maintained?

It must be obvious to every one acquainted with affairs here that there are now many jarring elements at work, which by constant friction must at last ignite, and that we are proinbly on the eve of a crisis by which the footing on which the trade is now carried on will be shaken, and materially altered. In such a case it must be our endeavour to render that change favorable to us, and the better to enable us to do so, a clear statement of how matters actually stand, will we hope, be favorably received, and prove to be of use. It must be remembered that the footing on which we *officially* stand here, is merely that of sufferance; in fact the Son of Heaven in his transcendant mercy and benevolence is pleased to permit the barbarian nations from afar to seek a livelihood in a corner of the Chinese Empire: but the government at the same time affects to look upon this trade as of utter indifference to them, and has several times threatened to drive away the insolent barbarians who dare to act in opposition to the imperial will. Such threats are however not intended to be acted on, nor, we doubt much, would the local government obey orders from Peking to expel the foreigners, nor perhaps could they if even they had the will. We have of late read in several of the reports from the local authorities that they at least are well aware of the importance of the foreign trade, and that they even dread the consequences of a temporary stoppage of it, for, say they, "hundreds of thousands of labouring men gain their livelyhood by it, and would they not, if the trade were stopped, be exposed to the utmost want and misery?" But not only the labouring classes are interested in the uninterrupted continuance of the trade; there are the numerous merchants and shopkeepers, a class that cannot fail to have some interest with the government officers, if not very great, who all exist by it; and there is besides another class of people whose wealth gives them considerable influence with the government, and whose sources of profit are so closely connected with the flourishing of the foreign trade that they would probably use all their interest to suffer no interruption to take place; we mean the shroffs or bankers, men of large capital belonging partly to them and partly to friends all over the Empire, who find the employment of money to forward the foreign trade to yield a better percentage of interest than they could otherwise obtain. The sum total of the foreign Import and Export-trade of Canton and Lintin amounts annually to the enormous sum of about 80 millions of dollars, more or less, and believing even that the resources of the Chinese Empire are very great, it must be apparent to every one that the employment of such large capital must be the means of maintainance of a great multitude, particularly if it is considered how very frugally the chinese labourer lives, and how small a sum consequently suffices for his support. We know very well that the manufacture of tea requires more hands proportionally, than the raising of almost any other produce. The exports of this article were in 1836 37.

to England,	.....	301.280 Pls. value $	14.809,782
,, America,	.....	124.361 ,, ,,	5.130,826
,, India, New-So. Wales, Holland etc.	.....	say .... ,,	1,000,000
		$	20.033,608

Say that of these 20 millions one half goes to remunerate the merchant, the money lender, pays for freight for the charges of the Hongs and duties, which half it must be remembered also gives the means of subsistance to a great number of people, the remaining half pays for the support of the labouring population, and supposing that $\frac{1}{2}$ $ per month is necessary for their sustenance, men, women and children together, and this is rather a high computation, the number of people who absolutely live by raising teas for foreign consumption will be found to amount to the great number of 560.000, without counting those who subsist on the other half of the value of the tea: with the latter, we dare say, it would be found that, if the exportation of tea ceased, near 800.000 people would be without the means of subsistence! The exportation of silk, raw and wrought, amounted during the last season to $ 10.836.872 -and, assuming the same plan of division, another 400.000 individuals will be found to depend for their livelyhood on it. Thus we see that the two chief articles of export from China, alone maintain in the aggregate at least 1.200.000 individuals. How then, such being the case, can the Chinese government affect to look with indifference upon a trade that nourishes so many of it's overgrown population, and must they not, in case they throw obstacles in the way of it's continuance, fear rebellion and revolution to which, by starvation, their subjects would very likely be driven? Of this, we doubt not, the local authorities at least are well aware, though the Imperial Government may not, be owing to its great distance from the districts chiefly interested in foreign trade. We ought therefore, in future transactions with the Chinese Government never lose sight of the fact, that the cessation of the foreign trade *would involve the latter government probably in great difficulties, and that the trade has become so necessary to them that the Chinese cannot now do without it.* Threats of stoppage of trade, or of driving away foreigners ought to be allowed very little weight, and in never abandoning this position, the conviction is gained that we have become necessary to them.

We shall, in our next, follow up these introductory remarks as already explained above.

To the letter from "Spectator" regarding the irregular delivery of letters we can not, for several reasons, give insertion. If common report is to be believed, it has been too general a practice to delay the delivery of ships packets to allow of any parties being pointed out in particular. In cases where vessels are sent to one party exclusively, and perhaps on purpose to convey important intelligence, no one, we think, has a right to complain if the packets for others, having no interest in the ship, are not delivered till the object for which the expedition was made has been obtained but where the ship is one of general freight, we see no possible excuse that either the Captain or the Consignees can have for detaining a moment longer then necessary any letters she may bring, and any delay, either accidental or intentional, subjects the Captains, in countries where laws can be enforced, to a heavy fine. Here, where there are no Port or Post-regulations, we must trust to the sense of justice, and to a wish "to do as they would be done by" of the parties into whose possession letter-bags fall. There is, we are sorry to say, no other power to regulate their conduct.

The letter from "Blue Jacket" brings forward nothing new on the subject it treats, nor can any anonymous communications in this matter be published.

Owing to the Opium trade lately carried on at Whampoa, Hong-merchants have become extremely reluctant to "secure" ships, as, in case any opium being found to have been on board, they would become liable to very heavy fines, and even severe personal restraint or punishment. The vessels now there lately arrived, cannot discharge their cargoes for the same reasons, no chop or lighter boats having been allowed to be sent down to them during the week. The Chinese new-year being close at hand and but little business doing on that account, this impediment is not so seriously felt as otherwise it would be, but still it is sufficiently vexatious.

Chinese justice. We mentioned last week that the local authorities had seen fit to take notice of the Opium trade being carried on at Whampoa, and that some of the Hong-merchants had been despatched to report on the doings at that port. We are not aware of the nature of the information the local government may have derived through them, but a breach of the laws of the celestial empire having been committed, punishment had to be inflicted. The real offenders not being cometable, we presume, the poor pilot who brought the ship up to Whampoa, though of course perfectly unconscious of the nature of her cargo, has been seized for a scape goat, and now undergoes the punishment of the cangue or wooden collar at the door of Howqua's hong. Two of the Hong-merchants are still detained in the City, also for this same affair, and we hear that as much as $ 5000 are asked from one of them for his release, to obtain which he is very anxious, being on the eve of marriage. Hymen's torch will for the present however remain unlighted, the cost to effect it being thought too great.

Another representation from the Hing-tae creditors to the governor is, we learn, about to be prepared. We are afraid that this, already very lengthy correspondence will lead to no result, the Chinese being very clever at evasions. A representation to the British Government has been some time, we hear, under consideration by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. It is much to be wished that this be speedily drawn up and sent to Her Majesty's government, as it is probable that from that quarter alone can the creditors hope for efficient assistance in the payment of their claims.

Misery in China. No literature in the world teems with so many maxims of morality as that of China; it strives to inculcate charity and benevolence, but we are afraid that it has but little influence on the practice of the people. It is not an uncommon sight, walking through the suburbs of Canton, to see wretches in the most abject state of poverty, lying huddled together on the cold pavement, where they are left to die, unpitied and unrelieved by the thousands that pass by them. Some few days ago six of these miserable objects, more dead than alive were seen in a square lying together with three others already become corpses, and one of the poor wretches was seen to deposit the dead of their scanty covering to shelter her from the cold. Yet, though thousands of their countrymen beheld their misery, not an arm was stretched forth to give relief, not a morsel of food was given them to prolong their miserable existence! Such sights are, we are sorry to say anything but uncommon in the crowded streets of Canton.

The place for execution of criminals is a small bamboo hut resting on the city wall with a thatched roof overhanging it. Hither the criminals are conducted and beheaded, after which their bodies are left to be carried away and buried by their friends. The other day not less than six heads were seen there, one of them but recently several from the body, the crime of whose owner we have heard to have been the following. When, some three or four years ago, rice was scarce and dear, the government possessed itself of the stores of rice-merchants and sold the grain to the people at a fixed price, to prevent their becoming the prey to the greediness of the rice-dealers. The man lately beheaded was one of those employed by government to sell the rice, but was guilty of extorting higher than the established price. His malpractices were detected, and to evade punishment, he hid himself. Whilst in concealment he managed to capture children belonging to rich parents, and extort money from the latter for their release, practising all kinds of cruelty upon his victims to render the parents more eager to pay largely for the liberty of their offspring. It was, we are told, his practice to inflict painful flesh-wounds, and to force his captives to write to their friends giving an account of their sufferings, and praying them not to be sparing to effect their delivery. This man, after having carried on this monstrous trade for some time and eluded all search, was at last taken and has met the punishment he so well deserved.

The following letter we received late last night, and have made room for it, as parts of it may deserve attention. The letter from another correspondent "R" on the same subject is declined.

To Messrs. "Q" and "No Favour" of the
"Canton Register"

My dear Fellows,

If you go on in the manner you have lately been doing, anent the affairs of the "Anna Robertson's" packet having been detained too long at Lintin, I shall be under the absolute necessity of cutting your acquaintance for ever,—the loss to you will be irreparable.

Although there is "no law in China," still we carry with us, from our glorious little isle in the west, a noble portion of that free and equitable spirit which characterises our criminal code, and hold every man innocent of the offences laid to his charge until by a patient investigation of the case, he is legally proved guilty. You have, however, in your present indignation, forgotten this, and treat Capt. Hamilton with a dash of that sort of ancient law, known in the "north Countrie" under the name of "Jeddart Justice"—an expeditious mode of clearing the Calendar of vore, by hanging the criminal first, and trying him afterwards at any convenient opportunity. Why will ye still persist in being dissatisfied with Capt. Hamilton's explanation of the matter attested, as it is, by Mr. Donett? One thing appears evident, namely, Capt. Hamilton would have brought the packets with him, had there been room in the fast boat for them, a thing which there was not. Each passenger in her (and the number was five) paid his individual share of the boat hire, and, of course, took care to bring with him what portion of his baggage he conveniently could. And who can reasonably blame them? The boat was hunbered enough; and had you been one of the party Mr "Q" think ye, that I would have looked on ye with a less kindly eye than I now do, had I seen ye preferring your portmanteau to a letter box, and holding your bag of garments in higher estimation than a bag of letters?

Why do not the merchants of Canton invest Capt. Parry or any one else at Lintin, with power to receive letters, and transmit them to this place? Until some measure of this kind is adopted, or Captains of Ships, bringing packets, are guaranteed the boat hire for bringing them up to town, complaints of irregular delivery of letters will be loud, long, and endless.

Fie upon ye then, for this your display of liberality, which I call *liberalism*. Believe every man to be as honest as yourselves, the circumstances seem against him, until he is proven a rogue, and then, and not till then, deal with him as ye list.

If ye fellow not this advice, truly I shall, tho' with much sorrowfulness of heart, first "*bonnet ye*" Mr. "Q." then cut your acquaintance, and henceforth leave ye to the imaginations of your own heart. As for you, Mr. "No Favour", I am ashamed to think that you should be so violent in this same cause; If ye do not "cock your bonnet" on the other side, I shall be obliged to *unbit ye*, and then recognize ye not, for ever.

I remain, My dear Fellows,
In expectation of your amendment.
Yours ever sincerely.
S.

Canton, January 19th, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, WITH THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

Canton 12th January 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE—I have this day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretary ship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Sun Insce. Office.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 51.
234. Sketches on the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres 2 vols. due 16th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portugnese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per centon the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co, are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co...Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co...C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mr. Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moores & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

IN LONDON;—Mess, PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess, MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess, FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess, A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,
DENT & Co,

Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FREIGHT FOR LONDON.

THE Ship PREMIER, Capt. WERE, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton 17th January 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Teak Ship "LADY MACNAUGHTEN," GEORGE HUSTWICK, Commander, having the greater port of the cargo on board, will meet with quick despatch. Apply to

MESSRS. JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons, Captain EVANS. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages,

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarCasks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 16th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }

Of a rich class, bound PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA CONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

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DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE REED, as invented by Mr. STANBURY.

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WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with book keeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED — British. *Kirkman Finlay*, Russell, from Bombay and Singapore Amer. *Griffon*, Little, from Sandwich Islands *Morrison* Copp, from Soerabaya.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—British *Lady Nugent*, Fawcett, *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, for London. *Tweed*, Lawson, for Manila. Dutch. *Pleiades*, Berg, for Singapore and Batavia. *Orwell*, Living, for Sydney.

PASSENGER.—Per *Abercrombie Robinson*, Mr. J. R. Reeves.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th August ₱ *Anna Robertson.* UNITED STATES, 1st August ₱ *Liberty.* CALCUTTA, 18th November ₱ *Cowasjee Family.* SINGAPORE, 9th December ₱ *Cowasjee Family.* JAVA, 4th December ₱ *Morrison.* MANILA, 23rd December ₱ *John Gilpin.* BOMBAY, 2d November via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Hashemy, Orion, Caledonia.* CALCUTTA, *Ariel, Waterwitch, Arabian, Syed Khan.* BOMBAY, *Sir C. Malcolm, David Clark, Golconda, Mary Dugdale, Blake, Widmer Castle.* MADRAS, *Ann.* SYDNEY, *Hero.* VALPARAISO, *Philantrope.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
General Kyd	British	Poord	1319	Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Edinburgh	"	Marshall	1414	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair	337	Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Lady Mae Naugtn.	"	Hustwick		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Eliza Stewart	"	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Balguerie..	French	Desse		"	Dent & Co.
Isabel	British	Jones		Bombay	"
Marquis Camden ..	"	Gribble	1986	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	"	Evans	578	"	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Argyle	"	Sandis		Madras	Lindsay & Co.
Duke of Sussex ..	"	Horsman		"	Daniell & Co.
Eben Preble	Ameri.	Croker		Boston	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Walsh		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Anna Robertson ..	British	Hamilton		London	"
Copeland	"	Crawfurd		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Tigris	"	Titherington		"	Dent & Co.
Kirkman Finlay..	"	Russell		Bombay	"
Morrison	Ameri.	Copp	583	Java	Olyphant & Co.
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood ...		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Mangles	British	Carr		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Premier	"	Were		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barros to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	"
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Peretra & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay..	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Aguiar		Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Halliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Sarah Birkett	British	Atkins	232	Singapore	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Monsoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Superior	"	McEven		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Vansittart....	British	Macqueen...		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Bengal Packet....	"	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Hayes	"	Wemyss		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Julia	"	Richards		Bombay	"
Pilot	Hamb.	Gurtz	412	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Argyle	"	Codman		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Denison	"	Jones		Liverpool	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Europa....	Ameri.	Shaw		Sandwich Islands	Henry Skinner.
Griffon	"	Little		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1¼ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 20. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 20TH, 1838. No. 124.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yds.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	} No demand.
,, - - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	} 8.5 a 10.2	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 7. a 9.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.6	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	} 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2½. a 2½.	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - - -	,,	} 4½. a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	130	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - - -	Cht.	750	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - - -	,,	560	
Benares old - - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - - -	,,	510	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	} 450	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	,,		Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - - - -	,,	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	17.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory - -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - }	14	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6 50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black .. ,, 29 ,,	28	9 50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 .. 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, — 30 .. 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 .. 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19. ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		13 a 14
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	20 a 24	14 a 16
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,	24 a 36	} Of the finest none in the Market.
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	27	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,	40 a 50	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	14 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	16 a 24	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	14 a 22	
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	32 a 56	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	18 a 30	
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	38 a 60	31 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	41 a 63	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	390 a 460	
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,	350	Nominal.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight......................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.			
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.	
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,,	6½	....	,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent	,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent	,,
South American Republics	1	per Cent	,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ..	£ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none...	.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.	.. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

	IN DECEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Jay. 1838*
Patna .... old.	14	750	11,500	} 2,924	2,013,210	286
,, ... new	727	630	458,010			1,576
Benares ...... old	—			} 944½	644,405	14
,, ... new	60	590	35,400			956
Malwa .... old	845½	460	388,930	10,993½	5,754,917	5,096
	1,646½		893,840	14,862	8,412,532	7,928

Total of deliveries in the 9 months from 1st April to 31st December, 16,508½ chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,306,372.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	} 2½.. 2	Singapore.. ..	} 1 ¾	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3 2¾
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3 2¾
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ..	7½ 2
Calcutta.... ..		Penang	} 1½ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia.... ..		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2¾	E.coast of China ..	1 pm
Australia		,, direct ..	2½ 2	Lintin &c..	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Aboverates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14⅓ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3750; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

The holydays commencing next week, have caused the suspension of nearly all regular transactions, and sellers would at present have to submit to great sacrifices.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There have been a few sales of LONGCLOTHS, prices as before.

COTTON YARN.—without demand.

WOOLLENS.—No transactions, but they have rather declined. LONGELLS assorted would hardly command our quotation; scarlet maintain their advance.

METALS.—IRON has declined fully ¼ of a dollar. LEAD, is a little more enquired for, and has consequently improved a little.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Without transactions, or alteration in price or demand.

COTTON.—The only sale reported is of Madras Cotton. Tinnevelly at 10.5 @ 10.6, for the Western and Nellore not more than 7.5 @ 8 is offered, the latter being very leafy. In Bengals there has been a little decline; Bombays remain much the same.

OPIUM.—The trade in the river continuing interrupted, the deliveries outside are a little more brisk; but still very limited, and without any improvement in price, except a slight advance at Macao, where some little demand was experienced for Patna, in the early part of the week The deliveries to the 15th were, Patna, *old*, 21 *new*, 182; Benares, *old*—; *new*, 40; Malwa, 380; Total 604 Chests.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN RAW SILK.—Nearly 2000 bales have been sold, and the demand does not now appear so great, although for the few fine chops remaining, the holders are asking still higher rates; in Cargo silk we do not hear of any purchases, nor of Taysaams.

TEA.—The market is bare of all finer descriptions of black teas, and our quotations consequently refer to the inferior chops.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 21. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 27TH, 1838. No. 125.

CHINESE RULES OF CONDUCT.

MERITS AND ERRORS RELATIVE TO THE BRUTE CREATION.

(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)

We have before inserted several tables from the KUNG-KWO-KIH, on the subject of Chinese morals, We now add the following, relative to the treatment of the animal creation, by human beings.

1. To save from death an animal that is unable to render any service by way of recompence. (e. g. Swine, sheep, geese, ducks, &c.) .....1.

2. To save the lives of an hundred insects. ..1.

3. To bury an animal that has died of itself ..1.

4. To relieve a brute that is greatly wearied with work. .....1.

5. To purchase and set at liberty, animals intended to be slaughtered. (For each hundred SPECIES so employed.) .....1.

6. Not to eat the flesh of an animal killed on purpose for our own use. (Perhaps so killed without thought—or by the kindness of a friend.) ....2.

7. To abstain for a whole year from the flesh of oxen and dogs. .....5.

8. To save the life of a brute, which, by its services. can recompense us. (e. g. The dog, the ox, the ass, the horse, &c.) .....20.

9. To abstain from killing every kind of animal for one whole year. .....20.

10. To take the lead in dehorting men from the slaughter of animals, and in advising them to set free those which are appointed for slaughter. ...100.

A LIST OF ERRORS ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

1. To confine birds in a cage. .....1.

2. To kill ten insects. .....1.

3. To be unsparing of the strength of wearied animals. .....1.

4. To kill an animal that is without the power of remunerating kind treatment. (e. g. Poultry, sheep, &c) .....3.

5. To disturb insects in their holes, and to frighten away birds perching on the boughs. ....3.

6. To despise those persons who compassionately set at liberty, brutes that were intended for the shambles. 3

7. To stop up the dens of wild beasts, and destroy the nests of birds. .....20.

8. Without great reason to kill and dress animals for food. .....20.

9. Secretly to butcher oxen and dogs. ....100.

10. To be the foremost to encourage the slaughter of animals, or to hinder persons from setting them at liberty. .....100.

ORIGIN OF THE TA-THING DYNASTY.

now on the throne of China.

The Ta-ts'hing family carry their traditional genealogy several generations farther back than what is here inserted. They say, The first supernatural intimation of the subsequent glory of the family, was given at Chang-pih-shan. 'The Long White Mountain,' which was upwards of 250 le, or 60 miles high. On the top of it, was a lake, 80 le in circumference, from which sprung three rivers. It was there declared by a supernatural voice, 'This land will produce a Holy Man who shall unite in one all nations.'

At the foot of the mountain was a pool of water, at which, tradition says, three Celestial females came to bathe. After bathing, a divine bird, (A divine magpie) holding in its bill a certain fruit, flew and placed it in the garments of one of the females named Ke. She swallowed it, and immediately brought forth a son, who could speak as soon as he was born, and whose person and figure were extraordinary. To him it was said, 'Heaven has born you to tranquillize disordered nations.' The name given him was Gae-sin-keo lo. After his mother disappeared. and the boy having placed himself in a bark, floated down the stream of a river to a certain shore, where having ascended the beach, he broke off willows and framed a seat on which he sat down, in the wilderness. There were in that land, contending Chieftains, who fought and killed many. One who wenth forth to draw water, saw the boy, and was astonished at his extraordinary appearance. Having returned, and told the people of the Clan, they came out and questioned him respecting his name and surname. He said, 'I was born of the Celestial Female Foo-koo-lun, and am ordained by Heaven to settle your disordered state.' All astonished said, 'Heaven has brought forth a Holy One, and forthwith co natituted him their Sovereign. They fixed their abode at the city Go-ro-ze, in the wilderness of Go-han-hwuy, on the east of the Long White Mountain. They denominated their country Man-chow.

It happened after this, that the people of the state rebelled and killed all the family except one boy, whose name was Fan-chă-kin, who ran into the wilderness, and escaped from a rook or magpie alighting on his head, and which, being seen by his pursuers at a distance, was mistaken for a rotten trunk of and old tree. From this, the family was preserved from becoming extinct. * The next person of eminence, who is now termed the Sixth Ancestor, † having revenged the murder of this family, and fixed himself in their former place of abode, he inherited the name of Cae-sin-keō-lo; and his decendants still retain the two last syllabes of the name, and wear a redgirdle to distinguish them.

* From the preservation of Fan-cha-kin, the Tartars venerate the magpie, and prohibit its being shot. They have an annual ceremony at the spot where this deliverance took place in commemoration of it.

† The 6th Ancestor is denominated in the Mesonhaou, Shaou-tsoo; the 5th, Hing-tsoo; the 4th, Kingtsoo; the 3th, Heen-tsoo; the 2d, Tae-tsoo; and the 1st, or Shun-che, She-tsoo. Tae-tsoo waged his first war about A. D. 1609, with 100 soldiers, and 30 suits of armour.

SKETCHES OF NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Sydney Herald, 17th July, 1837.)

TAURANGA.—The harbour of Tauranga on the east coast of new Zealand is situated in about lat. 30. 40. south, and long 176. 10' east, and may be discovered a long distance off from the appearance of the easternmost entrance, which looks like an island until quite close to the land. It is a very singular high hill, flat at the top, as if it had been cut off; it rises abruptly from the water's edge, and commands a most beautiful prospect of the surrounding country; the many small rivers which are in this harbour are distinctly traced in all their windings, and the channel, both inside and out, is perfectly visible to the naked eye from its summit. Its base may be about two miles in circumference, and is joined by a continuation of low sand hills on its easternmost side for fifteen miles. The westernmost side of the entrance to this harbour is all low land for a long way; it is a bar harbour, from a bar of bank which runs from the westernmost part in the direction of a small island to the eastard of its entrance. There is a small island called Kariwa (on which are plenty of guanas and mutton birds) to the west-north-west, between which and the main land it would not be advisable for a vessel to go, as the water shoals suddenly and breaks heavily in bad weather. The harbour can, however, be approached from the southward without crossing the bar, which has three and a half fathom water on it at low water; the rise and fall of the tide may be about six and a half to eight feet, and on the south west point of the large hill (which is called Waikorire) is a reef which runs off some little way: it is perfectly dry at low water, with six fathom water perpendicular alongside of it; the tide of ebb runs round it like a sluice, and makes it dangerous for a vessel with a light wind to enter on the ebb tide; but on the tide of flood there is no danger whatever. The channel is about three hundred feet wide, the deep water lies all on the northern shore to the eastward when you are inside; the tail of then near the channel has about eight feet of water; the anchorage will probably contain about a dozen vessels, in five to seven fathom water, with good holding ground, and land-locked with room to swing clear of each other.

This harbour is inhabited by two strong tribes of natives, the Nati hae and Nati-rangi, who generally combine for mutual defence, although they formerly used to war with each other. In 1831, they could muster thirteen hundred fighting men, and have generally been remarkable for the uniform kind treatment which Europeans have met with at their hands; they are, of course, like all New Zealanders, covetous of what they see, and will not stick at thieving what they cannot purchase, if they see the chance of doing so without being found out. The Nati hae, or those who live at the south east end of the harbour, at a village called Maunga Tapu, are by far the best tribe; and, although the weakest in numbers, are the bravest and strongest mob of the two. The other tribe live about west by south from the entrance, at a village called Tuuriti, midway between the two villages, at a beautiful spot called Tepapa, or the Flat, which commands a view of the entrance of the harbour. The Church Missionary Society, in the year 1835, formed a branch establishment, and I believe are perfectly satisfied with the disposition evinced twards them by the natives; but, at the same time, it must not be overlooked that there had been Europeans living among those tribes constantly for the previous seven yars; and as those Europeans were neither runaway sailors nor convicts, but respectable parties trading with them for flax and provisions, they must have tended greatly to have imbued notions of the comforts of civilization to them, and have taken off all fears as to personal safety, which is generally entertained on forming new establishments. These tribes have been greatly reduced in numbers since 1831, having been engaged in several wars with other tribes. In 1832 and part of 1833, they contended with the Ngapuhi, (Bay of Islands) Nati-Murry (Frances tribes) and Natti Wakan, (an inland tribe) and were successful in repelling them with the loss of not more than seventy of their men. In 1834, a small portion of perhaps fify men, left Taurangra, and joined another tribe, the Hare were, at Ototeki, near Cape Runaway, and at the end of 1835, or beginning of 1836, they were again engaged in war with the Nati Wakan, part of their old enemies, and Taupo tribes; in this last war they were assited by Tewaharoa, a great Waikato chief. with part of his mob, but wait with treachery and low spirits from having lost some of their principal men, they are now greatly thined, and may be said to have come off but second best, although still in possesion of their harbour and their principal villages.

There are several small rivers in this harbour, most of which end in rapids. Were it not for the extensive flats that are in it, it would perhaps be one of the safest harbours in the world. being not less than one hundred and fifty miles in circumference, including the windings of the different bays, and cutting off the numerous rivers at their mouths. Inconceivable quantities of fish are at all times of the year to be obtained; muscles, cockles, and perriwinkles abound; and it is astonishing the quantities which are daily consumed by the natives without any apparent deficiency; they appear to be replenished by every new tide; some of the muscles are four to six inches long. Wild ducks and teal are only good for eating in the month of April. The harbour has another entrance or outlet to it, about twelve or fifteen miles further to the north-west, but it is very rocky, and there are no natives of many miles near the heads. There are a great many spots in this harbour that have had villages upon them in former times; these places are very conspicuous, having generally the remains of old trenches round them which is their usual method of resi dence: they are also mostly over-grown with wild berries, while the Kaaraka trees with their red fruit shine pre-eminent as an ever-green, and always makes these ruined scenes of former days look respectable. The Tutu shrub, with its berry like our elder, is frequently to be met with at these places. Most of these "deserted villages" belonged to tribes now no more in existence, having been driven by the present inhabitants from village to village until they were quite exterminated. On enquiring what had become of the old tribes, the general reply is Kua pau, with the significant action of putting their finger in their mouth, as much as to say "we have eaten them." This place as well as most others in New Zealand, has a beautiful appearance about the month of December, when the Race or Fortikawa tree is in blosom. This tree has a very magnificent appearance, growing to a great height, but very crooked; it is a beautiful ever-green, has a leaf something like the laurel, and bears a splendid crimson flower with bright yellowish dust in its centre, which adds much to the beauty of the landscape. The Rata only grows in the vicinity of salt water, and is no where to met with at the distance of half-a-mile from it. This harbour is also the farthest place on the east coast, where the Kauri, or New Zealand pine, has hitherto been found. Among the forest trees is one that bears a small black berry with a red spot at top, from which natives extract an oil in a very ingenious manner—The berry is first crushed, and then packed in an oblong basket made for the purpose, with a layer at each end; they are then put into a native oven, and when sufficiently done a stick is placed through each loop, one of which is held down by the foot, under which a hole is dug and a calabash placed to receive the oil, and the other stick is then turned round with the hands, which thus acts as a lever, and the oil of course runs into the vessel below. There is another berry called Kotutu, which is rather plentiful, and makes a pleasant tart; it would however, be greatly improved with the assistance of a little quince. Another small berry of the size of a black currant is numerous about the sand hills, and has not an unpleasant taste, although rather too mellow. The only reptiles here, or indeed any where in New Zealand, are the gnanaandkarati; there is a venomous kind of spider, perfectly black, called a Kotipo, which gives a very smart sting, and which the natives describe as taking a long time to heal. It is generally found among the sand hills, near the sea shore. Rats are plentiful and principally destroy potatoes, kumeria, and corn, but very seldom attack soap, sugar, cheese, leather, &c. like our English rat. The natives are very fond of their dogs, which are very similar to the native dog of New Holland, having sharp pointed noses and bushy tails; they cannot bark, but howl, and when an English dog is set at them they invariably run; it is impossible to walk through any of their villages without having ten or a dozen snapping at your heels, which may be reckoned one of the greatest nuisances in New Zealand.

M.

BURMAH.

From the Singapore Free Press 14th December.

By the late arrivals from Calcuta, we have once again obtained an insight into the affairs of the world, after nearly two months entire abstinence from that craving of Englishmen—news. We perceive that during this period, the Bengal papers have been not a little confident in predicting an early war with the Burmese; quite as much, if not more so, than we have even been. Her Majesty's Ship *Pelorus* arrived here on the 29th ultimo, bringing, it is understood, despatches to our Commissioner, having touched at Rangoon and communicated with the Resident, Lieut. Colonel Burney. The nature of these despatches does not seem to have been divulged, but we conclude, that they breathe a pacific spirit from the absence of every thing like the stir and bustle of preparation for hostilities. Until the nature of these despatches be known, it is useless to speculate on the probable termination of the existing differences with the Court of Ava. Our opinion is, judging from all we have heard, and from our acquaintance with the character of the Burmese, that there are good and sufficient grounds for War. We have once stated our opinion on this subject at full length and we feel no inclination to go over the old ground again. We perform but a very *tiny* part in the fourth estate of India, and politics are not much suited to our pages.

We are not at all aware whether it is the intention of Government to insist on their right of having a permanent Resident at the Court of Ava. This is, of course, the main point, as it involves the recognition of the treaty of Yandaboo, and if this is to be abandoned, we suppose we may pack up our traps as soon as we like, and bid adieu to Maulmain, leaving her to the tender mercies of the Burmese; but may be said to have come off but second best, although still in possesion of their harbour and their principal villages.

There are several small rivers in this harbour, most of which end in rapids. Were it not for the extensive flats that are in it, it would perhaps be one of the safest harbours in the world. being not less than one hundred and fifty miles in circumference, including the windings of the different bays, and cutting off the numerous rivers at their mouths. Inconceivable quantities of fish are at all times of the year to be obtained; muscles, cockles, and perriwinkles abound; and it is astonishing the quantities which are daily consumed by the natives without any apparent deficiency; they appear to be replenished by every new tide; some of the muscles are four to six inches long. Wild ducks and teal are only good for eating in the month of April. The harbour has another entrance or outlet to it, about twelve or fifteen miles further to the north-west, but it is very rocky, and there are no natives of many miles near the heads. There are a great many spots in this harbour that have had villages upon them in former times; these places are very conspicuous, having generally the remains of old trenches round them which is their usual method of resi dence: they are also mostly over-grown with wild berries, while the Kaaraka trees with their red fruit shine pre-eminent as an ever-green, and always makes

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT INTO MAULMAIN FOR.

	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836
Piece Goods, C. R.					
Europe..	546,905	632,600	228,690	277,790	360,680
Do. Native	144,752	66,535	42,020	45,009	52,890
Woollens..	47,480	101,550	19,120	9,000	14,440
Iron & Hardware.....	12,725	13,853	8,476	4,832	25,990
Spirits.....	21,690	11,847	16,270	12,982	23,570
Native Provisions....	42,331	21,239	32,168	38,195	32,255
Sugar and Jaggery....	22,220	12,685	11,660	9,997	14,624
Tobacco.....	16,959	8,950	15,150	27,705	26,355
Wheat and Gram.....	8,295	5,456	13,745	15,254	9,800
Betel Nut..	5,180	16,200	12,920	7,720	7,160
Cattle.....	6,420	....	46,796	26,499	39,749

EXPORTS:	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836
Piece Goods, C. R.					
Europe..	298,975	362,500	120,000	99,200	1,500
Woollens..	16,000	22,800	....	....	....
Timber....	94,750	201,200	166,400	222,500	160,000
Rice.....	49,741	44,267	114,448	185,385	50,392
Stick-lac...	2,370	16,740	1,540	1,300	1,040
Ivory.....	7,660	4,500	1,540	1,250	1,040
Cardamoms	8,790	5,300	1,784	1,148	1,180
Cotton ..	9,570	11,640	12,927	14,100	15,300
Bees' Wax..	3,220	940	510	217	754
Silver and Specie..	33,965	31,000	44,400	Not exported.	

CALCUTTA.

Letters from Calcutta to 22nd ult. received per *Syed Khan*, mention that *Opium* continued to decline, and that some purchases of Benares had actually been made at 970 Co's. Rs. per chest. *Black Pepper* had declined to 10.12 a 10.14 and 7.8, 26 a 26.8 per md. *Gambier* had been sold at 4.8.—Sago was quoted at 3.12 per md. and Manila Segars at 15 Rs. per 1,000.

The following extract from the Government Opium Notification shews when the ensuing Sales are to take place, the quantity to be brought forward at each—and the conditions of the same.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 2nd day of January, 1838, at the hour of ten o'Clock in the forenoon, will be put up to sale, on account of the Honorable East India Company, by Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at the Exchange of Opium; viz.

Behar Agency, Opium of the Provision of 1836-37, chests..... 4,600
Benares..... 2,400

Total Chests 7,000

The above Opium will be sold subject to the following Conditions of sale:

2nd.—The Opium shall be sold by the chest and in lots of 5 chests each.

3d.—A deposit shall be made by the purchaser in the Sale Room at the time of purchase, and before the lot is registered in his name, at a fixed rate of one thousand rupees per lot, or two hundred rupees per chest.

4th.—The deposit shall be made in a Promissory Note, payable at sight, for the whole amount of deposit due upon the lots or chests purchased.

5th.—A purchaser granting a Promissory Note, payable at sight, for the amount deposited as above, shall bring and pay into this Office, before four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th January, (either in Sub-treasurer's Receipts, or in public Securities of the East India Company) the amount shewn to be due for deposits by the said Promissory Note, when it shall be cancelled and returned to such purchaser, or his order, and in default of making such payment and thereby redeeming the said Promisory Note by the time prescribed, the lot or lots for which deposit shall not have been made by the said purchaser in Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, or Public Securities of the East India Company, at the rate of one thousand rupees per lot, shall be re sold after such notice and at such time or times and under such conditions of re-sale as the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium shall prescribe, and all losses and expences that may attend such resale, shall be borne and paid by the first purchaser, who shall have made default as aforesaid, and any profit that may be derived from the re-sale, shall belong to the said East India Company.

8th.—The Opium now advertised to be sold, shall be paid for within one Calender Month from the day of Sale, and in case any such Opium shall not be paid for on or before the time prescribed, the deposit of one Thousand Rupees per lot, or two Hundred Rupees per chest beforementioned, shall be forfeited to the said East India Company, and the Opium shall after such forfeiture be disposed of, on account of the East India Company, at such time and in such manner as the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, shall think fit and the proceeds of such re-sale shall belong to the said East India Company.

4th.—The public are hereby informed, that in addition to the quantity above mentioned, the following quantities of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to Sale this year at the Dates specified; viz.

On or about the 2nd February, say..Chests.	2,300
On or about the 20th April, say.....	4,000
On or about the 20th May, say.....	2,000
On or about the 25th June, say.....	3,800
Total in addition to the 7,000 chests to be Sold on 2nd January, 1838, about chest.....	12,100

Calcutta Daily Com. Advertiser, 20th Nov.

The *Ruby* from China and this port was going in as the *Syed Khan* left the River.

The *Haidee* and *Sir A. Champbell*, which left sometime before the *Syed Khan* for Penang and Singapore, have not yet arrived.—*Singapore Free Press 14th Dec.*

THE COURT OF THE YOUNG QUEEN.

A MORE interesting spectacle than that of the young Queen, surrounded by the flower of the nobility, and exercising the sovereign functions with a surpassing grace and animation that give the most hopeful promise of a glorious future, cannot be imagined. Her youth is in itself a charm that touches every heart; her confidence in the good-will of the people would alone secure their affections even if she had not already evinced an intellect that wants only maturity to confirm the allegiance which her gracious bearing has won beforehand; and the sweet simplicity and cordial zest with which she has dedicated herself to the discharge of those onerous forms and oppressive duties that have been so suddenly and at so early an age imposed upon her, act like a spell upon the national mind, banishing from her presence the feuds of party, and uniting the whole body of her subjects in a common sentiment of devotion to the throne.

Never was that throne so suspiciously filled. At a moment when political factions and dangerous cabals were striking a shape of terror that was rapidly undermining the peace of the country, the princess, in the brightness of trusting youth, rose, like a radiant star upon the storm, and, by her serene influence, lulled it into peace. The steady lustre penetrates the remotest recesses of the land, and faction vanishes, like a dark cloud, in its rays. The best evidence of the universal homage that is paid to her Majesty—an homage which we are willing to believe is guided by worthier motives than the mere profession of loyalty—is to be found in the fact that all parties claim the Queen as their own. But she belongs to none of them in an exclusive spirit —like the air, or the light, her love for her people, fruitful of blessings, is diffused among them all.

The image that may be formed at a distance of this Sovereign—who realizes on the throne the dream of poetical romance, when it combines the most refined qualities in a figure full of beauty and of power—fades before the palpable truth. Her Majesty must be seen in the midst of her court—a court where virtue is not abashed by doubtful associations—to be truly appreciated.

We do not hazard any extravagance of description when we say that of the vast numbers who were presented on Wednesday and Thursday last at St. James's, there was not one who did not retire from the presence deeply impressed with the gentle condescension and intellectual graces of the Sovereign. Many years have passed away since a scene so striking, and, in the highest degree, magnificent took place in the royal chambers of that ancient palace. The assembly was more numerous than upon any occasion for perhaps half a century—the variety of costumes, that gave such an extraordinary vivacity to the *tableau*, including clerical, legal, and civic functionaries, military and naval officers, civilians and members of all the learned professions, foreigners of distinction from all the courts of Europe, from America and the East, and from the remotest dependencies of the British crown, the most illustrious persons of the realm, and the *elite* of the nobility—and the universal enthusiasm that inspired the whole with a feeling of joyousness that awakened even more thrilling emotions than the unwonted gorgeousness that was almost blinding in its excess—created an effect that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Every incident in the succession of the ceremonies was memorable. There stood the young Queen giving confidence to the timid by the sweetness of her manner, which surprised every body into admiration, and repressed the involuntary awe which Majesty, under all circumstances, produces. Royal pomp lost its severity in the gentle dignity and natural beauty of her motion; and when she extended her hand to each individual who approached, her eyes, lighted up by a smile of the most gracious encouragement seemed to go along with it. Immediately behind her Majesty on one side rose the voluptuous figure of the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, and on the other stood the Duchess of KENT, whose look of maternal pride shed a domestic interest on the scene that was more touching than its grandeur. Many heads, remarkable for a tone of habitual power, crowded in the background, and in the distance appeared the commanding features of the Duke of Wellington, in consequence of recent indisposition, wore a close black silk cap that enhanced the pictorial attributes of the whole. Her Majesty's ministers, in their robes of state, filled up the extremities of the fore ground; and the general effect of the grouping immediately round the person of the Sovereign, the tumultuous splendour of which was subdued and softened by the sombre tone which the mourning dresses cast upon it, was exceedingly picturesque and impressive.

The occasional awkwardnesses that sprang from the embarrassments of persons who were not accustomed to the forms of the court, carried off the absorbing reflections into which the mind of the spectator might otherwise have been betrayed, and assisted in keeping the attention constantly on the alert. Some, flurried and confused, passed on after their obeisance, omitting to kiss the hand of the Queen when they were reminded of their unconscious neglect, and hastened back, amidst the good-natured smiles of the throng, to make their grateful reparation. Others snatched hastily at the extended hand, and in the impatience and excess of their delight, hardly knew how to avail themselves of the gentle favour with becoming moderation. And that fair, small hand; what toils it underwent in bestowing so much happiness upon the clamouring multitude of the noble-born who pressed forward to place their lips reverentially upon it! The fatigue which her Majesty bore with unexampled patience must have been almost too great for a frame so delicate and so untried in these laborious forms. These were not less than two thousand persons presented on Wednesday, and to each of them, in regular succession, her Majesty performed the same act of recognition and condescension. The mere passive weariness of the position, and the repeated inclinations of her head and arm were sufficient to exhaust her strength. Yet she seemed to endure it to the last with untiring kindness, and to look with flattering pleasure upon the departing crowd, as if she thought that she had not done enough to satisfy her own feelings towards her devoted people.

Well may that people cry, from the depths of their hearts, "God bless Queen VICTORIA!"

Atlas July 30th, 1837.

CANTON PRESS,

27th January, 1838.

II.

BRITISH AND CHINESE RELATIONS.

We have in our last introductory remarks on this subject endeavored to shew that, whatever may be the indifference the Chinese Government affect as to the importance of the trade now carried on through the port of Canton, this trade nevertheless, to produce merely the two most important exports, namely Tea and Silk, supports upwards of a million of the laboring population, remote it is true from the seat of commerce and the local Government, but one which nevertheless would make it's distress heard to their rulers, and render their discontent formidable. Besides in a large community like the subjects of the Chinese Empire, the sufferings of one of their classes would react upon others, just as in countries which we deem more civilized, and probably justly so, comparing the upper classes of these to those that would, through respective wealth or power, be considered as similar in station in the Chinese Empire. It is therefore more than probable that the suffering field laborers and those immediately employed by commerce would enlist in their behalf the landowner, the artisan, and even frequently the officers of the government itself, who their, modes of income being generally of very precarious nature, can subsist only whilst every thing continues in a state of quiet prosperity. The feelings therefore of the whole population of these provinces now interested in the foreign trade, would be in favor of its preservation nor would they probably quietly submit to its being interrupted. In England, it is true, it is held as a maxim, that though the sovereign cannot be made responsible for any of his acts, yet such responsibility falls on the ministers, who may be impeached, but seldom are. In China the theoretical part of the Government is diametrically opposite: there every act of the Government is considered as emanating from the son of Heaven alone, and whatever they are, they must be carried into effect by his ministers or servants, the Emperor being the ostensible cause of such acts, and, one should think, ought to be, as the originator, responsible for the results. However this may sound in theory, in practice the thing is widely different, and the ministers and agents of the Government of th Celestial Empire are, in point of fact, much more responsible than any Minister of the present day in France or England. The Government of China seems to be one of expedients; the Ruling Government, weak and irresolute, are but too glad to shift on their high officers, the Governors of provinces, the responsibility of measures of which the *inciatiua*, as the Spaniards say, has been supplied at Peking. Thus these high officers are placed between two fires; if they evade to act as recommended them by their masters, and every thing goes on quietly through their acting on their own responsibility, they incur their blame or jealousy; if, on the other hand, they follow out the line of conduct recommended to them, and riot, bloodshed, or even revolution should follow, the blame of this again falls on the Governors, and instances have not unfrequently occurred where, to appease the public resentment, officers have been degraded from their rank and otherwise punished; and not only this,—high government officers have at times been massacred by the multitude for conduct which their duty to the court possibly rendered necessary, and their dastardly masters, to hush up affairs, not only did not punish the rioters or murderers, but trumped up some charges against the dead to whom they imputed the punishment that had overtaken them as justly their due.

Being on this subject, we are led into a digression longer than by some may be thought relevant, but which is necessary, in order to understand, as far at least as our limited means to know aught about the Chinese Empire allow, to lay before our readers an account of the means through which high officials hold their posts, as elucidating what, from the position they find themselves in, will probably be the springs of their actions. It is generally supposed that the offices of Governor and Hoppo of Canton, which usually are conferred for the space of three years only, are obtained at Peking only on payment of a very large sum of money, and that moreover, at the expiration of the term of such government, it is expected that very handsome presents be made to those in power, to screen the Ex-Governors and Hoppos from prosecution for extortion or other malversation in their affairs. Such offices therefore become something like a commercial speculation. Power and influence are not the only objects of the occupants—they must be reimbursed for their actual outlay, and not only for that, they must provide for what in anglo-chinese is called *squeezes*, after they shall be divested of office. Money-making therefore necessarily becomes their great and engrossing object; and, to obtain this, every office under them is again let out on terms similar to what they hold their own on, and thus every government employé or mandarin considers his place as much his own as an underwriter does his share in an Insurance Company, trying to make the best of the risks whilst he holds it, or as a speculator in mines who having paid up every succeeding call on his share, thinks himself entitled to his quota of the *bonanza*, which latter is however much less certain to recompense him than the *squeeze* of the mandarin are, to repay him for his original outlay. This venality of government among the Chinese extends even to the very lowest offices, and the police officer, stationed in the square before the factories, has purchased his rank as well as the highest officer in the Empire. Nor is the possession of an office under government always confined to the individual who discharges its duties; a number frequently club together to produce the purchase money and share in the profits of the office according to their respective interests in the co-partnership. The salary attached to places under government is not the temptation; this is exceedingly small, insufficient frequently even to procure the necessaries of life; it is the peculation such situations give their occupants an opportunity of which give them their pecuniary value.

If therefore, on the one side, the fear of consequences restrains the activity of the officers of the Chinese Government, they are, on the other, swayed by pecuniary interest, to keep things in *statu-quo*, and both these considerations, there can be no doubt, would go a very great way towards restraining the local authorities from throwing any obstacles in the way of foreign trade, such at it is now conducted, and which now, at least in Canton and it's immediate neighbourhood, furnishes them with the means of obtaining and maintaining their situations. The very same causes however render the Government averse to conceding to foreigners any new privileges, or in fact to giving them, officially, any immunities whatsoever, it being their interest to throw as many obstacles into the way as they possibly can, in order to be paid for each infringement of the established regulations, and of these there are so many, that, if they were all observed or noticed, no day could pass but every foreign individual in Canton would be found to have outraged some one of the laws of the celestial Empire. That such petty trespasses as may daily occur may however not be wholly unatoned for, the mandarins levy an annual tax upon the headservant of each house, according, in amount, to what the extent of his master's business may allow him to proclaim, and such is the force of habit example, but few of these head-servants receive any wages whatever, from this foreign masters but are entitled to whatthey can *get*.

It has often struck us that thepresent system of government of China is in some measure analogous to thatof France under the 15th and 16th Louis,—the same corruption and venality are to be found every where, but though the materials for discontent exist, and their existence be known to some, we apprehend that the sensibilities of the sons of Han are not as quick as the gaul's; long submission has rendered them callous to oppression, and China will probably jog on under the same yoke it now drags along for many years before the nation can become aware of how much they are oppressed, or of the possibility of striking off their fetters.

It is now about 300 years since the first Europeans visited China, and, in spite of their continual efforts to obtain a footing in the country, only the Portuguese have succeeded in holding the lease of a small neck of land, where, cut off entirely from the Empire at large, and from closer intercourse with it's subjects, they are, in a manner, allowed to govern themselves, though under the supremacy of the Chinese Government. The extreme reluctance the Chinese have ever shewn to admit strangers, partly probably arises from their peculiar manners and the pride which a long course of prosperity has engendered, and partly from the nature of their Government, which being in the hands, not of the children of the soil, but of foreign conquerors, these, while they can only be upheld by extreme watchfulness, dread every collision with foreign nations as threatening the subversion of their power. But these are not the only reasons why the Chinese are shy of any more intercourse with foreigners—the first visitants from Europe were little better than pirates, and the treatment the Chinese received at their hands must have created a strong pre udice which has not even yet worn away, and the character given in Chinese popular tales of the barbarians from the west is that of fierce bloodthirsty savages. Within the last 300 years China has made no progress in civilization and it will probably not be denied that at that period the Chinese surpassed the Europeans in most of the arts of civilized life.—The Chinese though they feared, also felt contempt for, the foreigners, and this first impression has not yet been altogether erased, as from the isolation of the people they have no means of knowing the enormous strides the northern countries of Europe have made, and how far the flowery nation has been left behind by them. During the reigns of Kanghe, Yung-ching, and Kien-lung, the Jesuits obtained considerable influence through the exertions of some very clever men, of their order, and Christian churches began to be raised every where; there was every prospect that the catholic religion would have spread over the whole Empire. The Jesuits proceeded however too rashly in their plans of ambition, and Kien-lung began to feel that they were raising a power which might at some future day be employed against him; his dislike to the professors of Christianity became strengthened by the foolish quarrels among themselves and by the pretensions the pope made to regulate the conduct of the Emperor's subjects, as well as by the attempts of the Franciscan monks to supplant the Jesuits, whose order had then become a mark for persecution in most countries in Europe, and became all but completely suppressed. The Jesuits could no longer support themselves as formerly, but the other religious orders did not succeed in replacing them. They were all banished and the Christian worship was strictly prohibited. At the present moment there is not a single European priest in Peking, but the Society of *Propaganda fide* still send out annually some young men from France who penetrate into the country taking charge of such Christian communities as still exist in China. The same society also sends young Chinese to Europe for the purpose of religious instruction, and they likewise, on their return to China, officiate as priests. It is however hardly to be expected that the intercourse thus upheld between Europe and China can be of much advantage to the Chinese in a worldly point of view, or render them acquainted with the actual social condition of Europe. These young men, Europeans as well as Chinese, are brought up in strict monastic seclusion, and we will hope that they at least become useful in improving the moral condition of their flocks, a reward which form their devotion and perseverance in the task prescribed to them, they are so well entitled to reap.

At about the time when the christian religious orders lost their influence in China, the commerce between this country and Europe began to gain in importance, but the jealousy of the Government restricted this little by little to the port of Canton, and prevented any intercourse between its own subjects and Europeans beyond that which was absolutely necessary for the purposes of commerce. The foreigners were restricted to a few houses in the suburbs of Canton and had intercourse only with such as the Government appointed to carry on the trade. It is therefore not to be expected that commerce has yet done much to make the chinese better acquainted with us, or to remove the prejudices which they have been led to conceive against us. Nor was it the interest of the English Company, who alone carried on a trade of great importance, to allow it to spread so much as to lose the possibility of control. The growing luxury and riches of Europe and America have since encreased the demand for produce from China at least fifty fold, and the restrictions to which on our part the trade had been, for nearly a century, confined, have been removed; encroachments upon the restrictive laws of the Empire by this new trade are daily attempted, and the corruption of the Mandarins lends itself to these trespasses. The free-traders become bolder from success, and will probably soon break down many of the barriers which have hitherto stood in the way of unrestricted intercourse. How to do this with safety and success, is the object of our contemplations, and we shall follow up our observations on this subject in our next number.

We have had only two arrivals during the week, the *Syed Khan* and the *Ariel* both from Calcutta and Singapore. The former brings Calcutta advices to the 22nd November, and by the latter we have received the *Singapore Free Press* of 14th December, of which we have made a few extracts.

We mentioned in our last that the Pilot of a vessel at Whampoa, supposed to have brought Opium, had been punished by the Chinese authorities with the wooden collar. We are glad now to be able to state that the poor fellow has been set at liberty owing to the remonstrances of the Captain of the vessel, who protested that he would not leave Whampoa unless the Pilot was sent on board, to which the Hong-merchants, desirous not to protract the vessel's stay at Whampoa, at last assented.

The Chinese New-year's day (yesterday) has gone by without much distress for money, owing probably to the very little business transacted in this compared to former seasons. The scarcity of money last year made many of the Chinese encroach on their former strictness in settling before new-year's day, and this having become old custom now, may also be one of the reasons of the scarcity of money not being so much felt. We know however of instances where 2 per cent interest per month and even more have been paid for cash.

Steam communication between India and China. A plan for communication by steam between Calcutta and the Straits has been circulated by the Chamber of Commerce here, with a view to interest this community in it's being carried into effect. The company which it is proposed to establish at Calcutta is to begin with a capital of 5 lakhs of Rupees divided into 1000 shares. We augur favorably of this enterprize, should it be confined to Bengal and the Straits only, and be conducted with as much economy as possible, but it is also proposed to extend the line of communication by steam to China, a project which for the present, we fear, is not likely to meet with success, however desirable such an establishment may be in many respects. The expenses of a steamer between this and Singapore would be much greater than there is, in our limited community, any probability of repayment; particularly if, to make it really useful, there should be a regular line of steamers, and without that, supposing us to be restricted to the arrival of one steamer occasionally only, we do not even see that much advantage or convenience could be derived from it. It is only lately that steam-communication between India and England has been attempted, and is now supported by the Government of India, nor would private enterprize alone have been able to do it, even between countries, where there is such immense intercourse, infinitely greater than it will probably ever be between China, the Straits and Bengal. The community that here would make use of the convenience of a steamer does not exceed 200 individuals; there are not as many in Singapore. Passengers would therefore be few, and the only way in which a steamer between this and Bengal could make a freight would be by lading Opium. But under present circumstances, it is very doubtful whether speculators in Opium would think it worth their while to pay a higher freight than is now given to the Clippers, for the sake of forestalling the market by a few days, and such desire when it does exist will always be liable to fluctuation. Whilst the intercourse with China remains limited to so very small a community as at present, any attempt at communication by steam, unless it receive pecuniary assistance from the Bengal Government, appears to us premature, nor should we think that property invested in this scheme would be safely laid out. China must be more open to intercourse with other nations before such projects can ever be successful.

Giving Credit to outside men in Canton.

It has been the custom of foreigners to sell several minor articles to *outside* shopmen; many of whom have shown themselves quite as punctual in their dealings as some of the Hong-merchants.

A silversmith in China Street, lately in very good credit, run in debt this season to a foreign merchant to a considerable amount for such articles; on being pressed for payment, it was found impossible to recover the goods, or the purchase-money. After considerable delay, the foreign merchant came to the resolution of petitioning the viceroy; which he did last month. The viceroy shortly replied that the foreigner having dealt with an *outside* merchant, he, the viceroy, could give him no redress; left him to his own resources, and hinted at his helping himself.

On this, the foreigner waited on *Howqua* explained his situation, and requested his *Howqua's*, assistance and advice.

Howqua agreed to call a *consoo* of the hongs, to summons the man, and remonstrate with him.

The *Consoo* was held, but the silversmith refused to attend. Thus situated, the foreigner, attended by five armed men, entered the shop of the silversmith in old China Street, on the 18th inst., took possession of his house, which he retains, and of all his stock in trade jewellery, furniture, &c.

The seizing creditor first intended to expose the *rapius preadus* to sale at public auction on the spot; but circumstances induced him to change this resolution. Of the house and ground, however he still retains possession, for the satisfaction of his unliquidated claims.

The consent of the Chinese authorities to this measure may be implied, not only by their non interference, but by the seizing creditor being attended by his own Chinese servants, whilst living in the shop of the silversmith, in precisely the same manner as when resident in his own house; and break fast, dinners, and beds were prepared as regulary as in any house in Canton.

Since writing above, we have been informed that rather late in the night of the 21st inst. the security merchant *Mowqua*, with his nephew, called on the seizing creditor at his own residence, conveying a message from the viceroy that the goods distrained should be divided amongst *all* the foreign creditors of the silversmith—and we understand there are several. The viceroy, by his mouth piece, *Mowqua*, remarked that such division was *reasonable*: the creditor, however, who has studied dialectic in a different school, was of a diametrically opposite opinion, and positively refused to admit of any participation by the other creditors in his hard won spoils. *Canton Register 23d January.*

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

Canton 12th January 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE—I have this-day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretary ship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Sec. Sun Insce. Office.

NOTICE—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this-day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
221. Sketches on the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No 53.
323. Evenings with Cambacceres 2 vols due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 24 May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per centon the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Lockie and Co. . . . . Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co. . . . Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. . . . . China.
Messrs. Thos Blyth, Sons and Co. . . Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co. . . .C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mr Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co' Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

In LONDON,—Mess, PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess, MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess, FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess, A, L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 @ 1
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JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 @ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 @ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }

Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Dunish Hong.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Curr nts at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—British. *Syed Khan*, Ovenstone, from Calcutta, 24th November, and Singapore 11th December. *Ariel*, Warden, from Calcutta, and Singapore 17th December

PASSENGER—Per *Ariel*, Mr. A. L. Johnston

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Julia*, Richards, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Sarah Birkett*, Atkins, (omitted before) for Manila. *Lady MacNaughten*, Hustwick, for London. *General Kyd*, Foord, for London. *Isabel*, Jones, for London, Despatched this day. *Sophia*, for the Cape of Good Hope and London, and French *Balguerie*, Desse, for Bordeaux.

PASSENGERS. — Per *General Kyd*, Mrs. Foord, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. J. Mackenzie.

The *Ariel*, for Singapore and Calcutta will be despatched on Monday next. the 29th at 6 p. m.

Capt. Warden of the *Ariel*, spoke the *Eleanor*, Capt. Lyons, to the southward of St Johns; she had a few days before, in a gale, carried away her foremast and maintopmast, and was jurrygging. A report that the *Bengal Packet* had foundered seems to have originated in a misapprehension of a communication from Capt. Lyons; she is bound for the west-coast and was seen by the *Eleanor*, which is all that is at present known of her.

The *Sir Charles Malcolm*, so long expected, had been obliged to put back to Singapore, having encountered the same Typhoong on the 16th or 17th Novbr. that has proved so fatal to many other vessels. She has sprung all her masts and had her boats and spars from on deck washed away, and has been obliged to throw about 400 bales of Cotton over board. Her cargo and hull are both supposed to be much damaged.

The *Glenelg*, after refitting at Singapore, had sailed thence for Bombay.

The *Futtay Salam*, and *Antonio Pereira*, had arrived at Singapore from here, the latter after a passage of 5 hours and 20 minutes.

The Spanish Brig *Cantabro*, had been condemned at Singapore and sold. The *Bilbaino*, had refitted and sailed for Manila.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th August P *Anna Robertson*. UNITED STATES, 1st August P *Liberty*. CALCUTTA, 23d November P *Syed Khan*, SINGAPORE, 18th December P *Ariel*. JAVA, 4th December P *Morrison*. MANILA, 22nd December P *John Gilpin*. BOMBAY, 2d November via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Hashemy, Orixa, Caledonia*. CALCUTTA, *Waterwitch, Arabian*. BOMBAY, *Sir C. Malcolm, David Clark, Golconda, Mary Dugdale, Blake, Walmer Castle*, MADRAS, *Ann*. SYDNEY, *Hero*. VALPARAISO, *Philantrope*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			80t		
Edinburgh	British	Marshall	1414	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair	537	Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Eliza Stewart	"	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Marquis Camden ..	"	Gribble	1286	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	"	Evans	578	.. ..	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Argyle	"	Sandis		Madras	Lindsay & Co.
Duke of Sussex ..	"	Horuman		.. ..	Daniell & Co.
Eben Preble	Ameri.	Croker		Boston	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Walsh		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Anna Robertson	British	Hamilton		London	———
Copeland	"	Crawfurd		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Tigris	"	Titherington		.. ..	Dent & Co.
Kirkman Finlay..	"	Russell		Bombay	..
Morrison	Ameri.	Copp	565	Java	Olyphant & Co.
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Mangles	British	Carr		Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Premier	"	Were		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.
Argyle	Ameri.	Codman		Callao	Wetmore & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Bierce, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Aussell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	140	Calcutta	..
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay	160	.. ..	Cowasjee Rhodjee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		.. ..	..
Monsoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Superior	"	McEven		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Vansittart....	British	Macqueen..		Calcutta	Turner & Co.
Bengal Packet....	"	Steward		.. ..	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Hayes	"	Wemyss		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co
Pilot	Hamb	Gurts	412	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Denison....	"	Jones		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Europa....	Ameri.	Shaw		Sandwich Islands	Henry Skinner.
Griffon	"	Little		.. ..	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Syed Khan	British	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Ariel	"	Warden	368	.. ..	Dent & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,— 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 21. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 27TH, 1838. No. 125.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	No demand.
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.2	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7. a 9.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.6	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2½. a 2½.	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	130	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Cht.	750	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - - -	,,	540 a 550	
Benares old - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,	490 a 500	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	410 a 420	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	,,		Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - - -	,,	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	17.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	12. a 36.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	36. a 50.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull, large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory - -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20 a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,		13 a 14
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd.	,,	20 a 24	14 a 16
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,	24 a 36	Of the finest none in the Market.
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	27	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,	40 a 50	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	14 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	16 a 24	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	14 a 22	
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	32 a 56	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	18 a 30	
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	38 a 60	31 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	41 a 63	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	390 a 460	
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,	350	Nominal.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..............	....
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.
.. .. small 96 a 98 ,, 6¾ .... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
.. .. Old Carolus IV. .. .. 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

	IN DECEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Jny. 183[illegible]
Patna .... old.	14	750	11,500	2,924	2,013,210	29[illegible]
,, ... new	727	630	458,010			1,57[illegible]
Benares ...... old	—			944½	644,405	14
,, ... new	60	590	35,400			35[illegible]
Malwa .... old	845½	460	388,930	10,993½	5,754,917	5,0[illegible]
	1,646½		893,840	14,862	8,412,532	7,9[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 9 months from 1st April to 31st December, 16,508½ chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,306,372.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.
On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½	2	Singapore	1	¾	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras			Mallacca	1¼	1	America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta.... ..			Penang			Chili or Peru	3	
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	[illegible]
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1 p m	
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

Note. Aboverates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The Chinese New-year commenced yesterday and as all accounts are paid up previous to that day, very little business is done, indeed the Hoppo's office was closed on the 23rd and will not, we understand, open until the 2nd February during which period nothing can be landed or shipped off.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS, continue in fair demand, but at rather a reduction in price. A heavy parcel of American Grey goods have been lately disposed of, at, we hear, from 2¾ @ 4 $. according to quality and width.

COTTON YARN,—without improvement.

WOOLLENS.—A sale of SPANISH STRIPES, was reported to us in the early part of the week at 1.30 @ 1.35, but unless of very good quality they will not command this price, and the demand is generally very languid. LONGELLS, have rather declined, but we do not alter quotations as that may have arisen from the approach of the holydays CAMLETS, Dutch, are very low, some having been sold as low as 33, and English, well assorted, both as to color and quality, $ 38 @ 38½.

METALS.—LEAD, will sell more readily at our quotation; IRON, is in less demand.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER and BETELNUT are without material alteration. TIN is a little firmer

RICE,—continues depressed as before.

COTTON—No transactions have been reported to us, except of some Madras at the former rates, for Tinnevelly 10.5 @ 10.6 and the Nellore at 7. 7. Both the Bombay and Bengal are very depressed.

OPIUM.—The small foreign passage boats appear to be still very active between Lintin and Whampoa, although the Mandarins are said to be on the look out for seizures. The deliveries at Lintin are also more than was expected, being up to the 22d inst. Patna, *old* 2, *new*, 290; Benares, *old*, 1, *new*, 95; Malwa, 515; Total 903 Chests. One or two small vessels are also employed in deliveries, of small parcels to the westward.—Prices are however very low, and with every prospect of being still lower. New Patna has been sold as low as 540 @ 550. New Benares 490; Malwa 410 @ 415, and, the stock of all kinds is excessively large. Old Patna is unsaleable, but we think it unnecessary to alter quotation.

EXPORTS.

NANKING RAW SILK.—No further sales have been reported to us, but the holders do not at present appear disposed to lower their demands. A further supply is expected in about a month or 6 weeks.

TEA.—Our quotations remain as last week, there having been very few transactions.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 22. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 3RD, 1838. No, 125.

DOCTRINE OF FATE.

(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)

MR. EDITOR—The following Essay, which fell into my hands, upwards of two years ago, contains, what I consider, a curious, faithful, and instructive, developement of the workings of a pagan mind, under the influence of gross error; and under the power of principles which make a near approximation to truth. The translation which I then made, with the remarks and notes, I now send for a place in your Miscellany—not doubting but the Essay will be interesting to those who make human nature their study.

A TRANSLATION OF AN ESSAY DELIVERED BY THE TEACHER, YUEN-LEAOU-FAN;—" SHOWING HOW TO LAY THE FOUNDATION OF A GOOD DESTINY," OR " HOW A MAN MAY INFLUENCE HIS OWN FATE."

" While yet a mere youth, I lost my father by death. My aged mother commanded me to lay aside literary pursuits, and turn my attention to medicine, saying, "in this way you may gain a living for yourself, be useful to others, and become famous: moreover it was always your father's wish. "

Sometime after this in the monastery TSZE-YUH, * I met with and old man of a tall figure, and long beard, and who, as sir and manner were those of a Seen. † He told me that I was destined to fill an official situation; and that next year I should make great progress in learning. He also asked why I had left off study: I told him the reason. He answered—" my name is KUNG; I belong to the province of YUN-NAN. ‡ I have a correct copy of CHAOU-TSZE-HOANG KEEN'S Treatise on the Principles of Fate, which, if you please, I will instruct you in. " I accordingly took him home with me, resolved to try whether his calculations would be fulfilled or not. Next year, as he had foretold, my thoughts disposed me to study. The teacher, KUNG, by the laws of numerical destiny, calculated, that in the examination in the Been, I should be the fortieth on the list—at the examination in the Foo, ¶ the seventy-first; and at the examination in the provincial city, the ninth. Next year I accordingly went to the examinations, and, in all the three places, my name stood on the list exactly as he had said. He again divined for me, pointing out the felicities and infelicities of my whole life. He said, that at such an annual examination, my name should have such a rank on the list.—In such a year I should be a Ling-sang, *—and in such another year I should be a KUNG SANG; that in such a year, after attaining the rank of KUNG-SANG, I should be chosen to fill the office of TA-yin, in the province of Sze-chuen †; that, after holding the office for two years and a half, I should ask permission to retire;—and that in the fiftythird year of my life, in the eighth day, at two o'clock in the morning, I should die, during sleep —but, alas! should leave no son behind me!"

" I attentively observed all that he said; and in future found that, at the examinations, my degrees came out exactly in the order which he had determined. KUNG calculated, that, during the time of my being a LIN-SANG, I should eat of the imperial bounty, ‡ ninety-one SHIH and five TOW‖ of rice. But it so happened, that when I obtained the tutor's permission to take the degree of KUNG-SANG, I had only eaten seventy SHIH; pointing out that a little. But on my appointment being opposed by the tutor's deputy, was postponed to the fourth year of the cycle, when I was permitted to take my rank; so that adding the bounty now received to the the former, it amounted, in all, exactly to the ninety-one SHIH and five TOW. In consequence of this, It was more confirmed in the belief, that promotion and degradation are fixed by an immoveable rate; and hence I became totally indifferent to active exertion.

" After attaining the degree of KUNG-SANG, I went to Peking, and remained there for a year; during the whole of which time I continued inactive, sitting in silence and retirement.

" In the sixth year of the cycle, as I was passing through NAN-YUNG, on my way home, before entering the College I sought out YUN-KUH, § master of religious quiescence, and a Priest of Fuh, who dwelt at TSZE-HEA* hill. We sat down together in the same chamber, and for the space of three days and three nights, closed not our eyes in sleep. YUN-KUH said " The sole reason why every man rises not to the perfection of a sage is, that ambitious and irregular thoughts wind themselves around the heart,—You have sitten here for three days, and I have not perceived you display a single ambitious and irregular thought."—To which I answered — " My glory and disgrace, my life and death, have all been calculated by the teacher, KUNG; all is immoveably fixed by a numerical destiny; so that if (hoping to better my circumstances) I even wished to cherish an aspiring thought, it would avail me nothing."

* TSZE-YUN, literally "A CLOUD OF COMPASSION."—The Chinese are fond of imposing significant names on persons, things, and place; especially wherein religion is at all concerned.

† SZEN, an imaginary class of perfect beings.

‡ YUN-NAN, literally "the clouds of the south."

¶ HEEN, is a small district, Foo, a large one; both are subject to the jurisdiction of the SANG, or provincial city. Literary candidates must be examined first in the HEEN, then in the Foo; next in the SANGS and finally in the KING, or metropolis.

* LIN-SANG and KUNG SANG, are epithets given to those who attain literary.

† SZE-chuen, literally " the Four Streams." Water being abundant in that province.

‡ IMPERIAL BOUNTY; i. e. an allowance granted by the Emperor to those scholars who attain the rank of Ling-sang; partly as a reward for their past diligence, and partly to assist and encourage them to aspire after higher attainments.

‖ SHIH and TOW, are the names of grain measures. Shih means a stone. Weights and measures in Chinese are expressed by the same terms.

§ YUNKUH, i. e. " the beclouded valley; an epithet probably assumed in consequence of that retirement from bustle, and seclusion from society, which the Priests of Fuh generally affect; and which sometimes leads them to the deep glens of the mountains and dark recesses of the woods, where they build their monasteries.

* TSEE HEA, i.e. " perching on the boughs in the shade"—borrowed, perhaps, from the circumstance of many of the temples being built in shady groves.

" YUN-KUH smiled and said, " Why, I took you for a man of superior stamp; I find you possessed of the vulgar ideas of mere common people. The life of man, in general, is certainly not without a destiny; but they are mere common men only over whom destiny reigns. It cannot impede those who aim to attain the summit of virtue—nor can it binds those who go on to the extreme of wickedness. It is now twenty-two years since KUNG told your fortune; and to this day you have not moved forward a single hair's breadth;—is it not perfectly evident from this, that you are a mere common-place being ?"

" I asked him,—" Can a man escape the decree of Fate ?"—to which he answered, " Fate is of our own making, and happiness the result of our own conduct.—This is what the SHE-KING call "*clear instruction.*" In our sacred books, (i. e. Books of Fuh,) it is said, " Seek to be famous, and you will become famous; seek wealth and honor, and you will obtain wealth and honor, seek sons and daughters, and you will have sons and daughters; seek long life, and you will obtain long life." Now, lying words are what SHIH-KIA, (i. e. Fuh) exceedingly warns men against; surely, then, if these were vain words, the divinities themselves would never employ them to deceive men !" I replied, MUNG-TSZE says, " Seek and you shall find; seeking rests with oneself."—Goodness, virtue, benevolence, and justice, may indeed be earnestly sought; but as to fame, riches, and honors—how can we seek eagerly after them with any certain prospect of success ?" YUN-KUH said, " The words of MUNG-TSZE are not erroneous; but you explain them erroneously. Have you not observed what LUH-TSOO says ? " The whole field of happiness is confined within the circumference of an inch :" it is to be sought in the heart; which, when once effectually moved, insures success. Seeking rests with ourselves, We may not only gain goodness, virtue, benevolence, and justice; but also literary fame, riches, and honors. We may attain both the external and the internal. Hence it is plain that seeking has a great influence upon getting. But if a man never turn inward, and reflect on what he himself may accomplish, but suffer his thoughts to wander abroad, in search of some other help—then, indeed, he will find, (as MUNG-TSZE has also said) that seeking has certain rules; and that obtaining is fixed by Fate. Both the internal and external will be lost; and all his seeking, entirely fruitless. I beg to know what destinies Mr. KUNG assigned you, when he read your fortune."—I told him the truth of the matter. YUN-KUH said—" but what is your own opinion; do you think that you ought to obtain farther literary rank; and that you are entitled to posterity ?" After reflecting for a considerable time, I replied—" I am not entitled to either.—For, with respect to persons who obtain literary rank, they have certain fortunate omens about them; but my luck is poor indeed, and I am unable, by an accumulation of merits, to thicken the foundations of my destiny.—I feel averse to exertion, and have no patience with other men. At times I am apt to overvalue my talents to the discredit of other men.—My actions are heedless and vain.—I speak without thought, and pour oceans of slight and mockery on others.—These are all omens of a very thin destiny. How then can I expect to rise to literary rank ? As to posterity, I observe that the filthy parts in nature swarm with animated beings, while the crystal stream is generally without fish—but I love purity, (i. e. perhaps CELIBACY.) The peaceful, can nourish all things; but I am prone to anger. Love is the original cause of procreation—apathy is the root of destruction. But I am parsimoniously sparing of my reputation for chastity; and cannot give up my own advantage to save other people. I exhaust my breath in fruitless loquacity—I am addicted to drinking, which dries up the productive moisture of the body. I am fond of sitting up late at night, and know not how to nourish my animal spirits; besides these, I have very many other errors which I cannot enumerate." *(To be continued,)*

TOWN-HALL.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE UNFORTUNATE LOVE AFFAIR BETWEEN MISS AMELIA HOBBS AND MR. JEREMIAH DOBBS.—Mr. Jeremiah Dobbs was a short, thickset little specimen of the human race, with a face bearing some distant resemblance to an exaggerated muffin, and which exhibited a tameness of physiognomy by no means captivating, and Mr. Jeremiah Dobbs followed the honourable calling of a shoemaker, and was, moreover, desperately attached to a young lady somewhat of his own size, and bearing likewise the brief patronymic of Hobbs. But Miss Amelia Hobbs did not return the attachment of Mr Jeremiah Dobbs, and whenever Mr. Dobbs attempted to be more than usually violent in the manifestation of his love, Miss Hobbs would indict him for a misdemeanor, and this was the cause of their both being found in the Town-hall on the idential morning in question.

Magistrate (to complainant)—What charge do you prefer against Mr. Dobbs?

Miss Amelia (in a lisping tone)—Why, thir, you muth know that my mother and myself occupy a firth floor front in Blackman-street, Borough, and the defendant, who uthed to be our floormaker rethides next door. About four months ago I thent him a note with my meathure, dethiring him to make me a pair of thoes: well, thir, when he brought them home he told me he had fallen violently in love with my foot, and thaid he should never be happy until he reposthed in my arms. I gave him of courth a flat refuthal, but thince then, thir, I have been conthtantly annoyed by Mr. Dobbth thinging to a fiddle or playing on a hurdy-gurdy evethy night under my bedroom window. Next morning, when I athked him what he did it for, he thed, ath impudently ath could be, that he was therenading me.

Magistrate—And pray what was the meaning of "therenading ?"

Miss Hobbs—Why, thir, I thuppose its the art of keeping perthons awake when they want to be athleep. (Roars of laughter.) Yeth, thir, but it was not to be laughed at I can athure you, thir; for last night, just as I wath retiring for the night, I heard a tapping at the window, when who thould I thee but Mr. Dobbs, who thed he wanted to make love to me, and when I thed I would not lithen to him, he wrote thomething on a bit of paper, which he threw into the room. But I picked it up thir, and here it is,

A verse in the handwriting of the defendant was here produced, and ran as follows :—

Charming creature Miss Amelia, Hobbs,
Discard at once your former lovers—rot 'em—
Nor see the hopes of Jeremiah Dobbs,
Come rumbling, tumbling from the top to bottom.
—(Laughter.).

Mr. Dobbs, who was a true specimen of a cockney Romeo, vehemently protested against having his poetry turned into ridicule, but upon receiving a severe admonition from the magistrate, warning him against renewing the disturbances, he promised never again to bestow his love on such an unworthy object, but find among the Hebes of the Borough Market, one who would reciprocate his affections and return his love in a less equivocal manner than his hard hearted Amelia.

The charge was then dismissed, the love-stricken shoemaker glancing daggers at his Amarylis, and exclaiming in the unadulterated Bow-bell dialect as he left the office.—

"Yell there is von thing that my sorrows yet may soothe.

"The course of true love never did run smooth."

The Public Ledger, 31st August.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

It was on Sunday, the 15th ult., that Espartero and his army took the oath to the constitution.

It was on Monday, the 16th, that 5,000 men, headed by Espartero and Col. Webbe, left Madrid for La Granja and Segovia, but Espartero remained at Aranjuez. On the day a motion was made in the Cortes of censure against the government, and calling for the appointment of a Junta to manage the war; this was rejected; but on that day the French ambassador, at a public dinner, said the obstacles to a change of ministry were removed.

On the 17th the division of Van Halen refused to march against the Carlists, unless ministers resigned Van Halen immediately laid down his command. Ribero took his place, and the soldiers and sergeants followed him; the officers, sixty-five in number, were arrested.

On the 18th Calatrava resigned, and Don Eusebio Bardaji y Azara was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in his place; the decree of appointment was addressed to Mendizabal, but on the same day he and all the other ministers resigned; and the Espartero cabinet, of which we gave the list last week, was appointed, the decree being addressed to Bardaji. The resignation of ministers was hastened by a petition presented to the Queen against them by many officers of the army, but more by the desire of the Estatutists, the intrigues of French ambassadors, and the ambition of Espartero.

The sixty-five officers arrested by Espartero effected their escape, and added to the ferment in the city. On the 19th the *Gazette* published the names of the ministry. On the 20th news reached Madrid that Escalera had been murdered by his troops for unwillingness to march against the Carlists in Segovia; the insurgent soldiers were at Miranda. Another military insurrection had broken out in Tyarand, but it was readily repressed. On the 21st Madrid was tranquil, but it appeared that only three of the appointed ministry had actually accepted office.

The British squadron on the Spanish coast is reinforced by six ships at the request of the Queen.

The Carlists, it appears, evacuated Segovia, leaving only some sick and wounded in the Alcazar. Vigo pursued, and the whole province of Castile was evacuated. The Carlists marched to the rendezvous at Soria. The heavy cannon intended for the battery of Segovia was sent back to Madrid.

Lieut. White, of the Royal Marines, was taken prisoner near Oyarzun, on the 16th ultimo, and it having been reported that he had been shot by the Carlists, the British Colonel Owen wrote on the subject to Gurbelaldi, the Carlist general commanding there, to which the following answer was returned, signed Bartolome Gurbelaldi, and dated Tolosa, August 17. It is addressed to Lieut.-Colonel Owen.

Sir—Lieut. White, belonging to a battalion under your orders, and for whom you interest yourself in your obliging letter of yesterday, has, as you justly state, been made a prisoner in the environs of Oyarzun by the troops blockading that place, and conducted to my head quarters. He was received and has been treated with all the consideration due to a prisoner of his rank. He has been provided with lodgings, and a soldier given him for a servant: the same attention is paid to him as if he belonged to the army of Charles V. Of this you must have been convinced on reading the letters written to my self which I forwarded to you by Colonel Ibero. I shall continue the same line of conduct towards this officer so long as he remains in my power. Although Mr. White is not entitled to the benefit of the Elliot treaty, my feelings and habits permit me not to act otherwise. Far different is the conduct observed towards the Carlists made prisoners at Irun, and sent in St. Sebastian: the treatment they have received is most infamous, as you will perceive on perusing a memorial which I have received from them, and which I herewith enclose.

It is my most ardent desire that you should send one of your officers to my head-quarters, in order that he may be enabled to repeat to you the manner in which the prisoners belonging to the army of the usurping government are treated in this province. I feel certain that every Englishman will blush at having co-operated to support a cause so unjust. I have the honour to be, &c.

"Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona have sent to the Queen remonstrances more than energetic upon M. Mendizabal's partiality to English commerce," says a French paper. [This may be true of Barcelona; but Malaga and Cadiz depend on English commerce.]

Barcelona was greatly agitated on the morning of the 20th ult., and a sanguinary uproar was dreaded in the evening. Madrid, at the same date, was undisturbed; but, if we believe the *Constitutionnel's* advices, the ferment was hourly increasing. Gangs of the Liberals scoured the streets with shouts of "Down with ministers! Down with the government!" The national guard demanded the dismissal of Espartero and his troops, and the re-establishment of the Calatrava cabinet, and the municipality and provincial deputation were for bringing the Count de Luchana to trial. At Vittoria on the 17th, the governor, Gonzalez, the commandant of the national guard, and twelve other officers, are stated to have been put to death. The Pretender, it is added, have appointed their leader, Zurbano, governor of the place.

The resignations of public officers were pouring in from all quarters. Those of Messrs. Mona, Surra, and Armendariz, Under Secretaries of State of the Finance and Home Departments, had been accepted by the Queen Regent, a circumstance which had much theorized several influential persons. The writer adds—"This evening at seven o'clock, M. Pio Pita Pizarro and Count de Luchana sent in their resignations to the Regent, who did not immediately make known her resolution in respect of them. It is understood, ' I see that everybody abandons me ' Her Majesty had scarcely finished this sentence when the resignation of M. Chacon was placed in her hands." The utmost uneasiness prevails in Madrid.

The resignation of Baron de Meer as Captain-General of Catalonia is accepted. Generals Pastor and Puig had also tendered theirs.

The Carlist journal, the *Young Observer*, published at Solsona, states that the Marquis of Santmanat, Baron of Peramola Don Manuel Milla, a canon of Tarragona, and the Marquis of Villapalma, all members of the superior Royal Junta of Catalonia, had reached Berga, where they were to fix, *pro tempore*, the seat of the government.

The Christinos continue to be blockaded in Seo d'Urgel by the united bands of Ros d'Eroles, Rep del Oil, and Camos Cruss, amounting to about 3,000 men. The Insurgents, on the other hand, had been compelled to raise the siege of San Juan de las Abadesas, after a sharp engagement, in which Brigadier Arreba routed them, with a loss of 80 killed and 160 wounded. The Carlist chief Machaco had been arrested by his own soldiers, conveyed to Solsona, where he was to be tried by court-martial, having, they said, treacherously delivered the important pass of Capsacosta into the hands of Bastos de Meer.

The Carlists have obtained possession of Mora, on the Ebro, by capitulation.

The Paris journal, *L' Europe*, contains the following letter, dated Perpignan, 24th ult.:—" The English are we may say, masters of Barcelona. General Pastor has been ordered by the Madrid government to deliver into their hands the fort of Los Atarazanas, which commands the harbour of Barcelona and a great portion of the city. The British admiral has placed a garrison in that fort, in which not a single Spanish soldier remains. The squadron stationed between Rosas and Alicant is very formidable, and has on board upwards of 6,000 soldiers. The Barcelona station alone consists of five first rate ships of the line and a number of other vessels of inferior size."

It is generally reported that General Seoane has received a stern challenge from the officers of Espartero's division since his speech in the Cortes on the subject on their revolt.

Letters from Teruel, dated the 17th assert that General Oraa had proceeded to join Rovera, who was in the neighbourhood of Santa Eulalia. The factions were there assembled in the Sierra of Pores, Cadrillas, and Monte Agua to, with the Pretender.

Brigadier Alcain, who was recently ordered to La Mancha to put down the factions in that province, appear, to be succeeding in the objects of his mission. He has had two encounters with the rebels in that district, in which they suffered considerable loss.

On the 21st, MM. Bardaxi, Pita Pizarro, and San Miguel were the only individuals whose services the Queen had finally secured. M. Salvato was also believed to have accepted a seat. As for General Espartero, he was said to have consented to enter the cabinet, but to have declined the presidency, as incompatible with his military command.—*The Atlas, September 3.*

PORTUGAL.

FALMOUTH, Aug. 31 :—The Esprit, brig of war, arrived to-day from Lisbon with intelligence of three days later date than the information furnished by the Iberia. It appears that the affairs of Portugal have arrived at a crisis, the termination of which will, in all human probability, be in the sacrifice of human life. It is certain that a plan has been arranged by the Charterist chiefs to enter the city of Lisbon simultaneously with an attack which, on a given signal of the firing of two canons, is to be made on the guards at its several parts by the friends of the cause within it. Prince Ferdinand was reported to have gone to the camp of Saldanha, but with an intention of returning forthwith; afterwards the Queen and her consort were to escape, if possible, on board the Hastings, when the movement would take place. The Duke of Palmella was said to have joined the Duke of Terceira, from France. Saldanha has declared that he will not lay down his arms until the power of the National Guard is entirely subdued and their arms delivered up. Her Majesty was at the Palace das Necessidades. The British line-of-battle ships Hastings, Malabar, and Minden were prepared to protect their fellow-subjects. A horrible piece of advice was very thickly circulated about the streets; it was—" Mark the residence of foreigners, patriots! and mark them with fire, and make their bodies a barricade at the entrance of your city."

PROCLAMATION OF THE DUKE OF TERCEIRA.

Countrymen.—The unhappy state of the kingdom, and my oath of fidelity to the Queen and the constitutional charter of the monarchy, compel me to unite my forces to those of the other noble defenders of the country and of true liberty. The

nation has been pressed down by a few ill-disposed persons, who tyrannise over it—who oppress the most illustrious citizens, who, in the field of battle, insured against the usurper the triumph of the code of our liberties, and the sacred rights of the daughter of Don Pedro.

The complete overthrow of order, the miseries which the perjurous of September have caused the country, the absolute discredit into which they have fallen, the indecency and horrible turbulence of the so-called Congress, its measures of madness and fury, its insults to the throne, the shameful influence of persons who have caused the disgrace of honourable citizens who have covered themselves with glory in fighting the battles of the country, have induced me to take up arms. Our exertions will be responded to by all Portuguese worthy of the name, and they will join us in this noblest enterprise, which has for its object the saving of the Queen and the charter from the ferocity of their enemies.

People of Lisbon—I am inspired with a thirst of vengeance in consequence of the insults that have been offered to the army—that army which has gained so much esteem from the respectable part of the nation by the services it has rendered to the country and to liberty. My object, and that of my companions in arms, is to save the monarchy from the abyss into which unworthy men seek to precipitate it, to restore the constitutional charter, and to co-operate with them to establish a government of order, of peace, patriotism, and credit.

Countrymen—Which among you whose heart has not beat with indignation at the insults offered to the daughter of Don Pedro—the Queen for the consolidation of whose throne so much Portuguese blood has been split? Come, then, make common cause with the brave men who are in arms for the charter. Let the soldiers of Villa de Praia, of Oporto, of Almorta, and of Lisbon, combine with me in this glorious cause. Who will neglect this call to glory, and not make an effort to save liberty from the trammels of despotism?

Let us renew our original compact—let us secure to the Queen her throne—to Portugal peace, and an union among all its citizens. Let our mottoes be, "The Queen" and "The Charter." With them we have conquered the Usurper, and with them we will restore peace, the legitimate throne, and liberty.

Duke de TERCEIRA.

Queluz, August 18.

The Globe, September, 2.

LONDON MARKET.

September 1st.

There has been great brukness in our Market. During the last fortnight a rapid and large advance has taken place in some descriptions. Bohea are 3½d. per lb. dearer than on 24th July. Common Congous 1½d. per lb. Twankay 3d. per lb. Common Hyson 1d. to 2d. per lb. For other kinds advances are asked, but little business done.

PRICES CURRENT OF

TEAS.

Bohea..	Canton	0 8	to 0 9
	Pekoe	1 2	„ 1 4
Congou,	ordinary	0 10½	„ 0 0
	mixt leaf kinds	0 0	„ 1 0
	blackish mixt leaf	1 0½	„ 1 1
	coarse and strong	1 2	„ 1 4
	blackish leaf	1 4	„ 1 6
	ditto strong	1 8	„ 1 10
	Pekoe kind and flavor.	1 10	„ 1 8
Campoi..	common	0 10	„ 0 0
	Soochong kind	1 0	„ 1 6
Souchong	ordinary	0 10	„ 0 0
	fair	1 0	„ 1 2
	fine to finest	1 6	„ 4 0
Flowery Pekoe	common to good	2 0	„ 2 10
	very fine and flowery	3 6	„ 4 6
Black Leaf Pekoe		1 6	„ 2 3
Ankoi..	common	0 9	„ 0 10
	good to fine	0 11	„ 1 6
Capeh..	common to good	1 2	„ 1 4
	ditto in 10 Catty Boxes	1 6	„ 1 8
Orange Pekoe	faint and odd	0 7	„ 0 0 *unsaleable.*
	fair to good	0 10½	„ 1 6
	fine scented	2 0	„ 2 8
Twankay	yellowish leaf	1 5	„ 0 0
	good	1 5½	„ 1 6
	superior and brisk	1 7	„ 1 8
	gold leaf		
Hyson Skin	yellowish leaf	1 0	„ 1 3
	brightish leaf	1 6	„ 1 9
Hyson,	coarse yellowish leaf	1 11	„ 2 0
	middling	2 2	„ 2 6
	good mid., brisk leaf, fresh	2 8	„ 3 8
	extra fine	4 0	„ 6 0
Young Hyson Twankay		1 6	„ 1 11
	Hyson	2 0	„ 2 6
Imperial		2 4	„ 3 0
Gunpowder		2 8	„ 3 6

CANTON PRESS,

3rd February, 1836.

III.

BRITISH AND CHINESE RELATIONS.

We have, in our two preceding papers on the subject, attempted to point out to our readers in how far the foreign trade has become necessary to the Chinese, and in what way the British may expect the co-operation of the Chinese Government officers in maintaining that trade uninterrupted. We have in the first instance shewn that the existence of a very great number of the natives of the soil depends upon the exportation of their produce to foreign countries, and secondly, that from the peculiar mode of Government, where responsibility proceeds downwards, that is from the Emperor to the high Mandarin, from him again to his subordinates and so on, and the venality resulting from this system, any thing like a change in the trade, as at present carried on, coming from the Chinese, is not likely to be brought about, but that at the same time the Chinese would, officially at least, resist as much as they can any encroachments upon the barriers their pride or jealousy have hitherto opposed to a more unrestrained intercourse with foreign traders.

Every foreigner first coming to China feels chafed and justly so, at the restraint imposed on him, and our residence here more resembles perhaps that of the garrison in a fortress beleaguered by enemies than the existence of visitors come to a friendly country to follow a peaceable and, to the country they visit, a profitable calling. That therefore inroads should be made upon the restrictions insisted on by the Chinese, is not to be wondered at, nor that, from reasons we have before explained, the Chinese should submit to them rather than have recourse to coercion, which might lead to a temporary suspension of trade or even to hostile retribution. In such cases of irruption on their barriers of exclusiveness the Chinese, instead of using force, have hitherto generally contented themselves with issuing edicts in which such practices of "evil disposed barbarians" are much blamed, and the Hong-merchants threatened with punishment if they do not put a stop to them. These edicts seem however to be intended for no other use than to acquire for the local Government, in the eyes of their Peking masters, the reputation of activity. Edicts reprobating and prohibiting such or such practices have gone forth; people to whom they are addressed are ordered to "tremblingly obey"—after which the *Edict* is laid on the shelf, and *officially* supposed to have been obeyed. Meanwhile the practices complained of continue and, while time glides on, has it begins to sanction them. In this manner most of the few indulgences we now enjoy have been obtained, and all of them are liable to be assailed by edicts prohibiting their continuance.

That such a state of things is none of the most desirable partly on account of the many restraints to which we are still subject, and partly because even the slight indulgences we now enjoy are liable at any moment to being disturbed, cannot be denied, but before we come to consider by what means our position here is likely to be improved, it may be well to enumerate all our grievances, or such at least as at present press most heavily on us.

The chief cause then, of our unpleasant position, and from this we think most of the list of grievances we shall hereafter detail, will be found to spring, is the affectation of the Chinese Government to treat strangers coming from foreign countries to trade, as objects deserving its compassion, whom it *suffers* to visit the country from motives of "celestial benevolence" but to whom it accords no right whatever, and who may be sent away agreeably to the Imperial pleasure. From viewing the residence of foreigners in Canton in this light, a permanent mode has ever been denied them, and the farce of leaving Canton officially at the end of every shipping season, and returning to it at the beginning of the next, used to be enacted every year under the Company's monopoly, though it has now fallen into disuse, not however without a struggle on the part of the Chinese Government who, during the last year, repeatedly ordered several of our leading merchants to leave Canton, for no other ostensible reason but, that they had been too long in the country. Jealousy and fear entertained by a Government but half assured of the affections and loyalty of a conquered nation were probably the principal causes that rendered it desirous to prevent collision with foreign nations as much as possible, and hence no doubt sprung this affectation of looking upon foreigners as objects of compassion only, whom the mercy of the son of Heaven only suffered during his pleasure to stay within his dominions. Hence also proceeded, to prevent any permanent settlement of foreigners, the prohibition against bringing their wives with them, and ladies from foreign countries have hitherto beenobliged to remain at Macao separated from their husbands, whose business detained them at Canton. It is well known that during the Company's time, and not many years ago, attempts were made to set at defiance this prohibition, and that a few English Ladies in consequence resided at the Factories in Canton. The clamour raised by the Chinese authorities was however so great that the Company's officers were obliged to give up the point, and no foreign ladies have since come to Canton, though within the present season we hear that a few have been bold enough to brave the discourtesy of the Chinese, and to have lived sometime at board ship at Whampoa, without any opposition on the part of the Mandarins, who thought best probably to ignore the circumstance.

We shall after these remarks begin our chapter of grievances, numbering them to prevent confusion, as we shall probably have to make some observations as we go on.

1. British merchants are liable to be sent away according to the pleasure of the Chinese Government, without sufficient cause being assigned.
2. During their stay in Canton they are debarred from the society of their families, no foreign ladies being allowed to reside in Canton.

The same jealousy which has in theory limited the stay of merchants in Canton to one season only, with a view, as alleged to prevent their becoming too well acquainted with the country and the people living in it, has also restricted their personal liberty, and according to the letter of imperial orders, they are not to move out of his house unaccompanied by a linguist or hong-merchant. This restraint has, if ever it was enforced, long been done away with, though there is little doubt that a strict espionage, whenever such shall be thought desirable, may be exercised over them, all their house-hold servants being under the patronage of the Hong-merchants and linguists. This we will not however insist on as an evil, since it again insures us against thieving and robbery, for which, the servants failing to pay, the above mentioned parties are responsible. The foreigner in Canton by law ought not to walk to a greater distance from his factory than the two China streets (streets close to the residences of the foreigners, occupied by shopkeepers) and the hongs of the Security merchants. In any other part of the suburbs he is not allowed to "stroll or loiter." This prohibition is now disregarded, and the Chinese are pretty well accustomed to see us walking every where, nor do we meet with greater annoyance than an occasional "*fan kwae*" [a foreign devil] from a half grinning half frightened urchin, who may happen to cross our pass. The city of Canton itself remains inaccessible, nor can we venture into the country without the apprehension of insult, since the Chinese authorities, in case of any outrage committed upon a foreigner either on the other side of the water or at any great distance from the Factories, will not protect him or punish the aggressor, on the plea that the foreigner had no business there. It is true that in spite of these disadvantages, there are many who venture on distant walks, nor is it less so that they are, owing to the mildness of the character of the Chinese, rarely insulted or robbed, though both have happened, when no satisfaction could be obtained, we therefore arrive at grievance

3. Which is, the restraint on personal liberty, foreigners being prohibited from taking healthful exercise, for which their habitations are too confined.

The trade with Canton necessarily collects together a great number of foreigners, particularly seamen, and quarrels with the natives cannot always be avoided, of which at times homicide has been the consequence. In former times, whenever such unfortunate accident happened, the Chinese insisted upon the person having committed the homicide to be delivered over to them, and threatened with stoppage of trade and even violence to the persons of the Company's supracargoes. The Chinese have always whenever one of their people was killed by a foreigner, demanded life for life, however little guilt attended the homicide, whilst their own laws acknowledge several degrees of guilt, which according to circumstances is punished with death, the bamboo, or a pecuniary fine. On several occasions foreigners have committed the mistake of giving up to the Chinese, sailors supposed guilty of having caused the death of a Chinese, under promise, it is true that the affair should be investigated; but, faithless to their word, the men thus given up have been immediately executed, probably without a hearing, certainly without impartial investigation. Fortunately, since the opening of the free-trade no such accident has happened, and we have no means therefore of knowing how the Chinese would act now, not having a responsible chief of the British to look to. But we doubt little that they would insist on the delivery of the culprit, and the trade may, by such an unfortunate occurrence, be subjected to great difficulty. This therefore is grievance

4. That in case of homicide the foreigners have not the benefit of the law in force among the Chinese, but that they are punished according to an oppressive law made expressly for, and enacted only against, foreigners.

These are the chief personal grievances we have to complain of, but those affecting the trade are much more numerous. We have already stated that the privilege formerly enjoyed of trading with several ports has little by little been restricted, and that the trade is now confined to Canton alone, where it is subject to a great many illegal exactions, and where it can only be carried on through a body of men called security merchants, a *lucus a non lucendo*, for security in our times they afford none being mostly poor and in debt. At the same time almost all the merchandize landed, whether purchased by them or not, comes under their controul, foreigners having no warehouses to allow of having their property in their own hands. We shall therefore continue our chapter of grievances.

5. The trade being confined to Canton alone, instead of permission being given to trade at all the ports of the Empire.
6. The Monopoly of the Co-hong, as exercising an, undue control over the foreign trade, rendering it at the same time unsafe from the insolvent state of many of the Hong-merchants.
7. The undue interference of the Government with these Hong merchants, who, being appointed by the former to transact foreign trade, ought not to be subject to arbitrary fines and punishment, which render them frequently unable to do justice to their foreign creditors.
8. The foreign merchant having no control over his own property, after its having been landed.
9. Foreign merchants not being allowed to build warehouses to store their property, which not only at present is completely under the control of the Chinese, but is in considerable danger from fire, the warehouses of the Hong-merchants being in the most crowded parts of the suburbs, but on their southern sides, so that any fire breaking out during the winter, the northwind carrying it to the southward, endangers their safety.
10. Foreigners have no control over merchandise shipped from China, this being done through the Hong-merchants and their servants, and the property exposed to all sorts of malpractices.
11. We have no fixed tariff of duties, which latter are generally paid by the Hong chants, except in case where foreigners wish to take their goods to their own premises, when the latter pay the duties according to the best bargain they can make with the linguists.

Having now given a sketch of the difficulties we have to contend with, and of the privations we suffer, we shall in another paper lay before our readers the objections the Chinese are likely to make to the removal of the causes of our complaints, and whether they are justified in withholding from foreign merchants that intercourse now generally established between civilised nations.

The arrival of the *Orixa*, from Liverpool, 5th September, has put us in possession of London papers to the 4th September from which we have made some extracts, chiefly relating to Spanish and Portuguese affairs. The Queen's Government in Spain seems to be fast losing ground, to the advantage of the Carlist party to whom parties of the Christinos were daily deserting. Portugal was again considered to be on the eve of a bloody revolution.

In England the election had on the whole been more favorable to the tories, than was expected, whilst in Ireland the liberals have not lost a single vote. The majority of liberals over conservatives in the ensuing Parliament is estimated at 24, somewhat less than it was during the last session.

The English papers are filled with praises of their young Queen, whose court has already been visited by a good many Royal and other noble personages among whom were the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Wirtemberg, &c. &c. The Duc de Nemours had also visited England, but only, it appears, in consequence of a bet with his father Louis Philippe, that he would visit Ascot races, and be back in Paris so hours after having left it.—The young Prince has won his bet by several hours.

It was said that some time this year the Queen and the Duchess of Kent would visit most of the English Counties as well as Scotland and Ireland.

The Duchess of St. Albans is dead, leaving her immense fortune to Miss. Burdett.

The French Government had, it was said, decided on a new expedition against Constantine, to wipe away the military disgrace attending the first.

It is said that the British Government has actually appointed a judge to Canton and that this appointment has been given to a Mr. Bell, a barrister, who may shortly be expected out.

As to commercial affairs, these seemed to be generally improving. There was more activity in commerce and manufactures, and money was plentiful. Cons. 91¼, @ ¾. Prices of both Tea and Silk had improved, and Canton Bohea had risen to 9 @ 9½d. per lb. and Tsatlee Silk of the very best quality had sold as high as 26s per lb., chiefly owing to speculation. It was confidently expected that the three American Agency houses would be able to pay in full all demands on them.

From the Chinese Repository for January.

On the 30th of October, 1837, a supplementary memorial was laid before the emperor, from Chung Tseang, lieut-governor of Fuhkeen, respecting Le Chungke, a military officer belonging to his majesty's forces stationed on the Pescadores, between Formosa and the main. During the 8th month of last year, Le went to Formosa; and having obtained a party of soldiers, embarked with them in a merchantman for Panghoo (the Pescadores). After a long time, his non arrival induced his superior, colonel Yen Kungheen, to report the case to the lieut-governor of Fuhkeen. On the receipt of the information, his excellency caused diligent search to be made along the whole coast of his province. At length, he ascertained, that Le's father had received a letter from his son, informing him of his being at Singapore, and stating that, while on his passage to Panghoo, during the night of the 8th of the 10th month, a violent storm arose, and carried away the masts and rudder, with seven of the soldiers. On the 6th of the 12th month, a foreign vessel took them from the wreck, and conveyed them to Sinagpore. The people there, seeing that he was an officer of the celestial dynasty, treated him with politeness, and promised that he should be returned to his own country by the earliest opportunity. This account of Le, the lieut-governor says, was well attested. He deemed it right, therefore, to *command* that Le should be sent back to Canton, and from thence to Fuhkeen. He also sent a communication to the authorities in Canton, that they might make inquiry among the foreign chiefs there and communicate to them the requisite instructions for their *obedience*; and, on the arrival of the shipwrecked officer, take all proper and lawful measures in his behalf, and duly report thereon.

An insurrection of barbarians in Szechuen has been reported by the *governor* of that province, who had succeeded in "annihilating" the insurgents. Of these there were two parties—one called *e'fe*, "barbarian bandits," the other *gay e'* wild barbarians."

The copper mines in Yunnan and Kweichow are suffering a deficit, resulting from impure ore and other causes, amounting in value to 11,597 taels. The persons, who are responsible to government for this sum, and who ought to pay the same, are, according to the report made to the emperor by the governor of the province, either reduced to utter poverty, or have absconded, so that no part of the deficit is recoverable: his majesty, therefore, is requested by Elepoo, governor of the province, to cancel the debt.

The gods of the Yellow River, for their recent interposition in restoring its waters, have been presented with ten sticks of *incense* from the emperor, who has given orders to one of his ministers, the governor of Leang Keang, to offer the same with becoming formalities. Some local officers were also to be rewarded, for their assistance.

The currency of Kwangse, the brass cash, the common coin of the empire, has so fallen in price that the lieut.-governor of the province has requested, and obtained permission to stop the coinage, until its value rises, when he is again to report, that the operations of the mint may be resumed.

Chungling. This aged statesman, at the commencement of this year, was declared by the emperor to be in good health, "retaining his energies in full force." He has since been sick; and on the 30th of October, his majesty favored him with a visit in person.

Hengan, about the same time, was appointed chief examiner of the students in Mantchou. Others were appointed to examine the translator in Mongol.

A notorious robber, Tsang Akeen, was executed in Canton, on the 14th instant. A reward of $5000 was offered, some months ago, for the seizure of this man, e which was at length effected by a brave lieutenant, E Hwaepun, a quondam pugilist. The robber had his trial, sentence, and execution, all in the same hour.

Kwo, the new commander-in-chief of the provincial land forces, arrived here on the 6th instant, from Peking; and entered immediately on his duties.

A census of Canton has been taken during the month; its object and result we have not been able to ascertain. It seems to have been an *extra* proceeding, having been taken out of the ordinary season, and by persons appointed especially for the occasion.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

Canton 12th January 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE—I have this-day admitted Mr. MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE, a Partner in my Business, which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2nd October, 1837.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Notification, the Public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretary ship of the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, is transferred to the Firm of RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Sec. Sun Insce. Office.

NOTICE—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this-day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands.

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
224. Sketches on the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres2 vols. due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurances of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—arties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per centon the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. ..... China.
Messrs. Tom Birch, Son and Co... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co... C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be now *addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Mourat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board,

The Agents for the Society are from this day,

IN LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ..... " " " 1. 50.
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THE Ship MORLEY, burthen 578 Tons Captain EVANS. For Freight apply to

JOS. & WM. CRAGG & Co.

Canton, 13th October 1837.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarCasks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }

Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN, Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

ON SALE.

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For three " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of, at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED — Brit. *Orixa*, Ager, from Liverpool 5th September. *Hashemy*, Buckle, from London. *Golconda*, Bell, from Bombay, 29th October. Amer. *Frederic Warren*, Cleveland, from Soerabaya *Louvre*, Gray, from Manila. Brit. *Arabian*, Brown, from Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGER —Per *Louvre*, Mr. P. W. Snow.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Ariel*, Warden, for Straits and Calcutta. *Vansittart*, Macqueen for Bombay. From Macao, 23d inst, Port. *Novo Viajante*, Paiva, for Lisbon. *Caesar*, Ramos for Batavia, Rio de Janeiro, and Lisbon. This day, Brit. *Argyle*, Sandis, for London.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Vansittart*, Mrs. Macqueen. Per *Sophia*, (omitted last week) Mrs. Perceval Allein and two Misses MacNair Per *Caesar*, M. F. J. da Costa Amaral, late judge of Macao, and Lady, M. Manoel F. Pereira, Lady, and Family.

In the English papers brought per *Orixa*, we find that the *Inglis* and the *Euphrates*, both from China, had arrived at Gravesend.

Erruta. For five hours and twenty minutes in the fifth and sixth lines from below of our last week's shipping intelligence, read 5 days and 20 hours.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 8th September P *Orixa.* UNITED STATES, 1st August P *Liberty.* CALCUTTA, 22d November P *Syed Khan.* SINGAPORE, 16th December P *Ariel.* JAVA, 4th December P *Morrison.* MANILA, 15th January P *Louvre.* BOMBAY, 2d November via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND. *Pekor, Caledonia.* CALCUTTA. *Waterwitch.* BOMBAY, *Sir C. Malcolm, David Clark, Mary Dugdale, Blake, Watmer Castle.* MADRAS, *Ann.* SYDNEY, *Hero.* VALPARAISO, *Philantrope.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Edinburgh	British	Marshall	1414	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sophia	"	MacNair	537	Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Eliza Stewart	"	Millar		London	Wetmore & Co.
Marquis Camden ..	"	Gribble	1286	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	"	Evans	578	"	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Duke of Sussex ..	"	Horsman	1403	Madras	Daniell & Co.
Eben Preble	Ameri.	Croker		Boston	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Walsh		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Anna Robertson ..	British	Hamilton	448	London	"
Copeland	"	Crawfurd	516	Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Tigris	"	Titherington		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Kirkman Finlay ..	"	Russell		"	"
Morrison	Ameri.	Copp	365	Java	Olyphant & Co.
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Mangles	British	Carr	495	Sydney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Premier	"	Were		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.
Argyle	Ameri.	Codman		Callao	"
Superior	"	McEwen		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Frederic Warren ..	"	Cleveland		Soerabaya	Russell & Co.
Arabian	British	Brown	391	Calcutta	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Barnes, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	"	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenay	British	White	195	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	"
Monsoon	Ameri.	"		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Bengal Packet	British	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Hayes	"	Wemyss		"	Jardine Matheson & Co
Pilot	Hamb.	Gutts	312	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Denison	Ameri.	Jones		Liverpool	For Rawson & Co.
Europa	"	Shaw	325	Sandwich Islands	Henry Skinner.
Griffon	"	Little		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Syed Khan	British	Orvenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Orixa	"	Ager	362	Liverpool	Bell & Co.
Hashemy	"	Buckle	523	London	"
Golconda	"	Bell	800	Bombay	"
Louvre	Ameri.	Gray		Manila	Nanaboy Framjee. Russell & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods; 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 22. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 3rd, 1838. No. 126.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	..	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ., blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	No demand.
,, - - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90 Tael.	Limited demand.
COTTON.			
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.2	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7. a 9.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.6	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2½. a 2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	135	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - - -	Cht.	750	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - - -	,,	540 a 550	
Benares old - - - - - -	,,	480 a 490	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	410 a 420	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	,,		Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table- - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - - -	,,	30 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½ a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	17.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	8. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sand. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	35	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		14
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	20 a 24	14 a 16
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	24 a 36	Of the finest none in the Market.
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 27	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	36 a 48	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	14 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	14 a 22	
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 56	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	18 a 30	
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	38 a 55	31 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	41 a 58	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - ,,	,,	400 a 470	
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,	350	Nominal.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambiets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none...
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,,	6½	.... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent ,,
South American Republics	1	per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1837.

	IN DECEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock at Jay. 1838
Patna .... old.	14	750	11,500	2,924	2,013,210	296
,, ... new	727	630	458,010			1,576
Benares ...... old	—			941½	644,405	14
,, ... new	60	590	35,400			956
Malwa .... old	845½	460	388,930	10,993¼	5,754,917	5,096
	1,646½		893,840	14,862	8,412,532	7,928

Total of deliveries in the 9 months from 1st April to 31st December, 16,508¾ chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,306,372.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½	2	Singapore	1	¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras			Mallacca	1½	1	America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta.... ..			Penang			Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm	
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	¼ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Our quotations shew little or no variation in any articles, the past week having been a general Chinese holyday, and the customhouse closed. although the arrival of the *Orixa* from Liverpool with dates of 5th September, and bringing accounts of an improvement in trade generally, and a revival of commercial confidence, has created considerable excitement in this market, and caused an advance in Teas and Raw Silk, which two articles appear to have more particularly benefited by the change.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—No sales reported, but prices are not likely to be so firm in cousequence of the importations ₱. *Denison* and *Copeland* being brought into the market, and the arrival of the *Orixa* with a considerable supply of grey and white cloths. COTTON YARN, has not yet recovered from it's depression, the dealers purchasing nothing, but endeavouring to work off their own accumulation of stocks bought at high prices some months since, and held on for the chance of improvement.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES, are without alteration. LONGELLS, notwithstanding the short importations, do not advance. CAMLETS, English and Dutch, both very low, and little demand.

COCHINEAL —continues very depressed, and in no demand.

METALS.—LEAD, would sell at our quotation of $ 6½. IRON, is rather dull, except for small nailrod, which is more enquired for.

RICE.—without alteration in price or demand.

COTTON.—The brokers have not yet made their appearance, and nothing is therefore doing. The stock is estimated at about

Bombay,	Bengal,	Madras,	Total.
28,000	10,000	8,000	46,000 bales,

not including the Golconda's, announced yesterday from Bombay.

OPIUM.—We have heard of no transactions during the week, except the deliveries from the small passage boats at Whampoa, the extent of which we believe to be limited.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Since the *Orixa's* arrival a purchase of fine silk has been reported to us at 470, and of middling Cargo at 430, which shows an advance of from 15 @ 20 $ per Picul. There is no more fine in the market, nor any increase to our stock, but a supyly of 2000 bales is shortly expected. Exports this season up to this date, 1360 bales.

TEA.—The exports up to this date, induding the *Argyle's* cargo, have in this season been, *Congo.* Piculs 95,567. *Caper.* 1842. *Souchong* 3221, *Campoe* 217, *Ankoi,* 102. *Hongmuey,* 1,009, *Pekoe,* 1,992 *Orange Pekoe,* 1,119; Total 105,069 Piculs of black teas; of green, *Hyson,* 800, *Young Hyson,* 836, *Hyson Skin,* 104, *Twankay,* 9,115, *Gunpowder,* 617, *Imperial,* 289; Total of green Teas, 11,761. Piculs. Grand Total of teas hitherto shipped, 15,577, 333 lbs Considerable excitement was occasioned in the tea-market by receipt of the intelligence of the advance of prices in England. Twankays, of which the middling and good qualities had been previously selling at from 16 @ 18, rose rapidly, and 20 Taels has been paid for many of very indifferent quality. Of the good, few if any remain in the market. Congous also experienced an improvement, but as the stock is considerable, and the tonnage here limited, it is not likely that the advance demanded, and in some instances submitted to, can be maintained.

FREIGHT.—Most of the tonnage in the port has been engaged, and perhaps an advance on the hitherto current rate of 5 $ per ton could be obtained.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 23. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 10TH, 1838. No. 127.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The following extract from the *Chinese Repository* for January last. will inform our readers of the extent of the benefits conferred upon the Chinese population by this truly beneficent and admirable establishment. It will be seen that in not more than two years 4575 patients have been treated, and most of them have been dismissed either entirely cured or at least with their sufferings alleviated. The expenses of the Establishment, it will be seen, are very moderate. compared to its activity, and we are glad to be informed that the Chinese begin to understand the value of this institution, and to support it by pecuniary contributions, the Hong-merchant Howqua having set the example by a donation of $3 00. It is an undertaking which reflects the highest honor on the Revd. Doctor Parker, and which cannot fail to meet here as well as elsewhere with the support it so well merits

ART. VI. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: Seventh Report, being that for the term ending on the* 31*st of December*, 1837. By the Rev. PETER PARKER, M. D.

"Two years of this institution are now completed. During this period 4575 patients have been received. 1725 of whom have been admitted during the last term. Besides these, a number of old patients have been treated, who had relapses, or new diseases. This report includes the period from the 4th of May to the 31st of December, of which two months were spent in a voyage to Japan, and subsequently illness caused a suspension of the operations of the hospital for another month It was reopened on the 1st of October, when it appeared, that a considerable number of patients who had come a long distance, had taken up their residence in the city, and had waited, some a fortnight, and others a month or more, for the opening of the hospital.

The expenses for the current year are $1, 692. 24, viz:

For native assistants - - - - - -	$341 21
For medicines, instruments, &c. - -	543-33
For board, fuel, &c. - - - - - -	261 80
For repairs - - - - - - - - -	45.99
For rent - - - - - - - - - -	500.00
	$1,692 24

N.B. The donations to the hospital are included in the acknowledgments of the contemplated Medical Missionary Society, whose organization, unanticipated causes have delayed.

* * * *

"Here I close the review of the institution, during its two years existence. Of the 4575 patients that have been received, many are remembered, as well as their deep solicitude, and that of their friends as they have waited to know their prospects, and their joy when they have been relieved. The recollection of hundreds that will never more see light, has revived the sorrowful sensation previously felt. They were too late. Some of the latter class were just entering upon life; they were in perfect health, but, for the want of timely assistance, the orb of light has been to them early and totally extinguished. There is some mitigation, however, in the reflection, that, whilst various surgical operations have been performed, through the *divine blessing*, save have proved fatal; that many young persons have been saved from a life of blindness, and that others have regained the vision actually and (without some kind interposition) forever lost. It has often been delightful to witness parents again enjoying the sight of their children, whose prattlings and blooming countenances had never more greeted their eyes, had not the cataract been thrust aside. From many, those protuberances and incumbrances, which rendered their possessors monsters, and life a burden, have been successfully removed. The cancer, threatening its victim with death has been once and again extirpated from a mother's bosom. The misplaced, and in some instances, large reservoirs of useless and cumbersome fluid, have been dried up, and health smiled upon the previously despondent sister and parent. To these results, the friends and benefactors, who have so promptly sustained the institution, are referred as their best reward, whilst the most grateful acknowledgments are tendered them, in behalf of the thousands whom their charity has benefitted. Especially thanks are due to the medical gentlemen, who have repeatedly, and so cheerfully, lent their important aid, particularly to Messrs. R. H. Cox, and A. Anderson, who have continued their valuable assistance each week upon the day devoted to operations. And also to William Jardine, esq., who, notwithstanding he has long ceased from practice, retains all his former profession, and even in the pressure of business in one of the largest commercial houses in Canton, has ever found leisure to attend to the calls of suffering humanity. Facts are constantly occurring, which show the increasing confidence of the Chinese in foreign surgery, and the widening extent to which the knowledge of the operations has spread. As illustrative of the former, Howqua, the senior hong merchant, has presented $300 to the institution; and in proof of the latter, numbers have come journeys of several weeks to avail themselves of its benefit. A district magistrate from the province of Hoopih, in the interior of China, has come a journey of six weeks to be treated for blindness, and is now an inmate of the hospital.

The importance of training young men for the medical profession in China. was early felt, and I am happy to state, that three youths, of good promise, of the ages of 16, 17, and 19 years, are now connected with the hospital. They have already made respectable proficiency in the English language, and are of valuable assistance in compounding medicines and administering the prescriptions. The eldest is a responsible and active youth, and besides his tuition, receives $5 per month wages. Some minor operations upon the eye, as for entropin and pterygium, he has dexterously performed: he has served now more than a year. The second is the farthest advanced of the three, in his own language, having been designed for a literary life, till the death of his father (who held office in government), more than a year since, deprived him of the means of pursuing his studies. He is partly sustained by the Morrison Education Society. The third, who is a young man of good talent, is wholly supported by his father, and is to remain at least five years.

I cannot close this report, without adverting to another circumstance, not the least interesting to those who have at heart the best welfare of this empire. I refer to the opportunities constantly presented of exhibiting the spirit and principles of our most holy religion, of frequently pointing out to them the consequences of vice, and of making them acquainted with the true God, And these advantages will increase, as our knowledge of their language and religion increases, and as we are advanced in their confidence and obligation."

BURMAH.

We have letters from Akyab and Khyook Phyoo. Notwithstanding the belligerent predictions of sundry of the editorial fraternity, the King of Ava continues very well behaved and all is at peace. At Akyab sickness had disappeared from the comp. We give an extract from the Khyook Phyoo letter:

"*Khyook Phyoo, Nov.* 25 1837. — I have the pleasure to inform you that all is at peace in this district, and for the present likely to remain so. though this were doubtless the first point of attack when the rupture is made This place is situated most advantageously for a successful attack It is only about two tides distant from the celebrated Aeng Pass, by which all the Burmese merchants pass to Ava, which is only about a fortnight's march for the Burmese troops. Other towns of importance are much nearer, one especially, only about 4 marches. So that in 10 or 12, say 15 days at the most, a party of 3 or 6,000 men might be marched upon our Arracan territory. At present the means of defence is very inefficient: the regulars being scattered at Akyab, Khyook Phyoo, Sandoway, as well as being much broken by sickness, renders them almost inefficient for repelling any considerable or sudden attack. The local corps of Mugs is under efficient training, and promises to be a very excellent corps. The Mugs. I should think, will, if well led on, prove formidable opponents to the Burmese; the dislike they bear to the Burmese will secure their fidelity, but the government should have a regiment of regulars ready to be despatched by steam to this district on the first intimation of a movement towards the frontiers †; for one regiment headed by some officers will repel a host of boasting Burmans. It is important that this should receive the prompt attention of government, for Arracan is dear to the court of Ava. It is so both on political and religious grounds. It was the appanage to the heir apparent of the Burmese crown, and is deemed the most holy section of the whole empire, and therefore will be one of the points of attack. Of the warlike intentions of the present party there can be no doubt; but it is equally evident that the war is unpopular with the people, and is especially urged on by court favorites. Nor is this the chief cause of hindrance. The present King must feel his own throne secure before he hazards a war — he has generally been looked upon as the friend of the heir apparent, nor has he as yet thrown off the disguise; if he should he may meet with what will check his designs, or an untimely death. If you can consult the evidence given at the close of the late war by Judson, and others, you will see most clearly what are the views of the present treaty in reference to the British, and all the treaties by which they are bound. The most singular feature in that evidence is the utter disregard they have for our treaties, and the prophetic idea connected with the present heir apparent, viz. that he should subdue all the *kala* nations meaning the natives of India. including the British. The intention is evidently *war*, the Burman government only wait for the sinews or the time, which, if it should be in the rains, will be awfully ruinous and terrible. but whenever it does come, and wherever it breaks out, it must be met with promptness and courage, Let them associate the seven stockades of Rangoon and the routing of an army at the commencement of a new campaign, and they will be dispirited. which is half a conquest. The rumours brought by the merchants are, that the king of Ava has sent embassies to China and to a large tract of country to the east of Burmese inhabited by Cochin Chinese, or some other independant tribe of warlike pretensions, making liberal offers if they will combine to conquer the British, and drive them out of India. These may be but rumours. but a feather shows which way the wind blows, and there may be more in the insolence of China &c. at this moment than appears on the surface. The desperate hill tribes are favorable to the British, and have only to be negotiated with to render them most formidable opponents to the Burmans. The chief subjects which should occupy the attention of Government at this moment is to defend the mountain passes, and have ready an efficient force to repel an attack which may be made to morrow, or may be deferred until next year as may best suit the purpose of the golden footed barbarian.— *The Englishman, 9th Dec.*

By the schooner *Mary*, from Rangoon the 13th ult., we have advices from that place to the 20th. Every thing was then quiet—but the Rangoon people, it is said, expect a war, and the lower class there, wish one. By the last accounts from Ava, the daughter of the Usurper was about to be married to the son of the deposed King—an event which all the Burmans anxiously desire may take place, as they believe it will please the English government. The Usurper has, it appears, within the last few months gradually disarmed his subjects, excepting his own army, leaving an allowance of only a very few muskets to each town, or village, and he thus had accumulated an immense stand of arms at Ava. Fire-arms were therefore not saleable—the King having fully supplied himself, and the people being afraid to purchase them, lest they should again be deprived of them by the government.

The same advices also mention that the Danes had broken up their settlement at the Nicobars and withdrawn all their people, having hired the English schooner HERE to assist in effecting their removal, which took place towards the end of October. The natives of the island were ignorant of the cause which induced the Danes to abandon their settlement.

A *Maulmain Chronicle* of the 11th Novr. was forwarded to us from Rangoon, from which we have no space to make extracts for our present number.

The *Peyn Boun*, from this port, arrived at Rangoon on the 17th ult. having touched at the Car Nicobar and Maulmain on the way.

The H. C. Steamer *Diana* had arrived at Rangoon on the 20th ult., from Maulmain

The *Robert Spankie* was to leave Rangoon soon after the *Mary* for the Straits. —*Sing. Free Press 21st December.*

† It is not desirable that troops should be sent here till the last moment, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate.

SINGAPORE.

About a fortnight ago, a party of Malays. seven in number, who had gone to the back part of the island to fell timber, were returning on a raft composed of the spars they had procured, and to which 2 *sampans* were attached, when they were attacked by a small piratical boat off *Pesserris*, a village situated a mile or two beyond the *Red Cliffs*, and three of them killed. The pirates on their first approach, called out for some tobacco, and being told that there was none to give, discharged several blunderbusses at the raft, killing two of the men who were on it. The remaining five took to the *sampans* which were in tow, four of them going into one. and only one man into the other. They were instantly pursued by the pirates, who speedily overtook the *sampan* with only one man in it, and dispatched him with *krisses*, notwithstanding his earnest supplications for mercy, which were heard by his companions in the other boat. The latter made all haste towards the shore, which they fortunately reached before the pirates could overtake them. when they abandoned their *sampan* and sought safety in the jungle. Two bags of rice was all the poor people had with them—and was all that these rovers less ruffians obtained for so much b oodshed. It appears that just before firing, some one on board of the pirate boat called out, "Don't you know this is Pangalima Pasang?"—the name of a reprobate *Gallong* chief of some notoriety, but which was on this occasion no doubt used as a mere blind, as a known pirate is not generally so ready to proc aim himself—and besides, the voice of the speaker is known to the four who have survived, although from it being in the night time, his person was not recognised. We hope this circumstance may yet lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this atrocity—which in the mean time shews the propriety of having the local gun-boats constantly on the watch—and may possibly suggest to the government the necessity there exists for having a police station somewhere out in the direction where it occurred.

MALWA OPIUM.

Passes granted at Bombay up to this day,	chests	693
Passes granted in Malwa up to the 8th instant,	chests	1,509
Imported from the 8th to the 21st instant,	chests	68
Exported from the 8th to the 21st instant,	chests	35

J. TAYLOR, *Opium Agent.*

Bombay Government Gazette 22d Novbr.

JAVA

We are indebted to a private source for the following particulars relative to the sale of some of the Government Farms on Java:—

On the 20th, 21st and 22nd Novr. the Government farms for the Residencies of Bantam, Batavia, Buetenzorg and Krawang for 1838, were sold, and brought as follows:—

OPIUM FARM, 56$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ piculs Opium per annum and not less to be taken by the farmer, $\frac{1}{3}$ths Turkey and $\frac{1}{3}$th Benares—Turkey at *f.* 120 Cop. and Benares at *f.* 125 per Catty.*

And in addition a sum of *f.* 321,000 Cop. ₱ An.

HEAD MONEY--Chinese...	„	22,000	„ „
SLAUGHTER of Buffaloes...	„	41,400	„ „
Do. Pigs...	„	43,200	„ „
FISH...	„	64 8 0	„ „
GAMBLING...	„	133 200	„ „
WAYANG...	„	14,4 0	„ „
SAWANG CHOP (retail licenes)...	„	111 600	„ „
TOBACCO...	„	82,500	„ „
THOUSAND ISLANDS (Lime from the)...	„	5,400	„ „
Total		885,300 Copper:	

Agio 20 per Cent is in Silver *f.* 737,750.

The farms, for 1 37, were let last year as follows:

OPIUM. quantity as above but *f.* 100, Copper per Catty. both, for Turkey and Benares.

Additional... Copper *f.* 149 720 ₱ An.			
CHINESE HEAD MONEY...	„	„	21.180 „
SLAUGHTER of Buffaloes...	„	„	27 960 „
Do. Pigs...	„	„	40.200 „
FISH...	„	„	58,920 „
ARRACK...	„	„	20.060 „
GAMBLING...	„	„	95 280 „
WAYANGS...	„	„	14 400 „
SAWANG CHOPS...	„	„	103,320 „
TOBACCO...	„	„	93 920 „
THOUSAND ISLANDS...	„	„	4.203 „
Total *f.* 639,980			

At 20 per Cent is Silver *f.* 533,283 33.

* N. B. The 56$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ pls. Opium at these rates must yield a gain of not less than *f.* 450,000.

Singapore Free Press 21st December.

NORTH AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The Packet ship, which sailed from New York on the 8th September, brought the message of President Van Buren to both Houses of Congress, delivered at their opening for the session extraordinary on the previous day. The document is of enormous length, as usual, but its features are easily condensed. Having referred to the late monetary difficulties, the President explains his reasons for calling Congress together before the usual time:—"I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury would not, with the reserved 5,000,000 be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the government until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the states for a portion of the sums deposited with them was too restricted to enable the department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results, which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress." He then expresses regret but not surprise at finding politics mingled with the questions of currency, credit, and commerce, and proceeds to explain his own views of the late difficulty. He attributes the distress to over-trading caused by an excessive issue of paper-money and the consequent easy means of obtaining it. "The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than 30,000,000 dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of 39,500,000 dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only 4, 500,000 dollars; the creation of debts to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value; the expenditure of immense sums in improvements, which in many cases have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labour that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about 250,000, was in the first two quarters of the present year increased to more than 2,000,000. dollars; and finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fanciful wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources and the morals of our people."

The revulsion in England in 1826 was produced, he says, by the same cause. "The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the federal and state governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks. He then describes the means of remedy. "They are to regulate by law the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public monies; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the government; to enable the Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measures within the constitutional competency of Congress as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country." He cannot recommend the establishment of a national bank. When the States had such an institution, it did not prevent similar disaster The Bank of England did not prevent them. Besides, the interference of government in such matters was only urged by those who wished to extend to a dangerous degree the power of the executive. It had no right to regulate the money transactions of the citizens. The question regarded the means of credit now existing. Good bills representing *bona fide* property were necessary to trade, but there was a species which merely created fictitious capital. "These bills have formed for the last few years a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to the discountenanced by the government and the people."

"In transferring its funds from place to place, the government is on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. I may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself or purchased from others, and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report. A system founded on private interest, enterprise, and competition, without the aid of the legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice, and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the govern,

ment in the proper concerns of individuals.". He objects also to the old system of connecting government with the local banks, which was only necessary when the nation began to exist, and was surrounded by difficulties.

"We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposit a large surplus. No public interest, therefore now requires the renewal of a connexion that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different states and with foreign powers—all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. It is true that such an agency (as local banks) is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the government. Surely banks are not more able than the government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury, and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the government, nor under its controul are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people, and responsible to the government—officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress. It is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping out fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connexion which has hitherto existed between the government and banks, offer sufficient advantage to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure, of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people. With these views I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate in the present emergency the safe keeping and tranafer of the public monies. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them without reserve the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance, and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefitted by a dispassionate comparison of opinions."

The deficit of the year he states at 6,000.000 dollars, and allowing 4.000,000 to lie dormant, the whole amount would be 10 000,000 of dollars But he says, "It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury 9.367,214 dollars directed by the act of the 23d of June. 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposits should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued to be gradually redeemed as it is received. The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge punctually every pecuniary obligation For the future all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

"I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and under the pressure of difficulties unite in invoking the guidance of the Ruler of Nations, and in labouring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

"I is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly labouring for the public good. I seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of those embarrassments as the most desirable measure of relief.

"I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you at present longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication, and, believing it will not be your wish to extend your deliberations beyond them. I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting that general information on the state of the union which the constitution requires me to give.

"M. VAN BUREN."

Washington, Sept. 4th 1837.

"Private letters state that the cholera is making dreadful ravages in Central America; in some villages two-thirds of the inhabitants have been carried off. In Salvador 1,500 persons have died, and at Tongunts upwards of 1,200. The Indians, in some places, under the belief that the President had caused the waters of the rivers to be poisoned, have murdered many of the inhabitants, alleging also that the President intended to give the country up to the English. — Courier.

SPAIN.

A sum of 500,000 francs (20,000£) in gold "ounces" was forwarded from Bayonne to the Carlist head-quarters on the 18th.

In *Catalonia* a new spirit was excited De Meer's resignation was accepted, Santos Miguel was named captain general, Nav arot second in command, and Cambronero political chief of Barcelona; Brigadier Puig remains governor of the city, and De Meer obeys orders in an inferior capacity.

The news from the north of Spain is disastrous. The prisoners, English and Spanish, taken in the church of Andoain, were butchered by the Carlists in cold blood, the peasantry having been roused to incontrollable fury by the burning of a hundred farms on the previous day.

The English artillery have abandoned Fontarabia to the keeping of the Queen's troops, and the Carlists will very soon take possession of that place and Irun. It is rumoured that the English at Hernani, disgusted by the revolting murder of their comrades at Andoain, threatened reprisals on the Carlist prisoners taken at Irun. We hope, however, that all Englishmen will be speedily withdrawn from these disgraceful and demoralizing conflicts.

M. Villiers, in his dispatches to the English minister at Paris, says that Carlos showed no intention of encountering the Queen's troops The following Carlist letter from Guadalaxara, under date of the 16th ult, may throw a little more light on the Pretender's views; — "Don Carlos was then fortifying Salinas, a strong position in the neighbourhood of Madrid, and erecting other intrenchments on the banks of the Tagus. In case of a reverse in the former position the army will fall back on the latter, and if again forced in the second line, will retire into the mountains of Soria, where it may defy all the efforts of the Christonis. E-partero, according to this letter, had concentrated about 18,000 men near the capital, and the Carlist force opposed to him amounted to between 17,000 and 20,000." In the estimate of the Queen's army were not included the national guard and garrison of Madrid, nor the divisions of Oraa and Lorenzo, which had been ordered to join the general-in-chief. The plan of the Carlists is to reduce the capital by famine, and for that purpose they have detached to the south of it Palillos and another guerilla chief, who are intructed to lay waste the whole country, and cut off as much as possible all supplies of provisions from Madrid. When Don Carlos shall have completed the works of this double line of fortification, he will march in person on Toledo with 10,000 men, and will, in all probability, render himself master of the town without striking a blow, as, once he is in possession of the aqueduct which supplies it with water, the inhabitants will be completely at his mercy, and must open to him their gates."

By advices from Madrid, of the 20th ult., it appears that the army of Espartero were so fatigued with their long march to save the capital, and in such a state of destitution, that they could not leave till the 17th, when, being clothed anew, paid up, rested, and refreshed, they marched from Madrid, leaving 3,000 only to guard the capital. Lorenzo was marching to join Espartero, and Oraa was said to have completed his junction with him.

Carlos was investing Guadalaxara, but raised the siege on the appearance of Espartero, who came to its relief on the 18th ult., and remained there on 19th, on which day he pursued the enemy to Ranera.

The people of Madrid were meanwhile rallying out in parties to restore the stone of the constitution, overthrown by the Carlists, and the Cortes were, as usual, discussing "innocent trifles."

Col. Wylde was at Espartero's head quarters, Col. de Lacy was at Saragossa on a secret mission from England, and English officers ware assisting the Christinos of St. Sebastian to repair the fortifications of Ametzagara against any attack of the Carlists.

The functions of Zariategui, in the present position of the Carlist forces, are thus defined—He was to occupy Valladolid, which he had entered on the preceding day, and to march thence on Segovia When master of those two cities, he was to make a powerful diversion, in order to oblige Espartero to divide his forces, to intercept the principal road to the north, to keep his communications open with the junta of San Leonardo, and to organize the insurrection of Old Castile.

ENGLAND.

October 5th from the Calcutta Paper.

Capt. Buck, in H. M. Ship *Terror* has reached Londonderry from the North Seas. It is not probable that any new discoveries can have been made as the vessel was locked up in ice from August 1837 and has returned a more wreck with three chain cables round her bottom to keep her together. Capt. Buck states that for two months past no person on board had the least hope of again seeing their native country. Judging from Capt. Back's letter to the Geographical society it is indeed miraculous to think how ship or crew escaped. The *Terror* being unable to reach her destination the commander was compelled to winter in an open field of ice tossed about at the mercy of winds and tides, in which situation all on board were attacked with scurvy, but only three cases were fatal. Since her arrival it has been found necessary to beach the ship to prevent her sinking at her anchors.

FOREIGN.—In Portugal there was a conflict between Terceira and Bomfin on the 28th ult.; the accounts received are vague, but there is no doubt the affair concluded unfavorably to the former.

FOREIGN.—In Spain the Queen's troops under O'Donnell have sustained a complete defeat near Hernani. It appears that the Spanish troops behaved with the greatest cowardice and left the British Legion to be cut to pieces.

The loss sustained by the British Legion was killed one Colonel, two Majors, five Captains, four Lieutenants, and 110 rank and file—A number of prisoners have been taken.

30th Sept.—We have to-day accounts from America to the 9th. In the commencement of the Session the Van Buren party in the House of Representation succeeded in electing their speaker by a majority of 16. The President's message principally alludes to the currency system of the States, and appears to have obtained but little favour at either side of the Atlantic, its views not being calculated to aid the American merchant in liquidating the debt due to England.

Private letters mention that the next Steam Mail was to be dispatched from London on the 28th October, and that the Company were sending out a new Steamer, the *Semiramis*, which was to sail on the 5th November for St. Helena, the Cape, Mauritius and Bombay; and that they were about to purchase four other Steamers for India.

The commercial news is more gratifying than was expected. One letter mentions that all the American bills will be paid as they fall due—those on Wildes, Wiggin, &c. We have seen a letter of the 5th October which speaks more in detail of the American houses, quoting advices from New York to the 8th of September, and which says that most of the houses of consequence there were found ready to take up their bills as soon as they were returned—that bills on Thomas Wilson and Co. to a large amount were taken up daily in London; the writer adding with respect to the firm of Wildes and Co., his full belief that "all will go straight."

The Duke of Nemours has left Paris for Africa to join the Constantine expedition.

The French fleet has reached Tunis, and taken its station in the harbour, to forbid the approach of the Turkish fleet, respecting the movements of which nothing has been heard since its departure from Constantinople.

General O'Donnel made last week an advance from Eruani with some 4000 to 5000 Spanish troops, and the New British Legion On the 13th the Legion, deserted by the Spaniards, and attacked by an overwhelming Carlist force, was almost destroyed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

SHOALS IN THE FALAWAN PASSAGE.

Sir.—Well knowing your laudable wish and endeavors to make public the position of any new dangers, I hasten to give you the earliest information of the situation of some Coral banks or Shoals in the China Sea hitherto unknown.

By insertion in your very highly esteemed publication you will oblige a constant reader.

I am, Sir,
Your very Obedient Servant,
I. H. BROWN.
Commander of Ship "*Arabian.*"

Canton, 1st February, 1838.

On the 8th January 1838, on our passage to China by the Palawan, standing to the Northd., wind N. E. at 10 30. A. M. past close to windward of a coral patch with apparently 5 or 6 fathoms over it, blowing fresh and a good deal of sea, could not lower a boat to determine. It lay in 10° 30′ N Long. 116° 39′ E.

Same day, laying up East, larbd. tacks, at 3. 30. P. M. came suddenly into shoal water, saw the coral rocks very distinctly under the ship's bottom, over hove the lead, first cast had 5 fathoms and mark 5 above water a few casts, put the helm up and ran to the southward a few minutes until we gradually deepened 30 faths. and no bottom.

We appeared to be on the southern edge of an extensive coral flat extending N. E. and N. W. of us some miles. By sights for chronometer, taken immediately we came off the shoal; this part of it lays in Long. 116°58′ E., or 4′ east of the Bombay reef which we left yesterday; Lat. 10° 35′ N in which we observed at noon, having made a due East course.

The following day, 9th, at 9 A. M., standing to the northward with a fresh wind from N. E. and a heavy head sea, came again into shoal water; coral rocks seen very close to our keel, but before we had the lead forward, past over the ridge into 28 fathoms. I must here observe that the look out at the mast head was in both cases very bad, being never announced, although from experience I know coral shoals can be seen from the masthead at a good distance when the sun is astern, which was the case in these instances. From 9. to 11, 30. A. M. ran 8 miles on a N. N. W. course, in irregular coral soundings, least water by the lead 11 faths but at times we apparently had much less from the proximity of the coral rocks.

We entered upon this flat in Lat 10° 39′ N. Long. 117° 22′ E. came off in Lat. 10° 46′, Long. 117° 17′. The longitude computed from a series of sights, before and after noon, the latitude by a good meridian altitude from four observations, clear weather;—in passing over this bank the water appeared very shoal east and west of us, running in ridges in that direction.

January 11th, at 6 P M., standing to the eastd. came again into shoal water; saw the black rocks under the bottom. We were at this time in long. 118° 50′ E., by sights taken an hour and a half before. Lat. 11° 7′ N. The bearings taken a short time previous: the table land on Palawan, S. E. by E. ¼ E Northernmost land, E. by N. ½ N., and not less than 30 miles off the nearest land Tacked and stood off; least water by the lead 13 faths, deepening suddenly to 50 and 100 faths,—no bottom. This lays farther out than any of the patches found by Capt. Ross. I am confident as to the above position being correct, corroborating the Lat. by stars on both sides of the meridian.

By reference to the chart, a line struck through the centre of the Sea-horse bank, W. by S. ½ S., and E. by N. ½ N., cuts the centre of each of the above shoals or banks.

I must here observe that I made all the principal reefs on the west side of the channel as regularly as mile stones, and, as far as my abilities and good watches can determine, they are correctly laid down.

But the Viper shoals do not exist as breakers in the position assigned them on the charts, as we were on the site of each at clear noonday.

Neither does the Pensylvania, *as breakers*, laid down N. by W. 20 miles from the Bombay reef, as I crossed its position very close and directly from the above reef.—It is to be regretted that those numerous Pensylvanias are not specified as shoals or breakers, as it not unlikely that the first coral patch seen by us was one of the said shoals, but they had always been represented to me as breakers, and as such I kept looking for them.

J. H. BROWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Sir,—The enclosed is from taken the Bengal Hurkaru, and may interest your Readers.

X.

6th February 1838.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* has asked with affected simplicity, and has been echoed by the high-minded Editor of that paper, "cui bono" to give a rupee to Mr. Waghorn for the trouble of expediting letters to London, when they are dispatched, it is insinuated, as quickly and as safely by the public mail? Now the insinuation is utterly unwarranted; and our belief is, and the *Englishman* knew it was so when he readily chimed in with it with probably no more sensible motive than wishing to deprive an industrious and obliging servant of the public of this trifling compensation for his trouble. The Government packets by the *Hugh Lindsay* did not arrive in London for 10 or 12 days after those directed specially to Mr Waghorn's care; and the reason assigned by that gentleman is sufficiently clear to satisfy the unprejudiced mind of the superior facilities he is enabled to afford to the transmission of letters, viz; that the Agent for the Post Office is compelled to keep the public packets for the Government Steamers; so that supposing a mail to arrive the day after the departure of the latter, it must be detained until the next month: but Mr. Waghorn can forward the letters addressed to his care by the French Steamers, and Marseilles. In some cases a period of three weeks may be thus saved. But perhaps our envious cotemporary's bile has been agitated by his supposing we touched commission for our services, and as he is now at every thing in the ring from "Tiffin to pine cheses" he may be disposed to covet a slice thereof. We assure him we act "*gratis*, for nothing," and if we thought he would do the same, and that Mr. Waghorn's rupees would be safe in his keeping, we should not hesitate to indulge him with the management of our London Post Office department, which necessarily involves some time and work, elsewhere given however to a gentleman, whose services in the cause of steam are so highly came as those of Mr. Waghorn. It would be idle in us to point out the important consequences to commercial correspondence in particular, of a saving of even six or seven days. The thing speaks for itself.

CANTON PRESS,

10th February, 1838.

We have this week devoted nearly the whole of our columns to extracts from the Calcutta and Singapore papers, received by the *Waterwitch*, from Calcutta 13th December, where the Bombay dawk with the October overland despatches had arrived on the 6th December. Upon the whole the papers do not contain much news of stirring interest, except that matters in Spain and Portugal appear still very far from a satisfactory settlement. In Spain Don Carlos seems to prosper, and he has even made a demonstration upon Madrid, whence he has however withdrawn again, it being supposed that his forces were not strong enough to attempt the Capital. The British Legion had suffered a defeat near Hernani, and was nearly cut up, having been, as is reported, deserted by the Christino troops in the moment of danger.

In England Commercial affairs looked brighter, the bank had reduced it's discount to 4 per cent per annum, and there was a good demand for produce generally, at advanced prices. *Fine Twelve Silk* is quoted at 20 @ 21s, and we copy below prices of teas as quoted on the 30th September in London, The American President's speech of which we give a long abstract (the uncurtailed document itself would occupy the whole of our paper) seems, to judge from the paper we have perused, to have given little satisfaction in England, nor has it been well received in the United States. It is thought that the scheme of changing specie for paper circulation, which, Mr. van Buren advocates, will find very little support. We do not yet know how this message has been received by Congress, where the former speaker, Mr. Polk (belonging to Mr. van Buren's party) has been elected by a majority of 113, over 108. The two political parties seem therefore to be pretty well marshed.

In our paper of 21st October we published a Bill for the establishing of a Court or Courts of Justice in China. This bill, brought in by Lord Palmerston and Sir John. C. Hobhouse, made no further progress in the old parliament, and can therefore not become law before the next meeting of Parliament, (in assemble on the 15th November,) In a correct copy of this bill, which has been politely sent to us, we observe some additions to the bill as published by us, which are that such Court of Justice may be established likewise within three leagues of the coasts of the Chinese Empire, and it's jurisdiction is to extend over acts committed within a hundred miles of the said coast.

From the Calcutta papers we find that the Dutch Prince Royal, Henry, had arrived at that Presidency, and that much attention and hospitality was being shown to him A ball and dinner were given to him at the Townhall, and he was likewise present at the Dinner of the Scots on Saint Andrew's day. Dwarkanauth sagore also gave a splendid entertainment in honor of his Royal Highness, who has since proceeded to Benares.

We are sorry to see from the same papers that the plague was reported again to have broken out in Palee.

We are obliged to Capt. Brown for his account of the Shoal in the Palawan passge, which will be found in another column, as will likewise the letter of X. pointing out the advantages of forwarding letters, care of Mr. Waghorn, instead of sending them by the Post-Office direct, advantages which well deserve notice.

Since the Sale of the 11th September, at which our dealers bought very freely, and took off nearly five-sixths of the quantity offered, we have not had nor could we have expected to have had demand in the Market.

The clearances are brisk, and the Country Traders buy fairly.

PRICES CURRENT OF TEAS, *per lb.*

		per lb. s.	per lb. d.
BOHEA.—Canton, at 1s. 6d. duty	0	11	1 0
ditto.... at 2s. 1d....	0	7½	0 8
Fokien.. at 1s. 6d....	1	4	1 6½
CONGOU.—ordinary.....	1	0	1 1
mixt leaf kinds....	1	2	1 3
blackish mixt leaf....	1	3	1 4
coarse and strong....	1	4	1 6
blackish leaf.....	1	7	1 10
ditto strong.....	1	11	2 2
Pekoe kind and flavor burnt fla.....	2	3	3 0
blackish leaf, but..	1	4	1 7
NING YONG.....	1	0	1 2
CAMPOI.—common.....			none.
Souchong kind.....	1	4	1 8

Souchongordinary	1 2	,,	1 4
fair	1 5	,,	1 10
fine to finest	3 1	,,	4 0
Fowery Pekoe flat and out of condition	2 6	,,	0 0
very fine and flowery	3 6	,,	4 3
Black Leaf Pekoe	1 4	,,	2 6
Ankoi...common	1 0	,,	1 1
good to fine	1 3	,,	2 0
Capers...common to good	1 5	,,	1 8
ditto in 10 Cty. Boxes	1 11	,,	2 0
Orange Pekoe faint and odd	0 7	,,	0 9 unsaleable
fair to good	1 3	,,	2 3
fine scented	2 0	,,	2 9
Twankay yellowish leaf	1 7½	,,	1 8
good	1 8½	,,	1 9½
superior and brisk leaf	1 10	,,	2 0½
Hyson Skin yellowish leaf	1 3	,,	1 4
brightish leaf	1 8	,,	2 2
Hyson...coarse yellowish leaf	2 2	,,	2 4
middling	2 6	,,	3 0
good mid., brisk leaf, fresh	3 3	,,	4 0
extra fine	4 6	,,	6 0
Young Hyson Twankay	2 0	,,	2 3
Hyson	2 4	,,	3 9
Imperial	2 9	,,	3 8
Gunpowder	3 4	,,	5 0

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday and Tuesday the 19th and 20th of this month of February will be sold at LINTIN on board the LINTIN by STANFORD & MARKS on account of whom it may concern,

100 Chests Damaged and inferior MALWA and PATNA OPIUM, and
120 Pieces ENGLISH CAMBLETS.

Sale to commence at 11 O'clock each day.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

Canton, 9th February 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. PAULUS TIEDEMAN JR is admitted this day a partner in our establishments.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, Batavia, } January 1st, 1838.

NOTICE.—The subscribers to the contemplated MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA, including those to the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL are respectfully invited to meet at the Rooms of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, on the 21st inst. at 11, A. M. to attend to business then and there to be prescribed.

(Signed) THOMAS R. COLLEDGE,
P. PARKER,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 5th February, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

Canton 12th January 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles,
Penny Magazine No. 83.
224. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 83.
323. Evenings with Cambscerer 2 vols. due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Norber.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—arties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per centon the amount of premiun actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.... ..... China.
Messrs. Tod, Hirtz, Son and Co.... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.... C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Browrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, precious to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
IN LONDON,—Mess, PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
,, CALCUTTA, Mess, MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
,, BOMBAY,—Mess, FORBES & Co,
,, SINGAPORE, Mess, A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
,, MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
,, Lingnist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... ,, ,, ,, 1. 50.
,, Policies and folio pages. ,, ,, ,, 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR SALE.

A *Few cases of excellent* PORT WINE a 6 & per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHATIO SEGARS at 3 & per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts, One Hhd } OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 & per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA CONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE RUD, as invented by Mr. STANDBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... & 12
For six Months..... ,, & 7
For three ,, ... ,, & 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British. *Waterwitch*, Reynell, from Calcutta 13th September, Singapore 2d January; *David Clark*, Hutchinson, Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Hashemy*, from Batavia (omitted last week) Mr. R. Diggles and Lady.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—This day *Tigris*, Titherington, for Liverpool Brit *Mangles*, Carr, for Singapore and Bombay to be despatched on Tuesday next.

Edinburgh, Marshall, for London to be despatched on Monday next.

The *Ruby*, *Shah Allum*, *Allalwir*, and *Sulimany*, had arrived in Calcutta, and at Singapore from this the *Jessie Logan*, *Cornwallis*, *Sylph*, *Futtay Salam*, *Sir Herbert Compton* and *Earl of Clare*.

SHIPS PAST ANJER.

Nov. 19. French ship *Le Cygne*, S. Gabriel, from Batavia for Marseilles.
,, 19. Hambro bark *Reforse*, Capt. H. Schildknecht from Manila 11th Oct. for Hamburg; passengers: Mr. H. V. Spring
,, 21. American ship *Horatio*,-Howland, from Manila for New York.
,, 23. British bark *Hinda*, Lowthian, from Singapore for London.
,, 23. British bark *Rosalind*, H. Croux, from Canton 26th Oct. for Halifax.
,, 25 American ship *Hamilton*, S. Baker, from Manila 14th Oct. for Boston.
,, 26. American ship *Percie*, Swift from China for Valparaiso.

The following vessels had arrived at Batavia.
Nov. 24. Dutch ship *Koophandel* D. Steur, from Rotterdam 19th August.

The Hambro ship *Sophie*, Captain Ketel, from Hamburg 28th July, arrived at Batavia on the 19th November.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th October via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 9th September, vja England. CALCUTTA, 10th December P *Waterwitch*. SINGAPORE, 2nd January P *Waterwitch*. JAVA, 22nd December P *Hashemy*. MANILA, 15th January P *Louvre*. BOMBAY, 28th November via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND. *Pekoe*, *Caledonia*, *Clifton*, *Cordelia*. CALCUTTA, *Ruby*, *Red Rover*. BOMBAY, *Mary Dugdale*, *Blake*, *Walmer Castle*. MADRAS, *Ann*. SYDNEY, *Hero*. *Sarah Barry*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship			800		
Edinburgh	British	Marshall	1414	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sophia	,,	MacNair	537	Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Eliza Stewart	,,	Millar		London	Wetmore & Co.
Marquis Camden	,,	Gribble	1286	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	,,	Evans	578	,,	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Duke of Sussex	,,	Horsman	1403	Madras	Daniell & Co.
Eben Preble	Ameri.	Croker		Boston	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	,,	Walsh		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Anna Robertson	British	Hamilton	448	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Copeland	,,	Crawfurd	516	Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Kirkman Finlay	,,	Russell		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Morrison	Ameri.	Copp	565	Java	Olyphant & Co.
Valparaiso	,,	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Premier	British	Were		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.
Argyle	Ameri.	Codman		Callao	,,
Superior	,,	McEwen		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Frederic Warren	,,	Cleveland		Soerabaya	Russell & Co.
Arabian	British	Brown	391	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Hashemy	,,	Buckle	523	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Barros, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	,,	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Izabella Robertson	,,	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	,,	Gay	160	,,	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	,,	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	,,	Lindsted		,,	,,
Monsoon	Ameri.			Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Bengal Packet	British	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Hayes	,,	Wemyss		,,	Jardine Matheson & Co
Pilot	Hamb.	Gerdes	412	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Denison	,,	Jones		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Europa	Ameri.	Shaw	325	Sandwich Islands	Henry Skinner.
Griffon	,,	Little		,,	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Syed Khan	British	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Orixa	,,	Ager	362	Liverpool	Bell & Co.
Golconda	,,	Bell	800	Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Louvre	Ameri.	Gray		Manila	Russell & Co.
Waterwitch	British	Reynell		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
David Clark	,,	Hutchinson		Bombay	Lindsay & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,-1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dolla 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 23. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 10TH, 1838. No. 127.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4 a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26.	No demand.
,, - - - 40 ,, 28	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 11	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9¼ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	8.2 a 10.	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7. a 9.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.2	
Manila - - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2¼. a 2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	135	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Cht.	650	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - -	,,	530	
Benares old - - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - - -	,,	470	Nominal.
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	400 a 410	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	,,	430	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table- - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - - -	,,	30 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1¼. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	17.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory- -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		14
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	20 a 24	15 a 16
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,	24 a 38	Of the finest none in the Market.
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 27	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,	36 a 48	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 25	
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	14 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	15 a 27	
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 56	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	21 a 36	
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	38 a 55	31 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	41 a 58	34 a 55
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	420 a 470	
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,	350 a 360	Nominal..
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.......................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C	Rs. 212
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,,	6½	....	,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent	,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent	,,
South American Republics	1	per Cent	,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 7. a 7.10
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY, 1838.

	IN JANUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Feb. 1838
Patna ....old.	2	750	1,500	3,665	2,492,720	19
,, ...new	389	550	213,950			1,548
Benares ......old	1	490	65,170	1,004½	679,805	13
,, ...new	132					949
Malwa ....old	771½	430	331,745	11,839	6,143,847	3,397
	1,295½		612,365	16,508½	9,306,372	6,105

Total of deliveries in the 10 months from 1st April 1837 to 31st January, 1838, 17,804 chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,918.737.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½	2	Singapore	1	¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras			Mallacca	1½	1	America U States ..	2¼	2
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm	
Australia			,, direct	2¼	2	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Business has only yet been partially resumed, and in the absence of actual transactions, we give generally the same quotations as in the previous week, but as the holydays were over yesterday, more activity in the markets may be expected, but without, we fear, much improvement in prices of articles for import.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS are the only articles that continue to maintain a steady demand at fair prices. Several small parcels have been disposed of lately both of white and grey at previous prices. COTTON YARN on the contrary continues almost as depressed as ever. There has been a little enquiry for the best quality and Nos. 24 @ 36, and one or two small lots have been sold at about 43$, but for other descriptions, and assortments Nos. 20 @ 30 the offers are only 34 @ 40, according to quality and numbers, the higher being most wanted.

WOOLLENS.—Quotations of SPANISH STRIPES continue at 1.20 @ 1.35 according to quality, and some sales have been lately made at these rates, and as both Tea and Raw Silk are in such active demand, some improvement in the demand for Woollens is expected, although no great encouragement is held out for an advance, in price. LONGELLS, scarlets, have experienced a further advance, and may now be quoted at upwards of 11 $, the stock being very short. Assorted colors remain nearly as before at 9¼ @ 9½ other colors having receded, particularly black and green. CAMLETS, English of good quality and assortment are dull at 38$, duty paid, and Dutch 34$.

METALS.—There have been no transactions for two or three weeks, and we hear of no alteration in price or demand for any of the articles.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—No alteration has been reported to us in any of the articles.

RICE,—without any change.

COTTON.—The stock of all descriptions is, for the season of the year, but small, consisting of Bombay, 36,000; Bengal, 10.000; Madras, 8,000; Total 54.000 bales, but a decline in the prices current before the Chinese New Year is expected, most of the previous purchases in January remaining on hand, and we hear T. 10. spoken of as the price for best Madras and Bengal Cotton.

OPIUM.—The arrival of the *Waterwitch* with nearly 1,200 Chests of Patna and Benares has tended still more to depress the market, and Patna cannot now be quoted at more than 520 @ 530 and quite nominal, and Benares is without enquiry at 460 @ 470; Malwa has been sold at $ 400, and, we believe, even lower. Turkey Opium is nearly unsaleable at any price. No alteration has taken place in measures of the Government, nor have we lately heard any reports on the subject. The deliveries are meanwhile going on very slowly, both outside and in the River. On the East coast, we understand, the Mandarins are again becoming troublesome. For deliveries at Lintin during the last month, see above.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The English overland mail of the 1st October bringing a confirmation of the previous advance in price, has caused a corresponding demand here for fine silk, but the market is at present quited bare of this description, although some is shortly expected. For middling quality, which, in the beginning of the season, sold at 400, we hear 450 $ are now asked.

TEA.—The demand owing to the favorable advices from England has continued, and great activity has prevailed in our tea market during the week. Twankays continue at our last weeks quotation, and Skins and Young Hyson are dearer than before.

FREIGHTS.—The late favorable accounts of the tea market in England have caused a great demand for tonnage and as high as £ 7.—has been paid for the advantage of immediate shipment, but as several ships are expected, this rate cannot be maintained.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Commł. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

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IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yrd.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	No demand.
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longelis scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 11	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	8.2 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7. a 9.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.2	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2¼. a 2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4¼. a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	135	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Cht.	650	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - - -	,,	530	
Benares old - - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,	470	Nominal.
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	400 a 410	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	,,	430	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table- - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - - -	,,	30 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Campher Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	17.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1¼	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 35.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - / ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	13. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17. a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	35	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.00	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		14
,, Bl. Lf. & Poh. k'd	,,	20 a 24	15 a 16
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,	24 a 38	Of the finest none in the Market.
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 27	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,	36 a 48	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 25	
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	14 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	15 a 27	
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 56	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	21 a 36	
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	38 a 55	31 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	41 a 58	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - - 8	,,	420 a 470	
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,	350 a 360	Nominal.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	None.
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.66	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	6 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,,	6½	,,...	,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent	,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent	,,
South American Republics	1	per Cent	,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 7. a 7.10
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. .
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY, 1838.

	IN JANUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Feb. 1838
Patna ....old.	2	750	1,500	3,665	2,492,720	198
,, ...new	389	550	213,950			1,548
Benares ....old	1	490	65,170	1,004½	679,805	13
,, ...new	132					949
Malwa ....old	771½	430	331,745	11,839	6,143,747	3,397
	1,295½		612,365	16,508½	9,306,372	6,105

Total of deliveries in the 10 months from 1st April 1837 to 31st January, 1838, 17,804 chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,918,737.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½.. 2	Singapore	1 ¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3 2½
Madras		Malacca	1½ 1	America U States ..	7½ 2
Calcutta.... ..		Penang		Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia.... ..		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius.. ..		Gt. Britain via Sg.	3 2½	E. coast of China ..	1 p.m
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c...	$ 40.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Business has only yet been partially resumed, and in the absence of actual transactions, we give generally the same quotations as in the previous week, but as the holydays were over yesterday, more activity in the markets may be expected, but without, we fear, much improvement in prices of articles for import.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS are the only articles that continue to maintain a steady demand at fair prices. Several small parcels have been disposed of lately both of white and grey at previous prices. COTTON YARN on the contrary continues almost as depressed as ever. There has been a little enquiry for the best quality and Nos. 20 @ 38, and one or two small lots have been sold at about 43$, but for other descriptions, and assortments Nos. 20 @ 30 the offers are only 34 @ 40, according to quality and numbers, the higher being most wanted.

WOOLLENS.—Quotations of SPANISH STRIPES continue at 1.20 @ 1.35 according to quality, and some sales have been lately made at these rates, and as both Teas and Raw Silk are in such active demand, some improvement in the demand for Woollens is expected, although no great encouragement is held out for an advance, in price. LONGELLS, scarlets, have experienced a further advance and may now be quoted at upwards of 11 $, the stock being very short. Assorted colors remain nearly as before at 9½ @ 9¾ other colors having receded, particularly black and green. CAMLETS, English of good quality and assortment are dull at 58$, duty paid, and Dutch 34$.

METALS.—There have been no transactions for two or three weeks, and we hear of no alteration in price or demand for any of the articles.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—No alteration has been reported to us in any of the articles.

RICE.—without any change.

COTTON.—The stock of all descriptions is, for the season of the year, but small, consisting of Bombay, 36,000; Bengal, 10,000; Madras, 8,000; Total 54,000 bales, but a decline in the prices current before the Chinese New Year is expected, most of the previous purchases in January remaining on hand, and we hear T. 10. spoken of as the price for best Madras and Bengal Cotton.

OPIUM.—The arrival of the *Waterwitch* with nearly 1,200 Chests of Patna and Benares has tended still more to depress the market, and Patna cannot now be quoted at more than 520 @ 530 and quite nominal, and Benares is without enquiry at 460 @ 470; Malwa has been sold at $ 400, and, we believe, even lower. Turkey Opium is nearly unsaleable at any price. No alteration has taken place in measures of the Government, nor have we lately heard any reports on the subject. The deliveries are meanwhile going on very slowly, both outside and in the River. On the East coast, we understand, the Mandarins are again becoming troublesome. For deliveries at Lintin during the last month, see above.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The English overland mail of the 1st October bringing a confirmation of the previous advance in price, has caused a corresponding demand here for fine silk, but the market is at present quite bare of this description, although some is shortly expected. For middling quality, which, in the beginning of the season, sold at 400, we hear 450 $ are now asked.

TEA.—The demand owing to the favorable advices from England has continued, and great activity has prevailed in our tea market during the week. Twankays continue at our last weeks quotation, and Skins and Young Hyson are dearer than before.

FREIGHTS.—The late favorable accounts of the tea market in England have caused a great demand for tonnage and as high as £ 7.—has been paid for the advantage of immediate shipment, but as several ships are expected, this rate cannot be maintained.

Souchong ord nary	1	2	„ 1	4
fair	1	5	„ 1	10
fine to finest	3	1	„ 4	0
Fpowery Pekoe flat and... out of condition...	2	6	„ 0	0
very fine and flowery	3	6	„ 4	3
Black Leaf Pekoe	1	4	„ 2	6
Ankoi ..common	1	0	„ 1	1
good to fine	1	3	„ 2	0
Caper....common to good	1	5	„ 1	8
ditto in 10 Cty. Boxes	11	„	2	0
Orange Pekoe faint and odd	0	7	„ 0	9
fair to good	3	„	2	3
fine scented	2	0	„ 2	9
Twankay yellowish leaf	1	7½	„ 1	8
good	1	8½	„ 1	9½
superior and brisk leaf	1	10	„ 2	0½
Hyson Skin yellowish leaf	1	3	„ 1	4
brightish leaf	1	8	„ 2	2
Hyson, coarse yellowish leaf	2	2	„ 2	4
middling	2	6	„ 3	0
good mid., brisk leaf, fresh	3	3	„ 4	5
extra fine	4	6	„ 6	0
Young Hyson Twankay	2	0	„ 2	3
Hyson	2	4	„ 3	9
Imperial	2	9	„ 3	8
Gunpowder	3	4	„ 5	0

unsaleable

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday and Tuesday the 19th and 20th of this month of February will be sold at LINTIN on board the LINTIN by STANFORD & MARKS on account of whom it may concern,

100 Chests Damaged and inferior MALWA and PATNA OPIUM, and
120 Pieces ENGLISH CAMBLETS.

Sale to commence at 11 O'clock each day.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

Canton, 5th February, 1838.

NOTICE—MR. PAULUS TIEDEMAN JR is admitted this day a partner in our establishment.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, Batavia, } January 1st, 1838.

NOTICE—The subscribers to the contemplated MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA, including those to the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL are respectfully invited to meet at the Rooms of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, on the 21st inst. at 11, A. M. to attend to business then and there to be presented.

(Signed) THOMAS R. COLLEDGE,
„ P. PARKER,
„ E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 8th February, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cent.

Canton 12th January 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
„ H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bradshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Bradshaw, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
294. Sketches on the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambscores 2 vols. due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Nover.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May 1837.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per centon the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leech,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. ..... China.
Messrs. Tom Birth, Son and Co.... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co. .. C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secrs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
IN LONDON,—Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
„ CALCUTTA, Messrs. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
„ BOMBAY,—Messrs. FORBES & Co,
„ SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
„ MANILA,—Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1
„ Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ..... „ „ 1. 50.
„ Policies and folio pages. „ „ „ 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT PARRY, Lintin or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts
One Hhhd } OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Of a rich class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT,
No. 2 Danish Hong.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.
BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA CONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... „ ..... $ 7
For three „ ..... $ 4.

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—British. *Waterwitch,* Reynell, from Calcutta 13th September, Singapore 2d January; *David Clark,* Hutchinson, Bombay.

PASSENGERS—Per *Hashemy,* from Batavia (omitted last week) Mr. R. Diggles and Lady.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—This day *Tigris,* Titherington, for Liverpool Brit *Mangles,* Carr, for Singapore and Bombay, to be despatched on Tuesday next.

Edinburgh, Marshall, for London to be despatched on Monday next.

The *Ruby, Shah Allum, Allalovie,* and *Sulimany,* had arrived in Calcutta, and at Singapore from this the *Jessie Logan, Cornwallis, Sylph, Futtay Salam, Sir Herbert Compton and Earl of Clare.*

SHIPS PAST ANJER.

Nov. 19. French ship *Le Cygne,* S. Gabriel, from Batavia for Marseilles.
„ 19. Hambro bark *Reform,* Capt. H. Schildknecht from Manila 11th Oct. for Hamburg; passengers: Mr. H. V. Spring
„ 21. American ship *Horatio,* Howland, from Manila for New York.
„ 23. British bark *Hinda,* Lowthian, from Singapore for London.
„ 23. British bark *Rosalind,* H. Crouz, from Canton 26th Oct. for Halifax.
„ 25 American ship *Hamilton,* S. Baker, from Manila 16th Oct. for Boston.
„ 26. American ship *Porcie,* Swift from China for Valparaiso.

The following vessels had arrived at Batavia.
Nov. 24. Dutch ship *Koophandel,* D. Cruz, from Rotterdam 19th August.

The Hambro ship *Sophie,* Captain Ketel, from Hamburg 28th July, arrived at Batavia on the 18th November.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th October via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 9th September, via England. CALCUTTA, 10th December ☿ *Waterwitch.* SINGAPORE, 2nd January ☿ *Waterwitch.* JAVA, 22nd December ☿ *Hashemy.* MANILA, 15th January ☿ *Louvre.* BOMBAY, 28th November via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND. *Pekoe, Caledonia. Clifton, Cordelia.* CALCUTTA. *Ruby, Red Rover.* BOMBAY, *Mary Dugdale, Blake, Wilmer Castle.* MADRAS, *Ann.* SYDNEY, *Herc. Sarah Barry.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Edinburgh	British	Marshall	1414	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sophia	„	MacNair	537	Madras	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Eliza Stewart	„	Millar		London	Wetmore & Co.
Marquis Camden ..	„	Gribble	1286	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morley	„	Evans	578	„	J. & W. Cragg & Co.
Duke of Sussex ..	„	Horsman	1403	Madras	Daniell & Co.
Eben Preble	Ameri.	Croker		Boston	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	„	Walsh		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Anna Robertson ..	British	Hamilton	448	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Copeland	„	Crawfurd	516	Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Kirkman Finlay...	„	Russell		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Morrison	Ameri.	Copp	565	Java	Olyphant & Co.
Valparaiso	„	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Premier	British	Were		Calcutta	Wetmore & Co.
Argyle	Ameri.	Codman		Callao	„
Superior	„	McEwen		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Frederic Warren ..	„	Cleveland		Soerabaya	Russell & Co.
Arabian	British	Brown	391	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Hashemy	„	Buckle	525	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane,* T. Rees; *Lord Amherst,* Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia,* Barron, to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules,* Parry; *Austen,* Rees; *Col Young,*——; *Jardine,* Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin,* (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes,* Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Psyche	„	G. Kennedy	160	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Izabella Robertson	„	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	„	Gay	160	„	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sogueney	British	White	185	„	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	James Hamilton.
Margaret	„	Lindsted		„	„
Mousoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Bengal Packet	British	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Hayes	„	Wemyss		„	Jardine Matheson & Co
Pilot	Hamb.	Gerdes	412	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Denison	„	Jones		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Europa	Ameri.	Shaw	325	Sandwich Islands	Henry Skinner.
Griffon	„	Little		„	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Syed Khan	British	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Orixa	„	Ager	362	Liverpool	Bell & Co.
Golconda	„	Bell	900	Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Louvre	Ameri.	Gray		Manila	Russell & Co.
Waterwitch	British	Reynell		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
David Clark	„	Hutchinson		Bombay	Lindsay & Co.

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CHINESE DOCTRINE OF FATE.

From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.

(Continued from our last.)

YUH-KUH said—"But why doubt of rising to the rank of Te-ko? In the world, the man who purposes to himself the attainment of property, worth a thousand pieces of gold, (while at the same time he stedfastly addheres to the use of proper means) it is determined that he shall become possessed of a thousand pieces of gold. He who purposes the attainment of property, equal to an hundred pieces of gold—it is determined that he shall obtain it; and the man who (folding his arms in sloth) will suffer himself to die of hunger—it is determined that he shall die of hunger. Heaven suffers things to take their own course; leaving men to the natural results of their own conduct, without adding so much as the down of a plant thereto.

With respect to having sons also—he who lays up virtues, for an hundred generations—it is determined that he shall have sons and grand-sons, for an hundred ages, to protect him. He who lays up virtues for ten generations—it is determined that he shall have sons and grand-sons, for ten generations, to protect him. He who lays up virtues for three, or for two generations—it is determined that he shall have sons and grand-sons, for three or for two generations, to protect him.* He whose life is cut off without leaving posterity—his virtues assuredly are few in the extreme! Seeing you know your errors, you ought to take your former unlucky doings, and labor with your whole strength to change them for the better. Lay up a store of virtuous actions. Learn to exercise forbearance. Cherish the spirit of peace and love. Be sparing of the productive energies of the body. Nourish well the animal spirits. View all your past transactions as if they had died yesterday. Consider all your future pursuits as if to day alive before your eyes: this is the true doctrine of righteousness, the true regeneration of the body.† And even allowing that the body of flesh and blood were originally subject to the controul of Fate, yet, most certainly, the body, regenerated by righteousness, will work upon heaven (to change it.) The kea says—"If heaven create evil, man may counter-work it. If man himself create evil, he cannot live." KUNG calculated that you should not attain the rank of Tsiuen-tsze, not have a son. These are evils of heaven's creating—and may be counter-worked. If you can now expand virtuous tempers, do good with energy, and lay up a selfacquired happiness. Why not accept and enjoy it? The YIH-KING says—"The proper policy for the good man is to make haste towards that which is felicitous, and recede from that which is infelicitous." But, if it be said, that the decrees of heaven are unchangeable, how could he make haste towards that which is felicitous, or recede from that which is infelicitous? In the first section (of the YIH-KING,) the doctrine commences by saying—"The family that lays up treasures of goodness, will have super-abounding prosperity; but the family which treasures up wickedness, will have superabounding wretchedness."—Does your faith come up to this point?"

I was astonished at these words, made my obeisance, and received instruction. I accordingly wrote out a penitential paper, in which, by a true confession, I manifested forth the sins of my former life before (the god) FUH. I first prayed that I might be successful in my literary pursuits, and then vowed to perform three thousand acts of goodness, in order to remunerate the favors of heaven and earth, and of my ancestors. YUH-KUH then drew out, for my admonition, a register of conduct,‡ in one column of which my merits were to be written down, and in the other, my errors; in order, that my daily actions might be preserved on record. The good actions to be carried to my credit—and the evil ones to be scored out in proportion as the good increased. He also taught me to repeat prayers to CHIN-TSZE,§ for the accomplishment of these things.

The epithet by which I was originally designated was HEO HAE.‖ That day, however, I changed it to LEAOU-YIN, that I was now awakened to the importance of laying (by my own conduct) the foundation of a good destiny; and wished to avoid the pit and mortar into which the vulgar fall. From that time forward, I feared; and my feelings were no longer the same as in former days. Formerly, I indulged a vicious apathy, and let every thing take its own course; but now, trembling awe and dread possessed me. Even in a dark chamber, or secret corner of the house, I feared to sin against heaven, earth, and the gods. When I met with persons who hated and reproached me, I tried to bear it with patience.

In the year following, which was the seventh of the cycle, the tribunal of punishments held the examination of those who had attained the literary degree called KEU-JIN. Kung had calculated that I should rank the third in order of the successful candidates; but I was the first on the list—and his words were not fulfilled. At the harvest examination of the same year, I was also successful. Still my righteousness was not unmixedly pure. On examining myself, errors still appeared to be numerous. Either when I saw what was good, I did not instantly set about doing it courageously; or when helping others, my mind still continued in a state of suspicious hesitation. Sometimes, when exerting the members of my body to the utmost in doing good, my mouth yet erred in words; so that on carefully balancing my daily errors and merits together, they were barely equal. I had gained no surplus which could be carried to my credit.

In the sixteenth year of the cycle, when the three thousand acts of goodness, which I had formerly vowed, were now, after the lapse of ten years, nearly completed, the thought of praying for a son next arose in my mind; and I again vowed to perform three thousand acts of goodness more. Accordingly, in the eighteenth year of the cycle, (my son) YUEN was born. Whatever action I myself performed, I recorded it with the pencil; but as (my wife) YU-SHE could not write, she cut off the end of a goose quill, and, dipping it in vermilion, made a red point for every action she performed, in the daily register. Sometimes in one day she would have upwards of ten points of this kind.

In the twentieth year of the cycle, in the eighth moon, the three thousand acts of goodness being all performed, the thought of praying for the rank of a TSIN-SZE, began next to stir in my breast; and, to ensure success, I vowed to perform ten thousand acts of goodness. In the twenty third year of the cycle, I gained the wished for eminence, and was appointed to the office of CHE-HEEN,¶ in the district of PAOU-TE. I then made a new blank register of conduct, which I called CHE-SIN P'HEEN, (i. e. a book for the regulation of the heart) that I might record therein the whole of my actions, good and bad, without sufferingso much as an hair's breadth to slip. In the evening, I prepared a table in the hall, and, in imitation of CHAOU-HWUH TAOU, burnt incense, and reported to the Sovereign (of heaven.) That same night, in a dream, I beheld a spiritual being, to whom I mentioned how extremely hard it would be for me to complete the number of good actions concerning which I had vowed. The spirit said—"curtail your exactions on the people. This one thing will be equal to the completion of the ten thousand." At the time the land revenue of the district of PAOU-TE was 2-10ths, 3-100 ths, and 7-1000ths, of a tael per acre. I immediately set to work, and was successful in reducing it to 1-10th, 4-100ths, and 6-1000ths.** Just when I had effected this, NEW-YU†† master of religious repose, came from WOU-SHIH hill. I told him the dream, and asked whether I ought to believe it or not. The priest answered—"With a virtuous mind, and perfect integrity of motive, to perform one single act may be equivalent to the performance of ten thousand; how much more in such an act as this, wherein, by lessening the duties of a whole district, tens of thousands of the people receive happiness!"

The teacher, KUNG, had calculated that in my fifty-third year, I should meet with the inconquerable evil (death;) but that year I had no illness: and I am now in the sixty-eighth year of my age.

(To be Continued.)

JAPAN

From the Chinese Repository for January.

ART. I. *Nautical observations, made by captain David Ingersoll, during the voyage of the Morrison to Lewchew and Japan, in July and August, 1837.*

SHOULD I again visit Lewchew, or Japan, I would proceed by the Formosa channel, as the current, during the S. W. monsoon, generally runs to N.E. 1½ knots, (whereas in the Bashee passage I had some western current), and probably better winds prevail there than south of Formosa. Near the Lewchew islands, the tides ran N. N.E. and S. S W.1½ or 2 knots, during the last quarter of the moon; but in Jeddo and Kagosima bays little or none was perceptible; while the rise and fall was about 18 inches. Near Tanegasima and Jakunosima they ran S E. and N. W. 12 hours, each way½ knot, moon full.

By reference to the table, all I know about the currents may be seen; the most in one day was 79 miles northeastward.

The S. E. part of the Island of Typinsan I made in 125° 21' E. Horsburgh has it in 125° 36' E. My chronometers made Nagakiang Roads in 127° 36' 30" E., agreeing with Hall's survey. When at anchor there, with Capstan Rock S. 75° E., Abbey Point S. 48° W., I found two spots of coral rocks, about 20 feet in diameter, with 6 and 7 feet water over them, not more than 40 fathoms in shore, or to S. by E. of us: the water looks brown over them. In longitude 128° 43' E., latitude 27° 20' N., there is a small high island, probably Wukido, laid down in 128° 23' E. In lon. 129° 56' E., lat. 28° 6' N., is a low, level island, about three miles long, not laid down.

Cape Tootomy Japan, laid down in 138° 19' E., I made in 138° 14' E. The western part of Ysou promontory, laid down in 138° 49' E., I made in 138° 41' E. Off *Cape* Ysou, about 1½ a mile, is a small quoin or wedge shaped rock; S. E. from this are two others; the outer one, being quite an island, is about 2½ or 3 miles from Cape Ysou, and in a line with the south part of Osima or Vulcano island, bearing N. 75° E., 12 or 14 miles—between which there are no dangers, and from thence to Jeddo bay there are no invisible dangers,—so I was informed by the Japanese on board, some of whom had been 20 voyages along this route. Here the current ran strong to N.N.E., at least 3 knots. The above mentioned outer rock is in 138° 49' 30" E. Ysou promontory has on its S.W. part a remarkable white spot, near the water, about 200 feet in diameter, also a sharp couical rock.

From our Japanese I learned, there are no dangers in the outer part of Jeddo bay, until a mile or two above Ouragawa harbor, which is on the western side. We beat up, the wind blowing strong, and part of the time very thick weather from side to side, but saw no dangers more than ½ mile off shore. Cape Sagami, the western side of the entrance, I made in latitude 35° 10' N., longitude 139° 33' E. It bears from the point, forming the eastern part of the entrance, N. N. W., about 9 miles; close in with it, say 100 yards, there are 11 fathoms, rocky bottom, but here the bottom appeared very uneven. A ledge above water runs to S. W. ½ mile; farther to northward and westward, than where I stood in, about 1½ miles to westward of this ledge, is an island, forming, between it and the main, a bad harbor, with a village on the main, to northward. Squally, blowing fresh, and thick at intervals. I had not much opportunity for observation or sounding. Running in for an anchorage the western side of the bay, going quick, first cast gave 20, and as fast as the lead could be hove we had 18, 13, 12, 9, and 8 fathoms, when I anchored: the bottom, very uneven coral. The anchorage was in the N. W. of a small bay, making westward about 1½ miles deep, the points bearing N. N. W. and S. S. W.; it may be 5 miles between them. Two rocks above water bore W. S. W.½ mile, which appeared connected with a ledge under water that ran round to N. N. E., and not more than 100 yards from the ship; this we discovered from the breakers during the night, a heavy swell rolling in after midnight: when we anchored it was quite smooth. The anchor did not appear to have any hold, as it came up without an extra heave and clean. There appears to be no good anchorage about here, and what may be, is exposed to shot, being so close in; ours was about a mile off shore, 3 miles below Ouragawa harbor, which our Japanese say is a fine laudlocked place, with 6 or 7 fathoms all over it. Off this harbor there is a small flat rock, about the size of a ship's hull, but not so high, it may be ½ the distance across the bay, which is here about 5 miles in width. Jeddo bay above, spreads out to a width of 20 miles, filled up with quicksands and rocks, so that only small junks can get up to the city, through a most intricate and winding channel, about a mile wide,—so said our Japanese. On the heights above Ouragawa there appeared to be some strong batteries of heavy cannon as the shot came at least 1½ mile.

In running down the coast to Kagosima bay, the barometer was low for some days; 29.55 was generally the blowing point; but there was no bad weather, only a lack of wind. Krusenstern mentions the same circumstance. Cape D'Anville, or Kiusiu, I made in 131° 19' E.

The entrance to Kagosima bay cannot well be mistaken, from Mount Horner, which forms the S. W. point, being a very remarkable, conical, regular mountain, from the sea to the peak. I made its longitude 130° 22' E. From the south point of Kiusiu, (or Cape Tschitatagon of the Russians,) up 16 or 18 miles, the eastern part of the bay is clear, as I went up on that side as far as the first village, which is hidden by a cliff until bearing about E. S. E. Our anchorage was on the western side, about 5 miles N. E. of Mount Horner, in a small bay ½ of a mile deep, the points bearing N. E. by E. and S. W. by W. about 3 miles apart, village on a kind of shelf at the bottom of the bay N. W. by N. The bottom was hard coarse black sand, like cannon powder, poor for holding. The depth, 100 yards from beach 4 fathoms, deepening gradually to 18, 2½ miles off. We anchored in 7, with the above bearings, exposed from S. S. E. to S. W. by W., and from S. S. E. to E.; the land was from 10 to 12 miles distant. During our stay here, it was cloudy squally weather, so that no observations were obtained. The wind was light, except in squalls from southward, bringing in a large swell. After getting out, the ship was drifted within one mile of the N.E. part of Jakunosima island, where are 5½ fathoms mud. Southerly winds prevailed on this part of the coast, probably the tail of the S. W. monsoon; easterly about Jeddo. Across Kagosima bay, the sounding are 50 fathoms mud. There are about the bay several conical, perforated rocks, through which the water flows.

I made the centre of the north part of Tanegasima in longitude 131° 9' E., but was unable to determine the latitudes of most of the points mentioned; as near as I could judge, they are laid down correctly on Krusenstern's chart. Volcano island has, running from its N. E. part, a ledge or reefs, (some above others breaking the water,) that extends ½ the distance to St. Julie island, which may be 9½ miles from it to N. E.; one of these looks like a junk under sail. From the S. W. part of the island there is also a cluster of rocks, (about 100 yards in diameter, breakers and all,) about 1½ mile distant with green water between them. In a deep ravine, on the east side of Vulcano island, yellow smoke ascended from three points, enveloping its summit. S. E. from St. Clair there is a haycock (high but small) shaped rock or island, about 5 miles distant; when bearing westward it forms one cock, when bearing north two.

In latitude 30° 60' N., long. 129° 27' E., is a cluster of pointed high rocks or islands, not mentioned by former navigators, but being so near the track to Nagasaki the Dutch have, probably, their position.

On 19th August, in latitude 30° 33' N., longitude 125° 19' E., sounded in 34 fathoms mud; for two days previous the water had looked like soundings. Same soundings continued until in latitude 29° 28' N., longitude 122° 50' E., when a breeze from N. E. was too valuable to be lost in sounding. I have but little doubt that soundings extend from the Chinese coast nearly to Japan's southern part.

From latitude 28° to 24° a space of 4 days, the barometer was down to 29.60 and 33, which low state induced me to down top gallant yards and masts, as by all old traders, or generally in the China sea, 29.50 is considered a signal to make all snug, in typhoon season. Until this time, and that on the coast of Japan, I have never known the barometer down to 29.50 without a gale. In June, returning to China from Java, the barometer fell to 29.50 and 40; I prepared for a gale, which followed soon, and lasted 26 hours; this was in latitude 15° N., near the Paracels.

FRENCH JOINT STOCK BANK.

(From the Atlas, October 1.)

The successful operation in England of the principle of joint stock banking has recently led to its adoption upon a grand scale in France. The proprietor of this new establishment is M. Laffitte, who having successfully closed his own affairs, recovering completely from the disasters of 1830, has turned his attention to this plan of embracing, by a large banking association, all those industrial interests that do not come within the design of the National Bank, and from which it is precluded by law. The capital of the Joint Stock Bank is fixed at fifty millions of francs, about 2,000,000£, with the power of increasing it two hundred and fifty millions. The paid-up capital is small, amounting to only fifteen millions of francs. M. Laffitte wisely proves his zeal upon the principle of sustaining the establishment by its own credit, and deriving its profits from the extent and validity of its transactions, which is the safest course for a bank that does not issue its own notes. He proceeds upon the plan of refusing credits or loans without guarantee; but proposes to open accounts current, giving three per cent interest on deposits, which will no doubt draw ample support around him, as the Bank of France allows no interest on deposits; and the credits of its accounts current are estimated at 50,000,000 francs. The business will chiefly consist of discounts, and will be on well known commercial value—bills of small retailers (a new and important feature in the banking operations of France)—certified invoices due from three to six months after date—the negociation of values on the departments, and foreign bills—the purchase and sale by commission of public funds, and shares in public companies—the recovery of contract payments from the government, of arrears of dividends, salaries, and pensions—and of payments from the Bank of France. The association will not issue notes, but it will put into circulation small bank bills, similar to our post bills, which, it is anticipated, will be found so useful to the community at large as to obtain extensively throughout the departments; and as it is intended to render these convertible into money on demand in Paris, and at all the branches throughout the provinces, it is not unlikely that they may ultimately supersede the less convenient circulation of the national establishment.

This project is watched with intense interest in France. It promises well for the numerous classes who were hitherto so little benefitted by the operations of the national bank, and its objects are, on the whole, more useful in detail than those which the financial system of the country has hitherto contemplated. M. Laffitte's confidence in its success may be inferred from the fact that he is himself a shareholder to the amount of 7,500,000 francs, nearly 300,000£.

REV. JOHN MARSHMAN.

Pious, learned, prescvering, the entire energies of Dr. Marshman's active life were devoted, under God, to the service of his fellow creatures. India is indebted to him, for having sought to extend to her the blessings of knowledge, and for successfully endeavouring to arouse the spirit of her children from the humiliating condition to which her destinies had reduced them. England owes him her gratitude, for sacrificing time and fortune to the prosecution of her noblest desire in regard to her Eastern Colonies; and the whole Christian world,—from the example of his meritorious and useful life. Memory dwells with fondness on the qualities of such a man—pious without bigotry or affectation; learned without pedantry—generous without ostentation—humane, disinterested, patient, and indulgent we looked on Dr. Marshman as exhibiting in himself all those high attributes which essentially belong to a purely christian character. That he was not exempt from the common failings of his kind it is but natural to suppose; but these, when

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* "To protect him."—This notion is founded on the idea that the dead enjoy repose and peace in consequence of the annual PARENTATIA, performed at the tombs by their immediate and more remote posterity.

† "BODY," i. e. the person, the man.

‡ Register of conduct. This is called KUNG-KWO-KIH, a table of merits and demerits. It is the same with the table formed by the celebrated Dr. Franklin of America, for recording his good and evil actions; but known in China hundreds of years before the discovery of America. This Heathen, and that Philosopher, seem to have kept an account current with the deity!

§ CHIN-TSZE; a certain deity, generally represented with many hands.

‖ In China, for persons, four different terms are applied, which may be expressed by such words as—a surname, a name, an epithet, and a designation. The first, they inherit, whithout change, down from the first person who was ever so called, like the clans in the Highlands of Scotland. The second, is given by the parents soon after birth. The third, imposed, most generally, by their teachers. And the fourth, given by parents or friends when the man comes of age, or when he marries, or at some important period of his life. They affect to select words for these purposes, which convey some important ideas. This man's designation was HEO HAE, which, in this case, may be rendered "RESEMBLING, OR IMITATING THE OCEAN." It had most likely been given to him, to intimate that expansion of mind—that greatness of character, which his friends hoped he might attain to. But, he seems himself rather to consider it as expressing, very aptly, the disturbed and restless state of his mind, while under the grating faith of a stern irrevocable fate. Happily freed from these erroneous conceptions, he assumes to himself a new designation—viz. LEAOU-FAN, i. e. "DONE WITH COMMON THINGS," to intimate, that he had now completely given up those ideas of destiny which have such power over vulgar minds.

¶ CHE-HEEN is the name given to the chief magistrate of those districts called HEEN. It is highly significant—and may be thus rendered:—one who "KNOWS"—"THE DISTRICT;" as if to teach him how important an intimate knowledge of the affairs of that division of the country, over which he is placed, is to the right discharge of his office. The district next above a HEEN, in point of extent, is called FOO; and its chief magistrate, CHE-FOO, i. e. "ONE WHO KNOWS THE FOO." The next district, still large, is called CHOW; and its chief magistrate, CHE-CHOW, i. e. "ONE WHO KNOWS THE CHOW."

** From this it would seem, that the governors of districts had it in their power to lighten the duties of the people, when they considered them too heavy. Perhaps they were obliged to furnish a certain sum to government, from the districts over which they presided, and were allowed to make the best of the market they could; and the "CURTAILING OF HIS EXACTIONS," may refer to what was over and above the revenue fixed by government.

†† YEW-YU, i. e. "FRIGHTENED BY A SPECTRE."—It was assumed as the epithet of this Master of Repose, who resided in the WOOSHIH, OR "FIVE INNER APARTMENTS"—expressions, all intended, very likely, to convey some mystic sense.

weighed in the balance against his intrinsic worth. his amenity of disposition, and his long, tried, and unquestioned services as a soldier of the Cross, must sink at once into comparative insignificance. We cannot doubt but that of a life so blameless, so exemplary, and so useful, many will come forward to render it that justice, to which our feeble pen is confessedly inadequate.—*Daily News, Dec. 7.*

There have been very serious riots in Palermo and the Viceroy has been barbarously massacred by the populace. In 25 days no less than 27,000 persons fell victims to the Cholera in that City. The Cholera also produced serious disturbances in other parts of Italy so as to compel the most vigorous efforts of the authorities to repress the discontent which manifested itself. This frightful disease has made great ravages at Rome also, and many of the higher classes have fallen. The mob in this latter City has committed great excesses and several individuals have been sacrificed to its fury, amongst others a young Englishman having been regarded as a poisoner was on the 15th August cruelly murdered.

At Berlin the outbreaking of the Cholera has also produced great consternation.—*The Calcutta Corier 6 December.*

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IV.

BRITISH AND CHINESE INTERCOURSE.

In our last paper on this subject we laid before our readers the nature the complaints of foreigners have against the treatment they receive from the Chinese, and we now propose to ourselves to investigate what right the Chinese have to follow such policy, and what means we may employ as most likely to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs. We may here observe that the policy of non-intercourse, with more or less restriction, has been followed by the Chinese Government ever since Europeans landed on the shores of China, and that it is only in favor of the Portuguese that this Government has at all deviated from this policy, in allowing them to settle on a sterile neck of land, where commerce alone supports them, they being dependent on the Chinese for every necessary of life. The earliest history of this settlement is involved in doubt, and Sir Andrew Ljungstedt is probably correct in ascribing it to the connivance of the Mandarins bribed by the Portuguese. The historians of the latter state that in consequence of services rendered by the Portuguese against the Pirates, the Emperor made them a present of the island of Macao, but we see no reason to put much faith in this account, the more as it but too well accords with the actions of the Mandarins of our times to allow of encroachments on the laws of the Empire if their private advantage can thereby be promoted. The attempts of the Portuguese to settle in Amoy, Ningpo and Chinchew were only momentarily successful—they were soon obliged to limit themselves to the occupation of Macao, which they now possess on the payment of an annual rent to the Emperor. The attempts the English have made, when their trade to China first assumed importance, to deal with the Chinese in their different ports, met with no better success than that of the Portuguese, and they were at last obliged to confine the emselves to Canton, under the restrictions we have already mentioned.

It is not alone the sea coasts which the Chinese watch with such jealous care against the intrusion of foreigners; their land frontiers are equally sealed against all foreign ingress, on the north at least where they touch the Russian Empire, no Russians being permitted to travel into Chinese Tartary, and only a certain number being allowed to remain a sufficient time at Peking to acquire the Chinese language, that there may be persons able to interpret should the affairs of the two Empires require it. Such however is the jealousy of the Chinese towards the Russians that, when some years ago a Russian ship came to Canton, they ordered her away again, saying that the Russians enjoyed, in being able to enter the celestial Empire by land, a privilege sufficiently great, and need therefore not come by water also.

The system of non-intercourse may therefore be considered as one of the fundamental laws of the Empire, seeing that it has been upheld ever since we have been acquainted with China, nor is it likely that it will be voluntarily relinquished by the Government. Many writers have represented the seclusion which the Chinese affect as a transgression on the law of nations, on the plea that all the inhabitants of the earth forming but one family, none have a right to withdraw themselves, but that all should be equally willing to work for the general advancement of the human society. This reasoning may hold good should a small portion of our society secede to the detriment of the greater part, when even forcible means may be taken to compel them to return. But with the Chinese it is different; their nation comprises one fourth of the inhabitants of this globe, and were they to open their country to all comers, through contact with these strangers, many of their most cherished institutions left them by their forefathers through a hundred generations, would be shaken, nor do we see that the advantages to be gained by the nations becoming by such intrusion better acquainted with China, would be at all adequate to the, at least imaginary, loss the Chinese would suffer in the derangement of their habits and institutions, should such intrusion be either forcible or without the necessary gradual preparations. Civilisation in China, from its isolation from the surrounding world, has taken a different direction from what it has done in the western world. From standing alone so long the Chinese have become incapable of appreciating any but their own laws, institutions, and manners, and though they may perhaps be brought to admire the advancement the western nations have made in all arts of civilized life, and in the science of politics, yet, if our western improvements were thrust upon them, it is likely they would feel like the prisoner of the Bastile, who, when the Revolution at last broke the bonds he had so long and even impatiently borne, and when the light of heaven again burst upon his sight, when again he beheld his fellow men, and again heard the busy hum of the multitude, felt no wish but to go back again to prison!—His long absence from the society of man had rendered him unfit for it, and he preferred the solitude to contact with mankind, whose sympathies and passions had long been dead within him. Thus will it be with the Chinese, unless they are brought to associate with other nations by imperceptible degrees, so as not too grossly to shock the prejudices and habits which thousands of years have rendered dear to them.

If, on the one hand, the peculiar genius of Chinese civilization be opposed to an amalgamation with that of the western nations, the jealousy of the Chinese Government, on the other cannot but view with dread any attempt foreign nations may make to become better acquainted with it's subjects, for however much cause these may have to cherish their own institutions, the government must be aware that they have also many causes of discontent, chiefly from the extortions practised by the mandarins, and which discontent annually breaks out in rebellion in one province or the other of the Empire, nor is it improbable that, if free intercourse with strangers were allowed, these would, for their own advancement, encourage such demonstrations of disobedience. The Chinese Government cannot but be aware of the rapid strides the English power is making in India, so as even already to press upon the frontiers of the Empire, and it is probable that the only cause of its having hitherto escaped losing any part of it's territory, has been the foreign policy the government has ever pursued, and comparing the success they have met with, to the fate of so many powerful Indian monarchies, now totally annihilated and merged in the British empire, we must not be astonished to find the Court at Peking resolved not to deviate from a line of policy which has been hitherto so eminently successful.

Under these circumstances it is not therefore likely that any diplomatic missions to Peking can be of use, nor have the many embassies hitherto sent by Portuguese, Dutch, English and Russians ever had the slightest result. What then is to be done to accomplish the so much desired object of encreased facilities of trade with China? Negotation will be unavailing; armed coercion, besides being unjust, is probably as unlikely to bring about the desired end.—On Commerce alone therefore this task devolves, and that commerce will do it in the course of time, though perhaps slowly at first, but securely, we have no doubt. Through commerce, those Chinese engaged in it, will from the frequent intercourse with foreign nations begin to sympathize with them, they will be able to draw comparisons, they will thereby become aware that they have not reached that degree of preeminence over other nations they so fondly believed; such consciousness will create emulation and give a stimulus to exertion which has hitherto lain dormant; they will seek the society of the strangers ignorance had hitherto allowed them to despise, and they will gradually assimilate themselves to their visitors. The interchange of produce and manufactures will encrease, and the occupation of trade which at the beginning was merely a source of profit to a few, will soon become necessity to the many, nor will it then be any longer in the power of the Chinese Government to annihilate an intercourse which the predilections and necessities of a great part of the nation would protect to the utmost. We have in the first of this series of papers on British and Chinese intercourse endeavored to shew how indispensably necessary the foreign trade has already become, limited as it is to one port in the Empire, to a great number of the Chinese people, then, how much greater would it's influence become were it allowed to spread over all parts of the immense Chinese coast!

To extend our trading limits ought to be the chief object of the free trade, and shrewd and active a people as the Chinese are, we are justified in supposing that such attempts will be favorably met by them, though probably opposed by the Government, in fact, the few trials hitherto made of trading voyages on the coast have invariably shewn us the people as desirous to trade, but the Government inimical to these attempts. Mandarins in China are however accessible to golden reasons, and they may be found in other ports as well as in Canton and it's vecinity to barter their trust for money. We would therefore recommend, in spite of the prohibition of the government to push the trade to the other ports of the coast, and believe that, though repulses will be occasionally experienced where the mandarins have much influence or where they are more honest than elsewhere, many of such attempts will be crowned with perfect success, and the oftener the experiment is repeated the less will the risk of failure become.

Hitherto this kind of trade to the ports in the vecinity of Canton has, with very few exceptions, been carried on exclusively in the article of Opium, and since the Opium trade at Lintin has been more than usually obstructed by the Government, a number of vessels, perhaps 15 to 20, of about 150 or 200 tons each are continually plying on the coast disposing of their Opium. The success of this trade, Though its increase and consequent influence on the population from the use of the drug, is much to be lamented, affords a singular proof of the weakness or supineness of the government, for, though during a number of years Edict after Edict has been issued against it, denouncing the heaviest penalties against the natives concerned in it, yet the introduction of the article has increased every year in quantity, nor is it probable that any measures the government may now take, will be sufficient effectually to put it down, nor will it perhaps ever cease unless the Chinese nation themselves discontinue smoking it. The immense value of the article has hitherto chiefly attracted the attention of foreign speculators, as holding out greater prospects of profit, than less valuable manufactures, which being besides, though liable to a duty, legally imported into Canton, hold out not the same temptation to the Chinese to possess themselves clandestinely of. We should think however that the attempts to introduce British manufactures into the northern ports will soon become more common, and that, if the Chinese learn that they can be regularly supplied direct, instead of obtaining these goods from Canton at an enhanced cost, they will contrive means for introducing them into the country either in spite of, or with the contrivance of the mandarins, and make the returns in the produce of their country, which finding thus a new market would soon be collected in sufficient quantities to afford a good freight to these foreign coasting vessels. By such proceedings, the Government, not to be altogether defrauded of the duties will at last be compelled to permit foreigners to trade at ports which have been hitherto shut against them, and the people will soon learn to appreciate the advantages of a direct trade.

It may be objected to our plan, that by it's execution we incite the Chinese to disobedience of their government, but laws can only be said to exist as long as they are enforced; if the government of China has not the power to prevent smuggling, others are not to be blamed for availing themselves of their weakness.

By the arrival of the *Trafalgar* from Liverpool the 12th of October, English papers (though no letters) to that date have been received and kindly lent to us, and we give from them the following news

The french government is about to send on envoy to Persia, to negotiate a treaty of commerce.

Distressing accounts continued still to be received of the devastations caused by the tremendous hurricane in the leeward Islands in August last.

The tea trade. Monday. The quantity of tea delivered last week was, 462,904 lb. The trade is not so firm as it was, in consequence of the large declarations for the next public sales. The East India Company's declaration amounts to 4,217,000 lbs.—*Times 10th October.*

Accounts from Newyork to 17th Septbr. had been received. Business was reviving, and the letters from the United States are reported to shew indication of an amelioration of the affairs of trade, and of the restoration of steady and regular communication between the two countries for the purposes of commerce as they have hitherto existed.

On the 13th Sept. Mr. Wright of the Finance Committee, reported a bill in the Senate, to authorize the Secretary of the treasury to issue treasury notes to the amount of $ 12.000 000 in sums of not less than $ 100, redeemable in the year, and to bear interest at the rate of the late deposit banks; this bill was taken up by the house on the 16th; but on the motion of Mr. Calhoun, and after a division, the yeas being 28 and the noes 18, the further consideration of the bill was postponed for two days. A bill similar to the above, without the clause of allowing interest, was brought before the house of representatives by Mr. Cambreleng. This bill had not gone through its stages, but the house had resolved to proceed with its consideration without waiting for the action of the senate Accounts of 8th Sept. had been received from New Orleans. They represent no change in the pressure of the money market since former advices, the "utmost difficulty being still experienced in raising funds on any securities whatever." Spanish doubloons 15.50. Mexican 17.50. Sovereigns 5.50 American gold 14, Eagle dollars and United States bank notes 7 per cent Premium. Cotton was in the dullest state possible. The weather continued clear and excessively hot, and considerable sickness prevailed among the uncelimatized.

Exchange in Newyork on England 16th September 19@ 20 per cent premium.

A bill had been also proposed by Mr. Wright to grant an extension of credit to bonds for duties, of 6 months from the time such bonds become due, and that this extension shall be granted on all bonds to be given for duties during the period of one year from the first day of October 1837.

The Liverpool papers have received Newyork journals to the 26th September, which are said not to contain much news of interest, the Congress still discussing the monetary propositions of Mr. President VAN BUREN. The price of specie had fallen very considerably, say 3¼ to 4 per cent within not more than 8 days, and the exchange on England had fallen in the same proportion, owing to more specie offering than was required for the demand.

Another change of ministry has taken place in Madrid, the third in this year.

Seizure of Opium. The Schooner *Alpha* (one of the passage boats) left Macao with 92 Chests of Opium to deliver outside to junks, when she was dogged by a chinese war junk, two fishing boats, and a boat like a fastboat in appearance which at last boarded her, she being unable to escape by sailing, the weather being calm, and took from her the whole of the Opium. We learn that the *Alpha* had 21 hands on board, but with the exception of a few straggling shots, no fighting for the property took place. The Opium, we hear, was only partly owned by, or paid for, by the Chinese traders, three of whom were on board the Schooner and made prisoners. The Schooner and crew were given up again after the Opium had been taken out, the Chinese being probably aware of the foolishness to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. We fear that, a commencement having thus been made by the Chinese in acting against these small craft engaged in the Opium trade, and that one so eminently successful, it will soon be followed up by other acts of aggression.

Some seizures of Opium are also said to have been made on the river here at Canton, but we believe not to any extent.

The arrival of three Ships from Bombay and one from Manila was reported yesterday. The former bring however no news, having been anticipated by the overland dispatches via Calcutta, brought by the *Waterwitch*. The *Walmer Castle* touched at Batavia, where she left on the 27th December, without however adding so our stock of news, latest dates from Europe being there to the 22d August, and from United States to 5th September only.

The *Caledonia* was to follow the *Walmer Castle* in a few days being the only vessel in Batavia bound for China. Rice by the last advices was cheap and abundant in Batavia, being about 1.8 per Picul on board. Commercial advices from Manila quote *Rice* a. 1⅛ @ and *Sugar* 4½ @.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE DESTITUTE IN THE ISLANDS AND HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

The sum of $ 1.655 has been handsomely subscribed in China for the relief of the destitute in the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, and remitted to the Revd. Norman Mc. Leod. D. D., Secretary to the Committee in Glasgow, in a bill for £372:7:6, with instructions that it be distributed in food, cloathing and fuel.

The following are the additional subscribers.

Amount formerly inserted	$ 1055
Lancelot Dent Esq	„ 50
Wilkinson Dent Esq	„ 15
A. S Daniell Esq	„ 15
Captain R. Scott	„ 10
J. J. Nickolson Esq	„ 10
A. R. Johnson Esq	„ 15
J. R. Morrison Esq	„ 10
Bomanjee Manackjee Esq	„ 15
Heerjee Jehanjeer Esq	„ 20
Robert Webster Esq	„ 15
William Thomson Esq	„ 10
P Grant M. C. S	„ 50
Captain Biden	„ 10
R. H Hunter Esq	„ 5
D Miller Esq	„ 5
Captain Dunlop	„ 10
Alexander Rumbertson Esq	„ 100
Captain Elliot, R. N.	„ 15
John Middleton Esq	„ 25
Alexander Mackay Esq	„ 5
Captain E. Parry Lintin	„ 20
William Porteous Esq	„ 15
Camillo de Souza Esq	„ 10
Dr. W. Merrit	„ 15
Captain S. C. Kennedy	„ 15
Captain W. Strachan	„ 10
Captain J. T. Lancaster	„ 15
H. D. E. Dalrymple Esq	„ 15
Donald Mackenzie Esq	„ 10
Captain J Pike	„ 10
Captain J ohn Rees	„ 15
Duncan Forbes Esq	„ 10
Andrew Forrest Esq	„ 5
T. R. Colledge Esq	„ 25
	$ 1655

BORNEO.

From Earl's Archipelago.

The west coast of Borneo, from the mouth of the Sambas River to Point Datu, the N.W. extremity, with the exception of the Dyak town of Serawak, is very little known, even to the Malays. No extensive river has been found there, and as the Dyak tribes which inhabit the banks of the numerous creeks have not yet been tamed by communication with foreigners, and are always in want of human heads, the native traders have no inducement to visit these districts in the furtherance of their commercial pursuits.

The town of Serawak is situate in a bay to the eastward of Point Api, at the foot of a range of mountains from one thousand five hundred to three thousand feet high, extending toward the interior of the island. The rapidity with which Serawak has risen to importance, proves how very little encouragement the natives require to induce them to turn the valuable productions of the island to account. Soon after the establishment of Singapore, some people from Borneo Proper, who had touched at Serawak to procure water, on their voyage to the settlement, brought with them a large lump of metal ore which they had picked up there. This, after puzzling the Chinese for some time, was stumbled upon by some English gentlemen, who discovered it to be antimony ore of a very superior quality. On learning that this commodity would be purchased at a good price by the merchants of Singapore, the Rajah of Borneo Proper sent a small party of his people to Serawak, and a friendly intercourse was soon established with the Dyaks, who brought down large quantities of the ore, which they exchanged for beads, red cloth, iron, &c. Soon afterwards, the Malay chiefs of Sambas, who were glad of an opportunity of carrying on a commerce free from the control of the Dutch, purchased two or three brigs and ships, which they employed in the trade, and in a few years the annual importation of antimony ore at Singapore amounted to one thousand four hundred tons

The ore, which is called, I believe, foliated antimony, is found either on, or immediately under, the surface of the ground, and is to be obtained with so much facility, that a hundred tons may be exchanged with the Dyaks for goods to the amount of little more than the same number of dollars. The ore is readily purchased at from sixteen to twenty dollars per ton, by the merchants of Singapore, who transmit it in its crude state to England. As the goods exported from Singapore are chiefly of a light description, the antimony are proves very useful as ballast for ships; the freight to Europe is therefore very low, rarely exceeding thirty-five shillings per ton *

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* The Malays of Sambas are in the habit of painting flowers on their dresses with a preparation of antimony ore, which imparts to the cloth a bright and permanent steel colour. As the natives, though they prefer dark colours, are fond of giving their dresses as gay an appearance as possible, clothes thus adorned are much valued, but the labour of painting renders them too expensive, for any but the rich. Antimony has never, I believe, been used in England for dyeing; its employment for this purpose by the Malays may therefore afford a hint to the merchants of Manchester and Glasgow, who export cotton goods to the Indian Archipelago.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Monday and Tuesday the 19th and 20th of this month of February will be sold at LINTIN on board the LINTIN by STANFORD & MARKS on account of whom it may concern,

100 Chests Damaged and inferior MALWA and PATNA OPIUM, and
120 Pieces ENGLISH CAMBLETS.

Sale to commence at 11 O'clock each day.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

Canton, 9th February 1838.

NOTICE—MR. PAULUS TIEDEMAN JR is admitted this day a partner in our establishments.

S. VAN BASEL TOR LAER & Co.

Canton, Batavia, } January 1st, 1838.

NOTICE—The subscribers to the contemplated MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA, including those to the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL are respectfully invited to meet at the Rooms of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, on the 21st inst. at 11, A. M. to attend to business then and there to be presented.

(Signed) THOMAS R. COLLEDGE,
" P. PARKER,
" E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 5th February, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

Canton 12th January 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonable Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
" E. I. Company

Agents to the Honorable

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
294. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres2 vols.due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY or BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—carries contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per centon the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co.. Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. ..... China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co. . Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co. . C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manilla, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Monrat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are from this day,
In LONDON,—Messrs, PALMERS MACKILLOP FENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA,Mess, MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess, FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE,Mess, A, L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }

Of a high class, brand PETER DOMECQ and the ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA CONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " ..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED —British. *Trafalgar*, Syms, from Liverpool, 12th October. *Mary Dugdale*, ——, *Walmer Castle*, *Bourchier*, *Blake*, Thompson from Bombay. Cutter *Lambton*, Hart, from Manila 3d February. *Caledonia*, Liddell, from Java. *Naples*, ——, from Manila

PASSENGER —Per *Naples*, Mr. T. H. Kinsley.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Edinburgh*, Marshall, *Morley*, Evans, for London. *Mangles*, Carr, for Singapore and Bombay. *Griffon*, Little, for Manila.

PASSENGERS — Per *Griffon*, Mr Barrot, French Consul for Manila, and Mr. Sher.

The *Asia*, and *Amelia Thompson* both from China arrived in the Downs on the 9th October. The *Falcon* at Liverpool on the 5th.

The *Lambton* on her way from Manila passed the *Naples* from the same place bound for China, since arrived.

The *Cordelia* from Liverpool was to sail a day or two after the *Trafalgar* left

The *Walmer Castle* touched at Batavia, whence she brings accounts to the 27th December.

The *Eliza Stewart*, *Marquis Camden*, *Duke of Sussex*, *Copeland* and *Golconda*, are in lading for England.

We hear the account of the arrival of the *Mary Dugdale* and *Blake*, from Bombay, contradicted, by parties just arrived from below.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 12th October P *Trafalgar*. UNITED STATES, 26th September, via England. CALCUTTA, 10th December P *Walterwitch*. SINGAPORE, 2nd January P *Waterwitch*. JAVA, 27th December P *Walmer Castle*. MANILA, 3rd February P *Lambton*. BOMBAY, 28th November via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND. *Pekoe*, *Caledonia*. *Clifton*, *Cordelia*, *Alexander*, CALCUTTA, *Ruby*, *Red Rover*. BOMBAY, *Pearl*, *Sultana*, *Hero of Malown*. MADRAS, *Ann*. SYDNEY, *Hero*. *Sarah Barry*. JAVA, *Caledonia*. MANILA, *Naples*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Eliza Stewart	British	Millar		London	Wetmore & Co.
Marquis Camden ..	"	Gribble	1086	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Duke of Sussex ..	"	Horsman	1403	Madras	Daniell & Co.
Eben Preble	Ameri.	Croker		Boston	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Walsh		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Anna Robertson ..	British	Hamilton	448	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Copeland	"	Crawford	516	Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Kirkman Finlay..	"	Russell		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Morrison	Ameri.	Copp	565	Java	Olyphant & Co.
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood ..		Philadelphia ..	Wetmore & Co.
Premier	British	Were		Calcutta	"
Argyle	Ameri.	Codman		Callao	"
Superior	"	McEwen		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Frederic Warren ..	"	Cleveland..		Soerabaya..	Russell & Co.
Arabian	British	Brown	391	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Hashemy	"	Buckle	523	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Liberty	Ameri.	Mac. Dowell		Java	Russell & Co.
Louvre	"	Gray		Manila	"
Golconda	British	Bell	800	Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Barron, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Sylvia*, Bayliss; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Perein & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer		Manila	Russell, Sturgis & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	James Hamilton.
Monsoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia....	Wetmore & Co.
Bengal Packet....	British	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Hayes	"	Wemyss		"	Jardine Matheson & Co
Pilot	Hamb.	Gerdes	412	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Denison	"	Jones		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Europa....	Ameri.	Shaw	325	Sandwich Islands	Henry Skinner.
Syed Khan	British	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Orixa	"	Ager	362	Liverpool	Bell & Co.
Waterwitch	"	Reynell....		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
David Clark	"	Hutchinson		Bombay	Lindsay & Co.
Walmer Castle ...	"	Bourchier		"	"
Blake	"	Thompson		"	"
Mary Dugdale	"	———, ...		"	———
Trafalgar	"	Syms		———	Dent & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Caledonia	"	Liddell		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Naples	Ameri.	———, ...		Batavia	———,
				Manila	———,

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 24. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 17th, 1838. No. 128

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11½.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	} No demand.
,, ,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 11	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9¼ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	} 8.2 a 10.	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 7. a 9.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheat. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	} 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2¼. a 2½.	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - - -	,,	} 4¼. a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8¼ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	135	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - - -	Cht.	650	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - - -	,,	520 a 530	
Benares old - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,	460 a 470	Nominal.
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	} 390 a 400	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	,,	430	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	Pl.	1.40 a 1.45	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table- - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Paddy - - - - -	,,	50 pct less	Than Rice.
STRAITS PRODUCE &c -			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.30 a 3.50	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2¾. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	17½. a 18.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	16½. a 17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	10 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory- -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - } ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	34	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3 85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.80	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		14
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	20 a 24	15 a 16
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	} 16 a 40	} Of the finest none in the Market.
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 20	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	36 a 52	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	15 a 17	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,	13 a 14	
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	16 a 22	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	15 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	15 a 27	
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	32 a 58	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	21 a 36	
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	38 a 55	31 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	41 a 58	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	420 a 470	
,, Taysaam - - - - ,,	,,	350 a 360	Nominal.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¼ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER
BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk. Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4. 5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.................. none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.................
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6¼ .... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 7. a 7.10
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY, 1838.

	IN JANUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Feb. 1838*
Patna .... old.	2	50	1,500	} 3,665	2,482,720	198
,, ... new	389	750	213,950			1,548
Benares .... old	1	} 590	65,170	1,004½	679,805	13
,, ... new	132					949
Malwa .... old	771½	430	331,745	11,839	6,143,847	3,397
	1,295½		612,365	16,508½	9,306,372	6,105

Total of deliveries in the 10 months from 1st April 1837 to 31st January, 1838, 17,804 chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,918,737.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE			GOODS TREASURE.		
Bombay.... ..	} 2½.. 2	Singapore	} 1	¾	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3	2¼
Ceylon		Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras		Mallacca			America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta.... ..		Penang	} 1¼	1	Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon		Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1	pm.
Australia		,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	½	do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½	2			

Note. Aboverates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—The demand continues good for Long-cloths. For Cotton Yarn, except the very best quality, there is no sale except at a very great sacrifice.

Woollens.—Two or three parcels have been sold during the week, but without any advance in price. The market for Longells, is more quiet, and a decline of 10 @ 20 cents is spoken of, from one or two lots of scarlet and assorted colors being thrown into the market.

Rice,—is rather inclined to advance, rain being much wanted for the next crop.

Straits Produce.—Betelnut, Pepper, and Tin, have advanced a little, but there is not much demand.

Cotton.—There has been a little more enquiry within the last day or two, particularly for Bengal Cotton, the quantity of that description being so small, and about 1000 bales being required for junks proceeding to Chin-chew. Good Madras and Bombay is also more saleable, but for the inferior kinds there is no improvement. The *Walmer Castle* from Bombay is the only arrival during the week.

Opium.—The Lintin deliveries, up to the 8th instant, were reported at *Patna*, 122; *Benares*, 31; *Malwa*, 182; total, 335 chests, which must include the deliveries in the foreign boats, as the quantity taken away from the ships by the mandarin boats and smugglers is said to be very small. A seizure of upwards of 90 chests was made a few days since in the neighbourhood of Macao from one of the small boats, and one or two have occurred in the river of a few chests, which renders that mode of delivery very dangerous. Prices are consequently nearly nominal.

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—No further supplies have yet arrived, and the quality of what remains being generally inferior, and held at high prices, there have been no transactions lately to any extent.

Tea.—We do not hear of many purchases during the week, tonnage for England still continuing scarce.

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CHINESE DOCTRINE OF FATE.

From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.

(Concluded from our last.)

The SHOU-KING says—"(The ways of) heaven are hard to be credited; and fate is not constant."—It also says—"Fate does not always bind us,"—I now see that these are not vain words. By the various circumstances, just related, I am convinced that what is called happiness and misery, are the sole results of our own efforts. These were sayings of the immaculate sages. With respect to the common proverb. "Misery and happiness wholly depend on the decree of heaven,"—that is the reasoning of a vulgar age! What your destiny may be, is unknown. But suppose (that you were told before hand) that you were destined to glory and honor, yet you ought con tinually to maintain the depressed thoughts of a man in low circumstances. Suppose you were destined to ease and gain, still maintain the views of one whose schemes and purposes have been thwarted. Suppose you were destined to present competence, still think yourself a poor man. Suppose you were destined to be loved and venerated, still cherish fear in the mind. Suppose your family were destined to be noble, and the hope of ages, still preserve the mind of one in humble life. Suppose you were destined to attain a high place of literary eminency, still preserve the sober views of an ignorant rustic. Exert your thoughts to your remote ancestors, and greatly cherish virtue. Concentrate your thoughts on your more immediate parents and cover their faults. Turn your thoughts upward, and recompense the fathers of the government. Turn your thoughts downward, and promote the happiness of your families. Turn your thoughts outward, and help those that are in need. Turn your thoughts inward, and repress your own depravity. Be daily sensible of your errors, and daily reform them. He who is a day without conviction of error, rests a day in the consciousness of being right. (Still that is but a negative good;) for although it was a day in which there was not a step advanced. In the world, there are not a few intelligent persons of well cultivated talents, who by two words, YIN-SIN. (i. e. ex-negligence) impede the fortunes of their whose future life.

The doctrine of YUN-KUH, master of repose, respecting the establishment of a good destiny (by one's own efforts) is most essential,—non sublime,—most faithful,—most correct! He who fully knows it, and delights therein, acts accordingly, and does not slacken."*

From this Essay, European readers will draw various and discordant inferences, according to their different principles, degrees of information, and modes of thinking. Most will agree in admitting that there is something amiable in its pagan author, and no small portion of good sense in his reasonings—while many will lament, that his information concerning the government of the world, seems so scanty, and that his views could not rise higher than to things that perish.

The form of the original composition discovers a coherence of parts, and preserves a connection of thought, which are not often met with in Chinese writings of this description. The author, after a brief account of himself, proceeds to shew the effect of certain principles on his own mind and conduct. For many years he was a believer in the doctrine of immutable Fate. His faith extinguished emulation, paralyzed effort, induced apathy, and led to the final resolution, that, as he could not mend the matter, he would save himself the trouble of trying. A change in his views and feelings, hopes and fears, takes place. He traces its progress; and points out those by whose instrumentality it was effected. He is roused to action. New principles take possession of his heart. He pursues a new line of conduct. He appeals to the writings of the ancient sages for the proof of those doctrines he had embraced. Finally, he concludes with a practical address to the reader, and pronounces an eulogy on the doctrines of YUN-KUH. The Essay seems to have been composed with the view of counteracting the general belief of his countrymen in the doctrine of Fate; and of lessening the credit of fortune tellers. He wished to convince them of the importance of exerting themselves in the use of proper means, and of guarding against that despondency of mind, which, under a pressure of misfortunes, the doctrine of destiny is calculated to produce.

But his system goes a great way to exclude the deity from the government of the world. By teaching men to take all their concerns into their own hands, and to depend on themselves alone, he imposes on them a burden to which mortal strength is unequal; and leads them to indulge ideas of self importance, which are not very becoming those "whose foundation is in the dust—and who are crushed before the moth."

His views are all earthly. He could rise no higher than the world. His repentance, his prayers, his reformation, his circumspection, and his virtue, were all mercenary—all for fame, promotion, and posterity. His character, drawn by his own pen, suits the description given of the Gentile nations by Jesus, as exactly as if it had been given for him alone.—"For all these things do the Gentiles seek."

SERVUS.

* From the KING-SIN-LUK.

MAULMAIN.

By the brig *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon, we have received some letters from that place and from Maulmain. It appears that the Burmese Governor of Martaban, the town directly opposite to Maulmain, had songs sung at a public festival, grossly abusing the English and boasting that the Burmese would go and destroy Maulmain. Reports also are being daily brought into Maulmain; stating that the Burmese are assembling a force at various place in the vicinity and making warlike preparations. Our correspondent adds, 'Now, all these reports may appear very silly and unworthy of being listened to; but combining them with the hasty departure of the Governor-General from Calcutta (which is very likely to be construed into a *flight* by the Burmese) I verily believe, that *something* is intended against Maulmain. What that is; it is difficult to say. It may be merely to alarm our people by spreading reports, or to try our firmness, whether our affairs in India are really in such a precarious state as to make us run away from hence on the approach of a hostile force—or, lastly, a *real* attack may be contemplated. The idea of an attack on Maulmain, however, seems to me so wild and so extravagant, that it requires a concentration of one's powers to look on the other side—our apparent timid and spiritless policy—the ignorance of the King and his advisers—his inflated pride—the flattery of all around him—the example of Alompra, who seized a throne and then conquered the former conquerors of the Burmese—the long time allowed the King for arming, and his present state of fancied power and preparation. You may imagine there is no little alarm and anxiety among our native population—thanks to a policy that will not notice an insult unless it be followed up by a blow. Our Government will find out one of these days the value of the old adage, 'a stitch in time will save nine.'

Our correspondents at Rangoon writes, that a report had been brought down from Koukmoung, stating that the King intends to acknowledge our treaties *so soon as his other affairs are settled*, but that the last intelligence from Calcutta, which would soon reach the King, was calculated to do much mischief. It was that the Governor-General does not much regard the King's disavowal of our treaties so long as the Burmese commit no aggression, and that as yet, our Government is of opinion it has no cause to quarrel with the King.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 8.*

BURMESE WAR.

The notice in the *Hurkaru* of yesterday, does not in our opinion justify the conclusion, that, because all was quiet at Sandoway on the 23d, the information given by the *Courier* of the day before, that an attack was expected, is to be looked upon as unfounded. The statement there made is positive, and refers to orders issued —under a conviction that a hostile attempt was about to be made by a body of troops, in number 5,000—for the reinforcement of a post in the direction whence the attack was anticipated. Still less do we think that the circumstance of nothing having occurred up to the 23d, is any guarantee that the desire to assail us has been crushed by our apparent state of preparation; though it may very well be that, finding us more on the alert than was imagined, the commencement of hostilities has been postponed till the first blow may be brought to fall upon some quarter, where it shall appear to be less looked for. The very fact (and we cannot doubt the *Courier's* information *given as it is* by an individual immediately concerned) that such a Burmese force had assembled in the neighbourhood, points out the real spirit that is at this moment agitating the court of Ava: and when put in connection with Col. Burney's departure, and the accounts—hitherto uncontradicted—of the king's disposition, we really do believe that it is intended to seize the first opportunity of assailing us wherever the least prospect of success may entice the nation to an encounter. Although in the last war victory carried our standards almost to the very gates of Ummerapoora, the events of the campaign were frequently so chequered, the sufferings and privations of our troops were so great, (and this can hardly be unknown to the Burmans) that we much fear a lesson was not inflicted sufficient to lower the pride and self consequence of the nation. It is not over readily, that the natives of India ascribed their defeats to the ordinary causes which constitute success on one side, and disaster on the other, under any circumstances—never was there a people more hard to conviction, that they have been beaten in fair fight, without the intervention of some occurrence so flattering to their amour propre as to half excuse, in their own ideas, the reverses they sustain; and where they can point to any thing like a temporary advantage, the occasion is invariably seized to swell it into importance, as a proof that they are able to cope successfully against us. Thus Bourtpore was, for years, the rallying point of all the dissatisfied and turbulent in Hindostan. The retreat of Monson and the passage of the Beas were long cast in our teeth as incontrovertible examples of superiority, without the least consideration of the causes that led to the failures in either instance; and now also, we doubt not, this vanity, so common to all the races of India, will induce the Burmese to regard themselves as a yet unconquered people —as men who, if they ultimately quailed,—did not do so till they had inflicted the severe t wounds, and had taught us to believe, that their courage and their climate combined, were obstacles not to be lightly opposed by a Government which had received some unpleasant experience of both. Viewing matters in this light, we think it by no means improbable that our next intelligence may be decidedly hostile in character. Our wish is that we may find ourselves mistaken; but we do not suppose that the nation has yet been sufficiently humbled to look upon the issue of a second contest as hopeless. The position of the Burmese (now) resembles, to our thinking, that of the Nepalese at the opening of the second Goorka campaign. Notwithstanding the compulsory cession of large territorial tracts, and their evident inability to secure more than a temporary advantage over our troops, there were unhappily so many instances of successful enterprize in various quarters, that it required the concentration of great power upon a given point, and the application of our best means to the wise resolution of a direct attack upon the capital, before we were able to deal them such a blow as has not failed to produce the desired effect, from that time to this. Just such we take to be the feeling and position of the Burmese—with this essential difference however, that there can be no comparison between the military character of the the two nations—and if we are forced into a war, we trust—or it will be humanity in the end—that similar steps will be taken to secure an equally speedy and triumphant result.—*Daily News 7th December.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.—One of our most ingenious mechanics, Mr. Thomas Trench, has invented a new printing press, which will eclipse every thing of the kind heretofore put in operation. It is intended for stereotype plates, and will work off 50 reams of paper, of mammoth size, per day. It is intended to be attached to paper mills, and will print as fast as any mill can manufacture the paper. The register, by a simple revolution, can easily be changed, and made perfect. We have now a sheet in our office, worked on this new press, 26 feet long, printed on both sides at a time, in a quarter of a minute. The sheet contains two books of 163 pages each. The cost of a first-rate press, on this principle, will not exceed 1,000 dollars.—*New York Evening Post.*

MINIMUM OF WIT.—A gentleman, being asked by a friend 'what it was o'clock?' replied 'Little or nothing.' 'How so?' asked the inquirer. 'Why, said the wit, 'it is not quite one, and that is less than one and must be little or nothing.'

The year 1836 was less productive in a literary point of view in France than its immediate predecessors. In 1835, 82,298 sheets of type were composed for the French booksellers; in 1836 only 79 248 showing a diminution of nearly 300 sheets. The printed sheets have decreased in a still greater proportion, smaller editions having mostly been worked; so that we may assume that there were printed last year 25 million sheets less than in 1835. The greatest diminution has taken place in theological; political publications have rather increased than decreased.

The tribunal of commerce in Paris has decided, that an author who sells a work to a bookseller is bound to deliver the manuscript in a legible state, and to provide himself for the correction of the proofs.

GERMANY.—Each succeeding Catalogue of the Leipsig Fair is more bulky than its predecessor. That of the late Easter Fair forms a volume of 26 sheets, and contains 4353 new works, or new editions. Of these 449 were published abroad leaving for Germany (including Switzerland, Hungary, and that part of Prussia not belonging to the German confederation) 3291. In the total number there are,

Books and pamphlets in the German language	3200
Books and pamphlets in the ancient languages	402
Books and pamph. in living foreign languages	539
Novels	144
Plays	23
Musical publications	42
Maps	103

Of the above 239 are translations from foreign languages (among the novels alone 44) and 349 periodicals.

The whole were produced by 561 publishers, of whom Basse of Quedlinburg furnished 92 works, Reitzel of Copenhagen 82, Reimer of Berlin 53, the house of Metzler in Stuttgart 46, that of Arnold in Dresden 45, that of Cotta in Stuttgart 44, Brockhaus of Leipsig 42, Friedlein of Leipsig 41, Voigt of Weimar 40.

The principal states of Germany contributed in the following proportions to the general amount:—Austria, 266, (in Vienna alone, 165); Prussia, 1151, (in Berlin, 423); Bavaria, 409; Saxony, 669, (Leipsig alone, 558); Hanover, 106; Wurtemberg, 331; Baden, 136; the Hessian states, 141; Holstein, 40; the four Saxon duchies, 160; Brunswick, 55; Frankfurt, 58; Hamburg, 123.

TURKEY.—A society has just been formed at Constantinople with the title of "Society of Useful Knowledge." It intends to publish a monthly journal, called "The Journal of Useful Knowledge." The editor, who accompanied the youths sent to Paris to receive a French education, intends to found this publication on the same plan as the French work with the like title.

The Sultan has also sent for a French scholar to direct a class for teaching the French language at Constantinople, at the expense of the government.

SALE OF THEATRICAL PROPERTY.—Mr. Charles Kemble's theatrical property was sold yesterday by auction. The following will afford an idea of the price the property sold for:—A handsome dress suit for Lord Townley, with silk velvet breeches and gold tissue waistcoat, 28s.; a Faulconbridge's second dress, a magnificent suit of armour, 27s; Othello's dress of silk velvet, most splendidly worked with silver tissue, and shawl, 12, Leicester's dress, a fancy suit, most expensively enriched with beads and gold lace, in satin and velvet, with a magnificent satin cloak to correspond, 3l. 10s., costing originally, we believe, the sum of 50l. A wardrobe, originally the property of Sir Walter Scott, and rendered doubly interesting by a lyrical remembrance of its valuable services, written by Sir Walter, and presented with the chest, was bought at 23 guineas. —*Evening paper.*

AN ITALIAN PRACTITIONER.

It is very much in the style of Italian *finesse* to let a deceit work its own way. An English gentleman at Florence had a fall from his horse. Besides some slight bruises, he felt great pain in one of his thumbs; the pain was soon attended with inflammation; and the surgeon continued to dress this thumb, after the other hurts were cured. One day, he being obliged to be absent, his son attended.—"Have you visited the Signor Inglese?" said the father to the son in the evening.—"Yes, I have drawn out the thorn, and—"—"Blockhead that thou art," said the father; "then there is an end to the shop!"

VALUABLE EVIDENCE.

During the last assizes, in a case of assault, where a stone had been thrown by the defendant, the following evidence was drawn out of a Yorkshireman:—"Did you see the defendant throw the stone?"—"I saw a stone, and Pre pretty sure the defendant threwed it."—"Was it a large stone?"—"I should say it were a largeish stone."—What was its size?"—"I should say a sizeable stone."—Can't you answer definitely how big it was?"—"I should say it were a stone of some bigness."—"Can't you compare it to some other object?"—"Why, if I war to compare it, so as to give some notion of the stone, I should say it were as large as a lump of chalk!"

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

(From the 'Pickwick Papers.')

It was getting dark; that is to say, a few gaslights were kindled in this place (the Fleet prison), which was never light, by way of compliment to the evening, which had set in outside. As it was rather warm, some of the tenants of the numerous little rooms, which opened into the gallery on either hand, had set their doors ajar. Mr. Pickwick looked into them, as he passed along, with great curiosity and interest. Here, four or five great hulking fellows, just visible through a cloud of tobacco smoke, were engaged in noisy and riotous conversation over half-emptied pots of beer, or playing at all-fours with a very greasy pack of cards. In the adjoining room, some solitary tenant might be seen, poring, by the light of a feeble tallow candle, over a bundle of soiled and tattered papers, yellow with dust and drooping to pieces from age, writing, for the hundredth time, some heartrending statement of his grievances, for the perusal of some great man whose eyes in small scrap readers are whose heart it would never touch. In a third, a man, with his wife and a whole crowd of children, might be seen making up a scanty bed on the ground, set on a few chairs, for the younger ones to pass the night in; and in a fourth, and a fifth, and a sixth, and a seventh, the noise, and the beer, and the tobacco-smoke, and the cards, all came over again in greater force than before. In the galleries themselves, and more especially on the staircases, there lingered a great number of people, who came there, some because their rooms were empty and lonesome; others because their rooms were full and hot: and the greater part because they were restless and uncomfortable, and not possessed of the secret of exactly knowing what to do with themselves. There were many classes of people here, from the labouring man in his fustian jacket to the broken-down spend-thrift in his shawl dressing-gown, most appropriately out at elbows; but there was the same air about them all—a kind of listless, gas lit'd, careless swagger; a ragabondish who's-afraid sort of bearing, which is wholly indescribable in words; but which any man can understand in one moment, if he wishes, by just setting foot in the nearest debtors' prison, and looking at the very first group of people he sees there, with the same interest as Mr. Pickwick did.—"It strikes me, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick, looking over the iron-rail at the state-head—"it strikes me, Sam, that imprisonment for debt is scarcely any punishment at all."—"Think not, Sir?" inquired Mr. Weller.—"You see how these fellows drink, and smoke, and roar," replied Mr. Pickwick. "It's quite impossible that they can mind it much."—"Ah, that's just the worry thing, Sir," rejoined Sam, "they don't mind it; it's a regular holiday to them—all porter and skittles. It's the 'fortner vous as gets done over with the rest o' things: them down-hearted fellers as can't orig arap at the beer, nor play skittles neither—them as would pay if they could, and gets low by being boxed up. I'll tell you wot it is, Sir, them as is always a idlin' in public houses it don't damage at all, and them as is always a workin' can they can, it damages too much. It's snakish," as my father used to say ven his grog worn't made half-and-half.—"It's snakish, and that's the fault on it."

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

The effect of the fall in the price of Opium on the Revenue may be seen by the following comparative statements for the January sales of 1837 and 1838.

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	
1837 Behar	4979	1565	1365	1413	5 7
Benares	1391	1569	1430	1439	13 7
Half Chests	4	730		730	
1838 Behar	4533	818	750	781	11 11
Benares	2385	750	665	690	15 7

In the former year the proceeds of the sale were Co's Rs. 1,08,27,625—in the present Co's Rs. 51,58,750 derived from 6963 chests and 6917 respectively; showing a difference of Co's Rs. 57,66,455. The profit however to the Company is still above 30 lakhs, taking the cost at or about 350 Rs. per chest.—*Harkaru.*

BOMBAY.

From a Bombay Price Current of 23d December we extract the following quotations for Chinese exports, viz.

Allum	Rr. 26.	a 27.
China root	" 2 8.	
Camphor	" 29.	a 30.
Aniseed, star	" 7 12	
Rhubarb	" 12 a 1 4.	
Paper	" 23.	a 24.
Silk, Nankeen	" 12 4	a 12 12.
Canton, 1st	" 13.	
" 2d	" 12 4	a 12 8.
" 3d	" 11 12	a 12.
" 4th	" 8 8.	
" 5th	" 7 8	a 8 12.
Sugar, soft, 1st	" 6 4	
" 2d	" 4 2	a 4 4.
Candy Chinchew	" 13.	a 13 8.
" Canton, 1st	" 8.	a 8 8.
" 2d	" 7 10	a 7 12.

Prices of Malwa Opium are stated to be gradually falling, being for present delivery 800 and for delivery in February 830 Rs. per chest.

Cotton.—Has been less enquired for during the week, but prices have undergone no material change. On our returns we find a purchase of 500 bales of Broach at Rs. 121 per Candy, and some small parcels of Gogo have changed hands at Rs. 105 @ 106 Rs. per Candy. The reports from the different districts of the coming crop are favorable.

Freight to China rather scarce at 19 @ 20 Rs. per Candy.

The following extract from Chitty on Bills has been sent to us, with a view to its publication, it being desirable that the law in such cases should be well understood.

"The custom of merchants is stated to be that, "if the drawer of a Bill of Exchange a second before "the day when the bill is due, the holder may "protest it to have better security for the payment, "and should give notice to the drawer and endor- "sers of the absconding of the drawee, and if the "acceptors of a foreign bill become bankrupt be- "fore it is due, it seems that the holder may also "in such case protest for better security; but the "acceptor is not on account of the bankruptcy of "the drawer compelled to give this security. The "neglect to make this protest, will not affect the "holders remedy against the drawer and endorser, "and his principal use appears to be that by giving "notice to the drawer and endorsers of the situa- "tion of the acceptor, by which it is become im- "probable that payment will be made, they are "enabled by other means to provide for the bill "when due, and thereby prevent the loss of re ex- "change, &ca. occasioned by the return of the bill. "It may be collected, that though the drawer or en- "dorsers refuse to give better security, the holder "must nevertheless wait till the bill be due before "he can sue either of those parties."

Remarks upon the Chinese Government.

From a Correspondent.

It is an object worthy of the deepest research to ascertain how this Government, which has with few alterations stood the test of ages, is actually constituted. In this investigation we do not intend to expatiate upon its theoretical structure, *which may be safely put on record*, but simply to dwell on its practical tendency.

Nobody will for a moment hesitate to admit, that China is the most populous country in the world. An immense population, exceeding in many districts the means of subsistance, reveres with slavish submission its superiors. There is neither a military force to keep these masses in awe, nor any other power to control the myriads. The present tranquillity under foreign rulers can not be ascribed to a numerical ascendancy, for the Mantchous are a handful, compared with the Chinese, nor to a military despotism, because they have been long ago enervated and become as weak as the conquered. The only conclusion to which we arrive is, that the existing Government is in unison with the actual state of the nation, and though not upheld by public opinion, a thing unknown in China, yet strengthened by immemorial usage. More than a Prussian drill sergeant could ever effect by the most persevering efforts, the Chinese institutions have done in modelling the nation. Moulded and fashioned by the plastic hand of Confucius and sundry other sages, bridled by minute and often vexatious laws, and partly under the influence of the stern law of necessity, the Chinese have become what they now are. Instead of feeling the constraint put upon them, they rather revere the institutions by which they were reduced to such condition. Habit taught them to be content with what their forefathers possessed, and to hate improvement as dangerous innovation. The Government is naturally very careful to perpetuate such a system, and guards vigilantly against any inroachment. Other nations, as for instance the Spaniards, have adopted similar measures in order to produce the same results; yet, though more vigorous in the execution of the design, the spirits to be subdued were too powerful; instead of mute submission, anarchy ensued, and on the ruins of inquisitorial dungeons, a spirit bidding defiance to laws, both human and divine, reared proudly its head. In many Europeon states the same method is still applied with more or less success, but we apprehend, the end will be utter discomfiture. Yet in China despotism in its perfection, has triumphed over all obstacles, and we shall inva in seek for a country, where a subject knows so little about his rights, and so thoroughly his duties.

In points not essential, the Chinese government is more complaisant to the nation, than the most democratic administration. Instead of presenting a bold front to the overwhelming force of multitudes, the government temporizes and rather imitates the willow than the sturdy oak. The grand maxim is always to keep matters in a quiet state at every risk, and to use every possible means for tranquillizing the people. In a general insurrection, the government does not immediately draw the sword to cut the rebels down, but patiently waits until the first fury has subsided, and then, instead of open defiance, endeavors to gain over the leaders and to neutralize their efforts. Dire is the vengeance taken upon the few delivered up to justice in order to expiate the sins of the whole number; yet the storm is hushed, and the mandarins enjoy all the satisfaction of having atchieved this great object by their management. A report descriptive of the heroism of the military, displayed on such an eventful occasion, is immediately drawn up and published in the Peking Gazette. Though it may contain not a single word of truth, or though facts and lies be artfully blended together, yet their statement entirely supersedes a faithful relation of events, and is inserted in the historical annals. The Government never loses in respectability by compromise or concessions, for whatever is put on record redounds to its honor, the soldiers are warriors on paper, and the generals far exceed Cæsar and Alexander both in their valour and wisdom. Invincible and undaunted, they carry all before them, they do not defeat rebels and enemies, but annihilate them. It ought here at the same time to be remarked that a Chinese army is sent to conquer or to die, and that the stern law decrees death to every one who flies before an enemy; this is on record.—The reports sent in to the supreme government must therefore be in accordance with this regulation.

A question very naturally arises, how a government with so many millions of subjects, does not maintain a respectable army in pay, in order to ensure the malcontents. We simply answer, that this would be against old custom, a reason always satisfactory to every true Chinaman; but old custom again has its antecedents. Here we remark, that the Chinese government as well as nation are actuated by a spirit of economy which may well serve as a pattern to other states. Necessity has been the instructor, there can be no waste of things, where so many mouths must be fed; a numerous army would exhaust the resources of the land, and be the cause of leaving many people destitute. The experiment has been tried but the government found to its own cost, that soldiers devoured more than locusts, and that a large class of the people must be reduced to want, in order to supply their necessities. Another evil, still more formidable, likewise arose, viz military despotism and loss of power to the supreme government. In an empire so extensive as China, a standing army in a distant province entirely devoted to its commander, may prove very dangerous. The civil power must necessarily bow before the strength of armies. Such a state of things is uncongenial to the Chinese nation and would be destructive of its most cherished institutions. As however, the military is a necessary appendage to a state, soldiers were kept for performing the offices of our police. To render them as harmless as possible the very dregs of the people were enlisted on a paltry allowance, and the use of arms not allowed them in time of emergency. Military officers were put far below the civilians, and in fact made their very servants, who had always to obey their call. To remove finally every fear of a three martial spirit, lands were allotted to the soldiers, and thus the soldiers habituated to exchanging the plough-share for the sword, during the greater part of the year. Though the lists were nearly swelled to 1 700,000 men, yet the number of soldiers actually in service, was perhaps not a sixth part of those on paper. Such are the results to which this present dynasty has come; though it owe from its very beginning a military character.

(The Continuation will follow)

CANTON PRESS,

24th February, 1838.

V.

BRITISH AND CHINESE INTERCOURSE.

The object of this series of papers, of which the present is the last, was to lay before our readers the actual state of the British trade with China as far as it's action on the nation, to promote a more liberal intercourse is concerned. We have, we believe, shewn, from either experience, that to diplomatic intercourse with China we are by no means indebted for the trade we now carry on, but have established on the other hand that the foreign trade is of paramount necessity to a great number of the Chinese population. We have moreover, and, we think, satisfactorily proved that we cannot expect any cooperation from the officers of government to aid us in effecting, *officially*, any change in the manner in which trade is at present carried on, or in the way in which foreigners pursuing that trade, are at present treated. We have shewn that the Government, availing itself probably of the impression the first Europeans, landing on the shores of China, made on the timid and peaceable Chinese, has singled us out for objects of compassion or charity, as coming from afar to participate in the bounty from the Celestial empire, and as such has only *suffered* us without giving any right whatever to trade or reside in the ports of the Celestial Empire. We have pointed out to our readers of what nature the complaints are we justly entertain against the Chinese Government, as affecting our personal liberty and prerogatives as merchants equally beneficial to ourselves and to the country we visit. We have ultimately recommended to commerce to push its way into the ports of China, regardless of the pompous prohibitions of the Government of Peking, and think that merchants would be certain of being well received by the nation, and their trade probably connived at by the mandarins.

Though we are convinced that Commerce will successfully establish it's empire all over China, yet ere this be accomplished, many years may pass away, and meanwhile the trade carried on by foreigners in Canton remains exposed to the vexations already enumerated, and the property of British merchants exposed to the caprice and bad faith of Mandarines and Hong-merchants. Our persons remain liable to insult, and yet we have no protection whatever from the Government at home which, instead of providing such protection, which it is not improbable may be, at times, of the utmost importance to the British residents in Canton, contents itself with passing a bill through Parliament for appointing a Court of Justice in China with Admiralty jurisdiction, which Court is not only to take cognizance of differences between Englishmen and of offences committed by them, but it is also to be empowered to do justice to foreigners on their appeal to it against British subjects, and which foreigners, in an opposite case, would of course not acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court. Instead, therefore, of assisting its subjects in China and protecting them, the British Government is about to place them on a more unfavorable footing than any other foreigners trading here, or even than the Chinese, who may, in this projected Court prosecute an Englishman, and possibly obtain an award against him, without that Englishman having in return the protection of law, should the Chinese become his debtor. In Turkey the British Ambassador has such kind of jurisdiction, but, if what we read of how it works, be true, it gives to malefactors under protection of the British crown the means of escaping without punishment, and in fact more frequently protects them from justice than administers it on them. The cause of this has been the inability of the court to carry it's sentence into execution, and on culprits being sent to the neighbouring courts of Malta or the Ionian Islands, these declared that they had no jurisdiction in the case brought before them and directed the prisoner to be discharged. It is probable that the result would here be similar, though with that great difference that such jurisdiction as the British Ambassador exercises in Turkey, is secured to England by treaty with that country, which is not now, nor is it likely to be, the case in China. In Turkey moreover turkish law-officers assist whenever any case between Frank and Turk is brought before the Ambassador, and a Frank there has, besides, the right to appeal to a turkish judge. Here we are altogether debarred from the protection of the law of the Empire, but are under laws and regulations specially provided against foreigners, and it is even probable that, should the British Government ever really attempt to establish a Court of justice, the Chinese Government would not permit it to exercise it's functions.

Embassies to Peking we consider of no use whatever, and experience has, as before observed, shewn us their utter inutility. What then is to be done to afford to the British trade in China the protection it may stand in need of? We would ask for nothing at present but a small squadron of British ships of war to be stationed in the China sea, and to, from time to time, touch at Lintin. If for instance a Frigate and two gunbrigs were appointed to this station, the gunbrigs might be employed in surveying the coasts, thus accustoming the Chinese to the sight of British men of war, and the Frigate, being frequently at Lintin would assure the sons of Han that the British were not so unprotected as they have hitherto deemed. We see no reason why the British government should not extend that protection to the China trade, which it affords for instance, to that of South-America, probably not one eigth part as valuable as that of China. Yet, on the coast of Peru and Chile you continually find British men of war, whilst to China they come only a angels visits, "few and far between." It is true a station off Lima is much more agreeable than one at Lintin, besides being profitable to Captains as giving them freight of specie, which here they probably would not have, but a small squadron, such as we have pointed out, would be of very great use, not only for the sake of the impression it would make on the Chinese, but also as affording actual protection in case of any serious difficulties with the Chinese, of which several causes combine to render an occurrence probable. Surely the British Government can spare a few ships of war to protect a trade that gives it a yearly revenue of four Millions of Sterling, a revenue greater than any it receives from the trade of any other individual country, and which yet seems to be as little cared for by the Government as if it did not exist, whilst we see attention lavished on the safety and protection of trade in other places not a tithe of the value of ours.

By the *Hero of Malone* from Bombay the overland despatches of August, September, and October have been received, but without adding to our stock of news, having been anticipated by the *Waterwitch* from Calcutta.

The *Pekoe*, from Liverpool, 23d September has also arrived.

The important arrival of the week is the *Antonio Pereira* from Calcutta, left the Sandheads on the 14th January. She brings the account of the first Opiumsale, at which prices have gone lower even than antipated, having averaged C. R. 781—for Patna, and 691 for Benares, an attempt to keep up prices at the beginning, possibly to favour Bombay contracts for Malwa Opium, having proved unsuccessful. After the sale some resales have been made at a profit of about 30 Rs. per chest. We give among the extracts the result of the sale as compared with last year's. We congratulate the Calcutta speculators in this article on having been so cautious this time, as it will certainly require very low prices here to realize the large production of India. Besides this we do not find any news of interest in the Calcutta papers and are disappointed in not finding Europe news by the overland November mail. These were daily expected in Bombay per *Hugh Lindsay*, and business is represented in Calcutta as very flat indeed owing to the non-arrival of the expected advices from England. No Singapore papers as far as we can learn have been received per *Antonio Pereira*, they having probably been forwarded per *Red Rover*, which vessel, on her way from Calcutta touched at Singapore on the 26th January, five days before the Pereira left that port, but is now reported in, though the letters by her have not yet (Friday night) been received. The *Rob Roy* was to have left Calcutta a day after the *Pereira*. By the *Ruby*, *Antonio Pereira*, *Red Rover*, and *Rob Roy*, about 3,600 chests of the new Opium are expected to be brought.

The Opium trade. We have several times alluded to the difficulties encountered by the Mandarins at Lintin against deliveries of Opium there, in consequence of which but part of the trade is now transacted at Lintin. A great proportion of it has been driven to the coasts both east and west of the Lemma, and not a small portion has made its way up the river itself, being there carried on in small sailing boats, the centre of whose operations seems latterly to have been Whampoa, but they even came as far as Canton, without the Government officers for some time, seeming to pay any attention to them, or without attempting their suppression. Success seems, however, to have rendered those engaged in this trade bolder, and less afraid of exposure, and several seizures of the drug have, in consequence, taken place on the river, and bonfires been made of at least part of the seized Opium. That the Chinese at times destroy the drug after seizure having been made, a friend of ours had the other day an opportunity to witness, for, passing by the French Folly on his way to Whampoa, he saw a great many Chinese officers and soldiers round a large fire, the smoke of which, being carried towards him by the wind, was strongly charged with the fumes of Opium. We should think however that but a small part of a seizure made would be devoted to destruction, the greater part no doubt enriches the captors.

These frequent interruptions and losses suffered by those engaged in this trade on the river are said to have reduced it considerably, it being moreover exposed to the fraudulent practices of the Chinese engaged in it who, in several instances, are said to have paid for the Opium in adulterated Sycee, thus causing a heavy loss to the sellers. We are sorry to see this trade to have become so frequent on the river, and to see Europeans personally engaged in it, which cannot but end in hostile rencontres with Mandarin boats, which probably, as being much more numerously manned, will not end to the advantage of Europeans, but must tend to convince the Chinese that their numbers will render it at any time easy for them to oppress the small number of foreigners cooped up in a corner of their country, and who are without any means of defence or protection from without. The commencement of hostilities between Mandarins and boats manned by foreigners, we regret to hear, has taken place at Whampoa, and a considerable sum of money was taken from a boat about a week since, which that boat had just received from a smuggler. The Chinese, we understand, had recourse to a stratagem which reminds us of the time when it was our task as school to translate Cornelius Nepos, where we remember to have read of the Greeks or Persians throwing earthen pots filled with venomous snakes on the decks of the opposing vessels, thus causing a panic among the crews, and their being easily murdered. The Chinese in default of snakes threw lighted crackers and squibs into the boat of the Europeans, which unusual manoeuvre, taking the crew by surprize, rendered the capture of the boat an easy prey to the mandarins.

After some time of quiet, as far as the local authorities are concerned, we have now again to report the issuing of another edict against the Opium ships at Lintin, threatening as before, a stoppage of the trade if the ships do not go away. The document is, we hear, similar to former ones of the same nature, and likely to meet with the same degree of obedience.

Medical Missionary Society in China. The first meeting of this society was held on Wednesday last at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Wm. Jardine Esq. in the chair. Some time last year it was proposed to establish this society and to merge in it the Ophthalmic Hospital, hitherto under the able charge of the Revd. Doctor Parker. As correspondence with England and the United States was necessary to carry the objects of the Society into effect, its establishment was deferred until now, the preliminary arrangements having been made to the satisfaction of the Gentlemen here more immediately active in this enterprize. We should now lay before our readers a succinct account of the meeting and of the resolutions passed thereat, but are obliged to postpone this until next week, understanding, that owing to some verbal alterations, the papers are not yet quite ready for publication. We must therefore content ourselves for the present with giving a short outline of the objects of this institution, which promises to become of signal benefit to the suffering Chinese, and to cause the character of foreigners to be more appreciated. Mr. G. T. Lay, who attended the meeting for Doctor Colledge of Macao, briefly stated that the objects of the institution were to afford medical aid to the poor Chinese gratuitously, and to follow out a plan of affording them this relief already so successfully begun by Doctors Colledge and Parker, the former at Macao and the latter in the Ophthalmic Hospital of Canton. The object in proposing to name this institution, the Medical Missionary Society, was chiefly to enlist in its favor the powerful and benificent Missionary Societies in the United States and England, with whom the projectors here had already entered into correspondence and at whose charge it is expected medical men will be sent out here. The funds of the society are limited to pay for the premises necessary for the Hospital for medicines, and native assistance, if not being the plan of the society, at present, to remunerate the expenses of the medical gentlemen who may either offer their assistance to the establishment on their own account, or be sent out by any of the Missionary societies at home. It was expected that within the next 6 months several medical gentlemen would arrive here, sent out by these societies, and it was the intention of the society here to employ the services of such gentlemen only as brought sufficient credentials of their medical education, and of their moral and christian principles.

As we shall only give a short outline of the proceedings, we shall briefly state that the funds of the society have been created, and are to be supported, by donations and subscription. An annual subscription of $15 constitutes a member for the time of his subscription; a donation of $100 entitles the donor to be a member for life, and of $500 to be a member of the board of management for life.

The Committee of management is to consist of, a President, Vice Presidents, a treasurer, a recording and a corresponding secretary and an auditor, which offices were conferred on the following:

President,	T. R. Colledge Esq.
Vice Presidents,	Revd. Dr. P. Parker.
	Wm. Jardine Esq.
	Revd. E. C. Bridgman.
Corresponding Secretary,	C. W. King Esq.
Recording Secretary,	——
Treasurer, "	J. Archer Esq.
Auditor, "	J. C. Green Esq.

A plan of some premises at Macao was also submitted to the meeting, to propose to the Society acquiring them by purchase for a hospital at Macao. They are said to be in every way a most desirable property, at present belonging to Doctor Colledge, who offers them to the Society at the cost price, which we understood to be about $ 500 @, at which price it was thought the houses were very cheap and eligible.

Now in the Press,—and will be published in a few days, a pamphlet, entitled "*The Chinese Security Merchants in Canton and their debts.*" The design of this publication is to make known the conditions upon which British and foreign merchants in Canton conduct their trade, with the hope to interest the public of Great Britain, especially the mercantile part of it, in the case, and to induce Her Majesty's Government to interpose with the Imperial Government of China, in order to obtain payment of certain debts owing by the Hong-merchants to foreigners. Printed and published at the Canton Press Office, price one dollar.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

NOTICE—Mr. PAULUS TIEDEMAN Jr is admitted this day a partner in our establishments.

S. VAN BASEL for LAER & Co.

Canton, Batavia, } January 1st, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET. A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHINESE OFFICERS OF THE HONG-TAE HOUSE, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 30 cents.

Canton 12th January 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China." at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 29th December 1837.

NOTICE.—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles,
Penny Magazine No. 53.
224. Sketches on the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres2 vols due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen Lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per centon the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICHARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & CO.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dorgal,	Mr. James S. Stopford,

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. ..... China.
Messrs. Tulloh, Son and Co... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Co. ..C. of Good Hope.
With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be now addressed.

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,

London,	SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, Bart. & Co.
Bombay,	Messrs. Mc.Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras,	Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
	Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

For printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes	₱ 100 ₰ 1
" Linquist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.....	" " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages.	" " " 5.

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Canton 18th January 1838.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—Brit. *Peko*, ——, from Liverpool, 25th September. *Hero of Malone*, ——, from Bombay 23d Novbr *Antonio Pereira*, Young, from Calcutta, left Sandheads 14th and Singapore 31st January, and arrived at Macao 20th February. *Red Rover*, Wright, from Calcutta and Singapore

PASSENGER—Per *Peko*, The Belgian Consul for Manila, Mr. Lennoy, Lady and child.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit *Copeland*, Crawford, for Liverpool. *Denison*, Jones, for London. Amer. *Eben Preble*, Croker, for Boston.

The *Manglrs*, for Singapore and Bombay was finally despatched on Tuesday last, she having been detained at Lintin.

The report of the arrival of the *Mary Dugdale*, and *Blake*, from Bombay has proved erroneous, both vessels still keeping out.

The *Cowasjee Family* arrived at Singapore on the 19th, and sailed again for Calcutta on the 21st January.

The *Lowjee Family* had arrived in Bombay on the 28th December.

The *Ruby* left Calcutta a few days before the *A. Pereira*, for this.

The *Waterwitch*, Reynell, to be despatched in a few days.

We omitted to notice among the departures, that of the *John Gilpin*, Walsh, for South-America, which took place some weeks ago. The *Eliza Stewart* also had by mistake remained on our list of shipping at Whampoa after her despatch for London.

In lading for England; *Marquis Camden, Duke of Sussex, Golconda, David Clarke*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 12th October ℣ *Trafalgar*. UNITED STATES, 26th September, via England. GIBRALTAR, 11th January ℣ *Antonio Pereira* SINGAPORE, 30th January ℣ *Antonio Pereira*. JAVA, 29th December ℣ *Caledonia*. MANILA, 3rd February ℣ *London*. BOMBAY, 20th December via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND. *Clifton, Cordelia, Alexander*. CALCUTTA, *Ruby, Ros Roy, Sultmany*. BOMBAY, *Pearl, Mary Dugdale, Blake*. MADRAS, *Ann*. SYDNEY, *Hero. Sarah Barry*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Marquis Camden	British	Gribble	1286	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Duke of Sussex ..	"	Horsman	1403	Madras	Daniell & Co.
Anna Robertson ..	"	Hamilton	448	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Kirkman Finlay..	"	Russell		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Morrison	Ameri.	Copp	565	Java	Olyphant & Co.
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Premier	British	Were		Calcutta	"
Argyle	Ameri.	Codman		Callao	"
Superior	"	McEwen		Liverpool	Gordon & Talbot.
Frederic Warren	"	Cleveland..		Soerabaya..	Russell & Co.
Arabian	British	Brown	391	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Hashemy..	"	Buckie	593	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Liberty	Ameri.	Mac. Dowell		Java	Russell & Co.
Louvre	"	Gray		Manila	"
Golconda	British	Bell..	800	Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Orixa	"	Ager	369	Liverpool	Bell & Co.
David Clark	"	Hutchinson		Bombay	Lindsay & Co.
Walmer Castle ...	"	Bourchier	656	.. ..	Daniell & Co.
Pilot	Hamb.	Gerdes	412	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer	309	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Barron, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	142	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor....	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Izabella Robertson	..	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	..	Gay	160	.. ..	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenay	British	White	183	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Margaret	..	Lindsted		.. ..	James Hamilton.
Mousoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia....	Wetmore & Co.
Bengal Packet....	British	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Hayes	..	Wemyss		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Europa....	Ameri.	Shaw	325	Sandwich Islands	Henry Skinner.
Syed Khan	British	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Waterwitch	..	Reynell....		.. ..	Dent & Co.
Trafalgar	..	Syme		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Lambton	..	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Caledonia....	..	Liddell		Batavia	Turner & Co.
Peko	..	———, ...		Liverpool	Rob. Wise Holliday & Co.
Hero of Malone..	..	———, ...		Bombay	———
Antonio Pereira...	..	Young		Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Red Rover	..	Wright		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avod 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. d 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 25. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 24TH, 1838. No. 12

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
„ „ blue - - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	4. a 5½.	
„ „ 80 „ - -	„	8. a 10½.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	4. a 5¼.	
„ „ - - 60 „ 38 in	„	6. a 8.	
„ „ - - 80 „ 38 in	„	8. a 10½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
„ „ „ 30 @ 52 in	„	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - „ 18 @ 24 in	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
„ Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.20 a 1.40.	
„ Supers - - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - - - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Supr Selct. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - - -	„	22 a 23.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	„		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	26	No demand.
„ - - - - - 40 „ 28 „	„	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	„	10½ a 11	
Assorted colors - - - - -	„	9½ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.3	
„ supr and fine - - -	„		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	„	6.5 a 9.5	
„ supr. and fine - - -	„		
Madras - - - - - - -	„	7.6 a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
„ S. American slab - -	„	24.	None.
„ nails assorted - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	„	6½	
„ Spanish „ - - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	„	2¼. a 2½.	
„ Rod ½ @ in - - -	„		
„ Nailrod ½ and under -	„	4½. a 4½.	
„ Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	„		
„ Scrap - - - - - -	„	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -			
„ Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Speiter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	135	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.	680	Nominal.
„ „ - - 1837	„	500	Nominal.
„ „ new - - -	„		
Benares old - - 1837	„	450	Nominal.
„ new - - - - -	„		
Malwa old - - - - - -	„	380 a 390	
„ new - - - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	430	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	„	1.40 a 1.50	
„ Java - - - - - -	„	1.30 a 1.45	
„ White table- - - -	„		
„ Manila - - - - -	„	1.35 a 1.45	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
„ „ infr. „ - - -	„	11. a 16.	No demand.
„ „ black - - -	„	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	„	3.30 a 3.50	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	„	34.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2¼. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - - - -	„	8. a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	„	18.	
„ Singapore &c. - - -	„	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
„ small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	„	6. a 25.	
„ good - - - - - -	„	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	„	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
„ fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	„	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified. - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	„	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	„	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	„	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	„	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - - -	„	2.	
„ Sandal Indian - - -	„	20 a 26	
„ „ Timor - - -	„	10. a 16	
„ „ Sandh Islands -	„	6. a 8	
Sapan „ - - -	„	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by „	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
„ „ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8 10	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 „	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	6.70	
„ black „ „ 29 „	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	30	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 32 „	32	11.	
„ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „	27	9 70	
„ „ C. „ „ 29 „	25	8	
„ „ „ „ 29 „	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 „	34	14.25 a 14.50	
„ colored 30 „ 29 „	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ 24 „	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 „	44	14.50 a 15	
„ „ 18 „ 29 „	36	11. a 11.50	
„ colored 18 „ 29 „	33	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 29 „	36	17.	
„ damasked crimson „	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored „	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	15.50	
„ „ „ 29 „	36	16 20	
„ Canton black 29 „	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
„ „ black - - - -		3 85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
„ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 - -	4	1.50	
„ „ damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - - -	„		
„ Fokeen - - -	„	New	Old
„ Congou Soug. k'd. - -	„		15
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	„	20 a 24	16
„ Campoi - - - - -	„	16 a 40	
„ Souchong - - - - -	„		Of the finest none in the Market.
„ Hung muey - - - -	„	18 a 20	
„ Pekoe - - - - - -	„	38 a 50	
„ Ning Yong - - - -	„	15 a 17	
„ Ankoi - - - - - -	„	13 a 14	
„ „ Pouchong - - -	„	20 a 24	
„ Orange Pekoe - - -	„	16 a 22	
„ Caper - - - - - -	„	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - - -	„	20 a 28	
„ Skin - - - - - -	„	17 a 32	
„ Hyson- - - - - -	„	32 a 60	
„ Young Hyson - - -	„	24 a 36	
„ Imperial - - - - -	„	38 a 55	31 a 32
„ Gunpowder - - - -	„	41 a 58	34 a 55
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T.	
„ „ „ „ 2	„		
„ „ „ „ 3	„	240 a 245	
„ „ „ „ 4	„	165	
„ „ „ „ 5	„	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	„	420 a 470	
„ Taysaam- - - - „	„	350 a 360	Nominal.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	T. 5.5	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	5.2	
„ Pingfa - - - - -	„	6.4	
„ Candy Canton - - -	„	6.8	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	„		
Alum - - - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
„ Lintin - - - -	„	9.	None.
„ buds - - - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	„	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
„ blue edged small	„		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
„ Canton made - - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - - -	„	82	None.
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	58	
„ small „ „ - -	„		
„ white, „ „ - -	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
„ Dutch cut - - - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days................	none.....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight...........	.....
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212	
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.
„ .. .. small 96 a 98 „	6½	..... „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent „
South American Republics	1	per Cent „ nominal

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet .. £ 7.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY, 1838.

	IN JANUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st. Feb. 1838*
Patna ....old.	2	750	1,500	3,665	2,492,720	19[illegible]
„ ....new	389	550	213,950			1,548
Benares ....old	1	490	65,170	1,004½	679,805	13
„ ....new	132					949
Malwa ....old	771½	430	331,745	11,839	6,143,847	3,397
	1,295½		612,365	16,508½	9,306,372	6,1[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 10 months from 1st April 1837 to 31st January 1838, 17,804 chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,918,737.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay.... ..		Singapore.. ..	1 ¾	Hol. or Hamburg..	3 2
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3 2
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ..	2½ 2
Calcutta	2½ .. 2	Penang	1¼ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia.... ..		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg 3	2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		„ direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c...	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „	0.7221891	„ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do.	0.5062341	„ „

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS both white and grey have declined since our last fully half a dollar per Piece, and even at these rates the demand is dull, the dealers having heavy stocks and being alarmed at still further supplies. COTTON YARN, remains very depressed, except for good quality and suitable numbers.

WOOLLENS.—There is no improvement in this market. Several parcels of SPANISH STRIPES are in the market for which lower prices are offered than were previously current. CAMLETS are also very heavy of sale. LONGELLS, except scarlet, are rather lower, notwithstanding the very short supplies and that the holders appear firm.

METALS.—LEAD is dull of sale at 6½. IRON, the small rod maintains its price, but the bar is in little demand.

RICE,—has been more saleable at a little advance and it may be expected to improve still further, the low price having checked greatly importations.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—The market for PEPPER and BETELNUT is quite inactive; We do not hear of any quantity in first hands, but for moderate supplies our quotations could be obtained. TIN, is firmer.

COTTON.—The market for Bengal Cotton continues firmer, the stock being so very short, and there being, from the late accounts, little probability of any further supply for some time. In Bombay and the inferior kinds of Madras we have no improvement, good Tinnevelly is, however, more enquired for.

OPIUM.—There is no change in this trade; reports are afloat that the smuggling boats will be allowed to run a short time, but we do not place much faith in them and we believe it is only founded on the probability of the inferior mandarins being willing to try the experiment for their own benefit during the absence of the Viceroy, who leaves on his tour of inspection to morrow. Prices therefore continue quite nominal, and, for the causes stated in our last, the deliveries both in the river and outside have been very short; in addition to which the arrival of the *Antonio Pereira* and *Red Rover* with the new drug has put a stop to any operations. No price is yet named, but with so heavy a supply close at hand, holders will no doubt feel anxious to realise at any thing near prime-cost. We have received no report yet of the weight or quality of the new drug. The deliveries to the 15th were, *Patna*, 218; *Benares*, 44; *Malwa*, 283; Total 545 chests. *Turkey*, is quite nominal and the price will, in a great measure, be regulated by that of the other qualities.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—No further supplies have yet arrived although daily expected. Some purchases have been made during the week of the middling cargo silk, we understand, at our quotations.

TEA.—A good deal of business has been done during the week and at advanced prices. Very little good Tea of any kind remains, and the same prices are now demanded for low qualities as were formerly current for the better descriptions. Low Hysons are plentiful.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1¼ lb. avods 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. d. 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 25. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 24TH, 1838. No. 12[illegible]

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
„ „ blue - - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	4. a 5½.	
„ „ 80 „ - -	„	8. a 10½.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	4. a 5½.	
„ „ - 60 „ 38 in	„	6. a 8.	
„ „ - 80 „ 38 in	„	8. a 10½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
„ „ „ 30 @ 52 in	„	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - „ 18 @ 24 in	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yrd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
„ Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.20 a 1.40.	
„ Supers - - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - - - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Supr. Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	„		
Second - - - - - - -	„		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	26	No demand.
„ - - - - 40 „ 28 „	„	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	„	10½ a 11	
Assorted colors - - - - -	„	9½ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.3	
„ supr and fine - - -	„		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	„	6.5 a 9.5	
„ supr. and fine - - -	„		
Madras - - - - - - -	„	7.6 a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
„ S. American slab - -	„	24.	None.
„ nails assorted - - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	„	6½	
„ Spanish „ - - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	„	2½. a 2½.	
„ Rod ½ @ in - - -	„	4½. a 4½.	
„ Nailrod ½ and under -	„		
„ Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	„		
„ Scrap - - - - - -	„	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	135	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836 -	Cht.	650	Nominal.
„ „ - - 1837 -	„	500	Nominal.
„ „ new - - - -	„		
Benares old - - 1837 -	„	450	Nominal.
„ new - - - - - -	„		
Malwa old - - - - - -	„	380 a 390	
„ new - - - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	430	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - - -	„	1.40 a 1.50	
„ Java - - - - - -	„	1.30 a 1.45	
„ White table- - - -	„		
„ Manila - - - - -	„	1.35 a 1.45	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
„ „ infr. „ - - -	„	11. a 16.	No demand.
„ „ black - - -	„	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	„	3.30 a 3.50	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	„	34.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - - - -	„	8. a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	„	18.	
„ Singapore &c. - - -	„	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
„ small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	„	6. a 25.	
„ good - - - - - -	„	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	„	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
„ fragments - - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings -	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	„	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified. - - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	„	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	„	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	„	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	„	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - - -	„	2.	
„ Sandal Indian - - -	„	20 a 26	
„ „ Timor - - -	„	10. a 16	
„ „ Sandh Islands -	„	6. a 8	
Sapan „ - - - -	„	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by „	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
„ „ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8.10	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 „	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	6.70	
„ black „ „ 29 „	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	30	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 32 „	32	11.	
„ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „	27	9.70	
„ „ C. „ „ 29 „	25	8.	
„ „ „ „ 29 „	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 „	34	14.25 a 14.50	
„ colored 30 „ 29 „	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ 24 „	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 „	44	14.50 a 15	
„ „ 18 „ 29 „	36	11. a 11.50	
„ colored 18 „ 29 „	33	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 29 „	36	17.	
„ damasked crimson „	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored „	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	15.50	
„ „ „ 29 „	36	16.20	
„ Canton black 29 „	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
„ „ black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
„ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 - -	4	1.50	
„ „ damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - - -	„		
„ Fokeen - - -	„	New	Old
„ Congou Soug. k'd. - -	„		15
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	„	20 a 24	16
„ Campoi - - - - -	„	16 a 40	Of the finest none in the Market.
„ Souchong - - - - -	„		
„ Hung muey - - - -	„	18 a 20	
„ Pekoe - - - - - -	„	38 a 50	
„ Ning Yong - - - -	„	15 a 17	
„ Ankoi - - - - - -	„	13 a 14	
„ „ Pouchong - - -	„	20 a 24	
„ Orange Pekoe - - -	„	16 a 24	
„ Caper - - - - - -	„	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - - -	„	20 a 28	
„ Skin - - - - - -	„	17 a 32	
„ Hyson - - - - - -	„	32 a 60	
„ Young Hyson - - -	„	24 a 36	
„ Imperial - - - - -	„	38 a 55	31 a 32
„ Gunpowder - - - -	„	41 a 58	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T.	
„ „ „ „ 2	„		
„ „ „ „ 3	„	240 a 245	
„ „ „ „ 4	„	165	
„ „ „ „ 5	„	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	„	420 a 470	
„ Taysaam- - - - „	„	350 a 360	Nominal.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	T. 5.5	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	5.2	
„ Pingfa - - - - -	„	6.4	
„ Candy Canton - - -	„	6.8	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	„		
Alum - - - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
„ Lintin - - - - -	„	9.	None.
„ buds - - - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	„	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
„ blue edged small	„		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
„ Canton made - - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - - -	„	82	None.
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. at.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	58	
„ small „ „ - - -	„		
„ white „ „ - - -	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
„ Dutch cut - - - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight........................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212	
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.
„ .. .. small 96 a 98 „	6¼	.... „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent „
South American Republics	1	per Cent „ nominal

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 7.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN,
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY; 1838.

	IN JANUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Feb. 1838
Patna ....old.	2	750	1,500	3,665	2,482,720	19[illegible]
„ ....new	389	550	213,950			1,34[illegible]
Benares ......old	1	490	65,170	1,004½	679,805	13
„ ....new	132					34[illegible]
Malwa ....old	771½	430	331,745	11,839	6,143,847	3,3[illegible]
	1,295½		612,365	16,508½	9,306,372	6,16[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the 10 months from 1st April 1837 to 31st January 1838, 17,804 chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,918,737.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½	2	Singapore	1	¾	Hol or Hamburg ..	3	1[illegible]
Ceylon			Manila.... ..			Spain or Portugal..	3	1[illegible]
Madras			Mallacca	1½	1	America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta.... ..			Penang			Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1	p[illegible]
Australia			„ direct	2½	2	Lintin &c......	½	do.
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „	0.7221091	„ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do.	0.5062341	„ „

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS both white and grey have declined since our last fully half a dollar per Piece, and even at these rates the demand is dull, the dealers having heavy stocks and being alarmed at still further supplies. COTTON YARN, remains very depressed, except for good quality and suitable numbers.

WOOLLENS.—There is no improvment in this market. Several parcels of SPANISH STRIPES are in the market for which lower prices are offered than were previously current. CAMLETS are also very heavy of sale. LONGELLS, except scarlet, are rather lower, notwithshanding the very short supplies and that the holders appear firm.

METALS.—LEAD is dull of sale at 6½. IRON, the small rod maintains its price, but the bar is in little demand.

RICE,—has been more saleable at a little advance and it may be expected to improve still further, the low price having checked greatly importations.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—The market for PEPPER and BETELNUT is quite inactive; We do not hear of any quantity in first hands, but for moderate supplies our quotations could be obtained. TIN, is firmer.

COTTON.—The market for Bengal Cotton continues firmer, the stock being so very short, and there being, from the late accounts, little probability of any further supply for some time. In Bombay and the inferrior kinds of Madras we have no improvement, good Tinnevelly is, however, more enquired for.

OPIUM.—There is no change in this trade; reports are afloat that the smuggling boats will be allowed to run a short time, but we do not place much faith in them and we believe it is only founded on the probability of the inferior mandarins being willing to try the experiment for their own benefit during the absence of the Viceroy, who leaves on his tour of inspection to morrow. Prices therefore continue quite nominal, and, for the causes stated in our last, the deliveries both in the river and outside have been very short; in addition to which the arrival of the *Antonio Pereira* and *Red Rover* with the new drug has put a stop to any operations. No price is yet named, but with so heavy a supply close at hand, holders will no doubt feel anxious to realize at any thing near prime-cost. We have received no report yet of the weight or quality of the new drug. The deliveries to the 13th were, *Patna*, 218; *Benares*, 44; *Malwa*, 283; Total 545 chests. *Turkey*, is quite nominal and the price will, in a great measure, be regulated by that of the other qualities.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—No further supplies have yet arrived although daily expected. Some purchases have been made during the week of the middling cargo silk, we understand, at our quotations.

TEA.—A good deal of business has been done during the week and at advanced prices. Very little good Tea of any kind remains, and the same prices are now demanded for low qualities as were formerly current for the better descriptions. Low Hysons are plentiful.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 26. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 3rd, 1838. No. 130.

RADICALS IN CHINA.

The names of YANG and MIH have, already, been mentioned. They were leaders of sects; and taught principles directly the opposite of each other. YANG taught, that SELF-LOVE should be the ruling principles of all a man's actions. MIH, on the contrary, held, that an *equal* and *indiscriminate affection to all men*, of whatever class or character, should be cherished. MANG TSZE labored hard to reduce them from these extremes. The following brief extract contains the sum of their doctrines.—" MANG-TSZE said—YANG is for SELF alone. Could the plucking out of a single hair benefit an empire, he would not do it! MIH loves all men alike. Could the grinding down of his whole body, from the crown of the head to the heels, be of service to a country, he would submit to bear it."—Kwan VII. page 11.

On a slight view of this latter gentleman's principles, one is apt to consider them benevolent and patriotic in the highest degree; but MANG TSZE judged differently. He perceived REVELLING spirit in them, which would ultimately destroy all relative ties, and lead a man to love a stranger as much as his father, and a prostitute as tenderly as his wife. He perceived the tendency of MIH's principles would be to introduce anarchy into government, while that of YANG's would be to disorder families.

There were, at that time, some stickler-for "LIBERTY and EQUALITY," who thought it was as reasonable that princes should plow and plant, and gain their daily bread, with their own hands, as that others should do these for them. HEU HING was the most notorious of this levelling fraternity. He affirmed, that a truly good prince would "labor for his breakfast and supper, in the field, along with the people; be his own cook; and govern the people too!" He also complained, that princes stored up the produce of the taxes in their granaries and treasuries to feed themselves, while the people were injured and oppressed. A certain person who had become a proselyte to HEU-HING's view, informed MANG TSZE of his master's opinions. The following conversation between MANG-TSZE and CHING-KEANG took place on the occasion:—"MANG-TSZE—Then, does Mr. HEU eat of that which he himself plants? CHIN-KEANG—YES. MANG—Does he wear the cloth of which his clothes are made? CHIN—NO: he wears a coarse barmade cloth. MANG—Does Mr. HEU put on a cap? CHIN—YES. MANG—Of what sort of a cap? CHIN—A very plain one. MANG—Did he weave it himself? CHIN—NO: he bartered it for grain. MANG—Why did not HEU weave it himself? CHIN—That would have impeded his plowing. MANG—Does Mr. HEU use pots and pans in cooking, or iron instruments in plowing? CHIN. To be sure. MANG—Does he make these himself? CHIN—NO: he barters them for grain. MANG—To give his grain in exchange for implements and vessels, injures not the smith, or the potter; and if the smith and the potter give their implements and vessels for grain, what detriment is done to the husbandman? (None—this is all fair.) But how comes it to pass that Mr HEU does not himself act the smith and potter, and bring every implement out of his own house as he requires it? What use for all the bustle and vexation of exchanging here and there with all the different trades? Surely such a man as Mr. HEU does not fear the toil of even handicraft. CHIN—*were* he to labor at the several handicrafts, it would be impossible for him to cultivate the land. MANG—Is, then, the *government of an empire* the only labor that may be associated (in the person of the sovereign) with the labors of common humanity, without suffering injury! There are labors proper for the higher ranks, and labors suitable for the common people. A single individual requires, in his own person, the fruits of an hundred (i. e. all the) different mechanical occupations. For each person, with his own hands, first to make and then use every thing he requires, would be to convert the empire into an high way. Hence the ancients said—

"Hwo laou fin; hwo laou lih. Laou fin chay, che jin. Laou lih chay, che yu jin." i. e. Some to labor with their mind; and some to labor with their strength. Those that labor with their mind rule others. Those that labor with their strength are ruled by others"—Now, that those who are ruled by a prince should support him—and that he who rules, should be fed by the power whom he rules, is a just principle, confirmed by universal consent."

QUANTITY OF RAIN FALLEN IN MACAO IN THE YEAR 1837.

From the Macaista Imparcial 21st February.

January	....	....	inches 0. 0.
February	....	....	,, 0. 0
March	....	....	,, 4. 2.
April	....	....	,, 21. 6.
May	....	....	,, 25. –
June	....	....	,, 8. 6.
July	....	....	,, 17. –
August	....	....	,, 16. 8.
September	....	....	,, 7. –
October	....	....	,, 2. 4.
November	....	....	,, 0. 3.
December	....	....	,, 1. 7.
Total, inches			104. 6.

MAULMAIN.

(From the Moulmain Chronicle 9th Dec. 1837.)

We regret to have to report the loss of the *Charles Stuart*, at sea, on the 13th ult., in N. Lat. 15d. 34m. and E. Long. 93d. 30m. having been apparently upset by a sudden squall. Five persons were drowned but the majority of those on board, 17 in number, got into the jolly boat which floated upon and arrived at Goa, a village on the Arracan Coast, on the 6th day after the accident.

She was laden with Timber and had a considerable quantity of money on board all of which was of course lost, and we hear, was not insured.

Various reports have reached us by the late arrivals from Rangoon, among others, that the half-brother of the late and present king, the Bo-thmon Meitha, has effected his escape from the capital. If this be true, he will of course direct his flight to the Shan states of which he was formerly the Governor-General, and by whom he is, from all accounts, much beloved. He is said to be a man of far more energy and strength of mind than either of his half-brothers, and if he has escaped out of the present king's hands, the latter is likely to find in him a very troublesome disturber of his quiet, and one whom it will not be easy to put down.

We have seen a copy of an order, or proclamation, or whatever else it may be called, addressed by His Majesty to all his loving subjects, in which he informs them that while his elder brother was on the throne, the Government was bad and the people oppressed and unhappy, but that he intends to restore justice and happiness—that for this purpose he did intend establishing himself at the birth-place at his great ancestor, but that it having been represented to him that Amrapoora was the residence of his father—that it is a holy and fortunate city, and that all the omens and conjurations and divinations point to that city as the most eligible site for his throne and palace, he has determined upon re-establishing it as the Capital—that he has given orders for building a palace there, and that it is not his intention to call upon his people to contribute towards the expense which will be defrayed from the Royal Treasure. This last assurance, if abided by, which we much doubt, will be highly popular.

Reports are prevalent at Rangoon of Mr. Sarkies having obtained from the king a monopoly of Timber, and it has naturally created considerable dissatisfaction. The report, however, requires confirmation.

We learn from Tavay, that a party of Siamese have arrived at that place, bringing with them a letter requesting to be informed of the real state of our present relations with Ava. It appears, that reports had reached the Court of Siam of war having been declared between us and the Burmese, and that the latter, having been joined by the *French*, had succeeded in driving us out of these Provinces. Such a report must indeed have set speculation afloat in the Siamese Capital, but we doubt whether the real facts of the case, when learnt at the Court of Siam, will tend to allay this speculation, though they may tend to divert it into another channel. They will be much inclined to suppose there is some hitch in our affairs, which causes us to put up so quietly with the insulting pretensions of the king of Ava. To them it must appear, whatever may be said to the contrary, that our Resident has been ejected from the Burmese Court, they will hear of the king's assertion, that he will not allow a British Resident at his Court, and they will know that the Resident quitted it some months ago. It would be useless to explain to them that he came away of his own accord.

We understand that a party of Siamese may shortly be expected here on a similar errand as those at Tavoy—that of obtaining intelligence of what is going on. They are not likely to return much wiser than they came, though they may charge themselves with some of the absurd reports that are prevalent, and indeed, without some absurdities in their narration, their tale would not be believed. A mere statement of facts, unvarnished by the marvellous or the mysterious, never goes down with these people.

We learn that great hopes are entertained of a caravan of Chinese traders visiting Maulmain this season. Captain McLeod, during his late mission, fell in with a considerable number of them, who all expressed a desire of visiting us, and some promised to come at all hazards. Our only fear is, that the route will be found too long, but as they are known to be a bold and enterprising race, and content with moderate profits, a few of their number may be induced to try the market. Once here with their goods, however small the number, the question will be whether an overland trade with this place will prove sufficiently profitable, and, if it do so, we may be assured we shall be visited by annually increasing numbers. They would bring with them bullion (silver,) raw silk, bartal, and articles of Chinese manufacture, all of which they may, perhaps, dispose of to advantage, but we doubt whether our market will afford the articles they will desire in exchange. Raw cotton (except the finer qualities of which we have no great quantity) they can procure in sufficient abundance, much nearer home; birds' nests, shark fins, sea slugs, and other delicacies of the Chinese table, are not to be found here, but they abound in the Southern Provinces, and if these overland traders offer a fair price for them, they will naturally be sent here annually for sale, instead of the round-about sea route to Cohin. They are expensive articles however, and require considerable capital to trade in them, which makes us doubt whether they would suit the means of these traders. From all that we can learn we do not suppose these people will carry away much of our manufactures, but we are still in much ignorance as to their real wants.

If these people possess a fair share of observation and intelligence, it would be highly interesting to watch them amid scenes and objects so utterly different from anything they have been accustomed to. The very sea is a sight unknown to them. The ships moving on its waters, some with sails and some with smok, the troops in battle array, the carriages, the white faces, all are calculated to excite their astonishment and give them ample materials for "traveller's tries" to their friends at home. If they do come, we shall be very glad to hear they are pleased with their visit in every respect, and we hope that our Government will be held out to them to repeat it.—*Sing. Free Press 25th January.*

NIPAL AND CHINA.

The following we take from a very interesting article in the Repository for last month on the official communication the Government of India had with the Chinese authorities during and after the war with Nipal.

Scene—Shigatsee; a gardenhouse, near the city.

"With the tsengkeun (generalissimo) were the two tajin seated in chairs, and all the subordinate officers of various ranks stood around them, with their hands joined before them, as if in the act of supplicating. The Nipalese sirdars, having previously obtained permission to be attended by their armed escort of 111 men, proceeded to the residence, marching by files, in slow order. When they approached the tsengkeun, the whole sainted him after the Chinese manner, by falling on their knees, from which position they rose by an order. During the visit, the Chinese brought out a painting, containing likenesses of several of the old officers of the court of Nipál, and compared them with those present, but only found the likeness of one of the chieftains now before them. The tsengkeun asked, "Where are your Pundyes and your Parsarams fled to?" And who are these thapas, that I never be ore heard of?" Entering into the subject for which they had met, he soon got exceedingly angry, and said, "You are great rascals: you have always been playing tricks, and have been the ruin of many rájás. You once plundered Shigatsee without provocation, and when you went to war with the English, it was under the impression that you could act the Shigatsee scene over again. Why did you commit a breach of faith, and murder a the sirdár, after agreeing that hostilities should be suspended? You have now received your punishment; you first wrote to us of war having been commenced; you then apprized us of your having made peace; and now you come and ask aid of us! What kind of a peace is this? But you were never to be depended on!" To all this, the Nipálese sirdárs simply replied, "If you cannot afford us effective aid, give us a letter to the English, that will induce them to quit Nipál." The tsengkeun rejoined, "You have already told us that the English first entered your country for the sole purpose of *establishing a warehouse* there, and upon what plea can I attempt to remove merchants for such people are not molested in any country whatever?" One of the sirdárs answered, "If they were merely merchants, it would be of no consequence, but they are soldiers, and commanders; and what connection have troops with merchants?" The tsengkeun resumed; "The English have written to inform us that they sent their resident with your consent, of what then have you to complain? As to what your rája stated about the English having demanded of him the roads through Bárán with the intention of penetrating into China, it is false; and, if they had any such views, they would find less circuitous routes." The sirdárs remained perfectly silent, and the tsengkeun then addressed himself, in a strain of irony, to Runbeer. "You Górkhas think there are no soldiers in the hills but what are in Nipál. Pray, at what do you number your fighting men? And to what amount do you collect revenue?" Runbeer replied, that the number of their soldiers was about that mentioned by the tsengkeun, and that their revenue amounted to about five lakhs of rupees per annum. "You are, indeed, then," said the tsengkeun, "a mighty people!"

It was soon after intimated to the Nipálese mission, that it was time to take leave. They were honorably dismissed, and presented on their departure with silver to the value of 20,000 rupees, together with furs, silk, &c.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN THE GOOMSUR COUNTRY.

On the day preceding that of the intended sacrifice, the victim is adorned with chaplets of flowers, and having been, if possible, stupified with liquor, is bound to a post, close to the village idol or *Zukuwree Pennoo* represented by three stones, near which the effigy of the elephant or peacock is buried. The assembled persons, generally many hundreds in number, then dance round the post to the noise of their rude music, shouting these words, 'O God, in return for this victim, give us health and plenty.' They next address the victim, saying, 'we have purchased and shall now sacrifice you according to custom.'

On the day appointed for sacrifice, the victim is again stupified with liquor, and having been bound to the post as on the preceding day, is anointed with oil. Every one present, then touches the victim, and wipes off the oil on his own head. The procession is afterwards formed, led by musicians, the victim borne in the midst, with a pole ornamented with peacock's feathers held aloft. It moves around the village, and along its limits, then returns to the spot whence it started. In front of the idol, a shallow trench or pit is prepared by the priest, on the brink of which a hog is slaughtered as a first sacrifice, and its blood having all run into the trench, the wretched human victim bound hand and foot, is cast therein, its face forcibly crushed into the bloody mire, and there held by means of cross bamboos, until life is extinct through suffocation; the din of tomtoms drowning any screams that may have escaped the victim. A piece of flesh is then cut from the still palpitating body by the Zanes, who buries it with much ceremony, near the idol, as an offering to the earth. This done, the assembled persons rush upon the body with fiend-like eagerness, each striving to secure a piece of the flesh, which having cut off, is carried away to their own villages, and there offered with like ceremonies; a part being near the village idol, the remainder in pieces about its boundaries, or in the cultivated lands of individuals. The head and face remain untouched, and when the bones are completely bared which is quickly accomplished, the earth is thrown into the trench, still reeking with the warm blood of its victim. Shocked as our readers must be at this horrid relation, still more so will they feel on learning, that the above is the least atrocious method of sacrifice, and that in the districts of Shree-Rampooram and Goddapooram, as well as in other parts of the country, the flesh is actually severed from the body of the living victim, whose agonised writhings and piteous moans are alike unheeded by the merciless monsters bent on their diabolical purpose. Happily the blood-thirsty eagerness with which they rush upon the devoted object, their knives actually slashing in the living flesh, must soon ensure a release from sufferings that great almost for imagination to conceive, and which cannot be thought of without the most intense horror. The ceremonies however are not yet complete, and the closing act to the day's tragedy, is worthy of its diabolical commencement, for after the sacrificial trench is filled up, a buffalo calf is brought in front of the idol, and its fore feet having been chopped off at the fetlock joints, the wretched animal is left in that state till the following day, when women dressed and armed as men, dance around it with songs and music; the calf is then killed and eaten by them, and the sacrifice is ended; after which the Zanes being rewarded for his trouble, by a present of grain, a calf, or hog, takes his leave, and the assembled persons retire to their homes.

The practice of human sacrifices, appears to have prevailed amongst the *Khonds* from time immemorial, but as these people are said to be altogether unacquainted with writing, it is by tradition only that any thing can be learned of their early history. The Missionary Register contains the following story, which is said to have given rise the custom of human sacrifices:—

"When their ancestors emigrated from the great mountain above mentioned, they were accompanied by a female leader, a Queen named Attah or Appah: at the time they experienced great difficulty from the circumstance of the earth being unstable, so that wherever they trod, it sank beneath their weight. It so happened that Attah in cutting wood, chanced to wound her finger with the axe; and the spot upon which the blood fell, immediately becoming firm, she insisted upon their sacrificing her, by which means she said, the earth would become solid and fruitful. Appah by having thus caused herself to be sacrificed for the benefit of her country, obtained divine honors, and has ever since been regarded as their chief divinity. She is supposed to possess the power of rendering the earth barren or fruitful; health, and disease, and even death, are subject to her decree. It is therefore to propitiate her that human sacrifices have ever since been regularly offered. I was told that sacrifices only take place annually; and that on a particular day which occurred last year at the full of the moon in January; this day is probably the anniversary of the death of Attah." *Madras U. S. Gazette, Dec. 1816.*

THE AID REQUIRED FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

It is at all times easier to point out grievances and abuses, than to devise a remedy for them; and this is peculiarly the case with regard to the foreign trade in China. The remoteness of Canton from the seat of government renders it impossible to the foreigners to ascertain the policy of the Imperial government with respect to the foreign trade, or to know if the acts of the local authorities spring immediately from that policy, or if they are merely the suggestions of their own self interest or caprice.

Either from one or other cause, the foreigners are, no doubt, subjected to many annoyances in carrying on their commerce, some of which have already been submitted to the British Government, and remedies have been proposed involving questions attended with remote consequences, which it does not fall within the province of this enquiry to enter into. Its object is limited to obtaining payment of the debts owing to British merchants by the Chinese, and guaranteed by the Chinese government, and to lessen the risk, if possible, of incurring similar responsibilities in future.

These debts constitute a transfer of British capital to the Chinese Hong-merchants, of about three millions of dollars, which the creditors require, surely not unreasonably, to be repaid within that time in which that capital would double itself by compound interest at the usual market rate of twelve per cent; which time is about six years. Whereas the Chinese propose to liquidate the debts in nine years, beginning with next year; which, in the case of Hingtae, would be ten and a half years from the date of adjustment of account, and a still longer time in the case of Kinqua. The British Government may interpose its authority with the Emperor of China to obtain earlier payment of Hingtae's debts, without fear, it is conceived, of compromising itself; since a Committee of foreigners and Hong-merchants, appointed by mutual consent, has examined and authenticated the debts, and the Viceroy of Canton has declared officially, that they shall be paid to the uttermost mite; but without specifying a period for the liquidation. The demand for payment of the debts, within a given time, may be met by the Chinese government with precedents of former protracted liquidations of debts; but we conceive that the justice of their being paid within the time specified above, will be found unquestionable. But, even if the zeanest objections of the Chinese, or motives of policy, render it inconvenient to the British Government to insist upon a definite period of payment for debts already contracted, it is humbly submitted that both policy and regard for the welfare of the British subjects in China demand that a definite, if not immediate, payment shall be required for debts which the Hong-merchants shall be found to owe in future. This alone would be a considerable boon to the foreigners in Canton and possibly also to the Hong merchants themselves, by shielding them awhile from the exactions of the mandarines, and from the liabilities which the solvent Hongs become exposed to, by having needy and incompetent persons thrust into their corporation.

Respect for European international law, as well as common justice, may also render it an excellent

to the British Government to dictate to the Emperor of China, if it have the power, the regulations under which the commerce of his Empire with foreigners shall be conducted; but it may surely require of him to respect and enforce the rules he has himself laid down. He has prescribed to the foreigners to trade with the Security merchants only, who are nominated by himself or by his delegates, and, in so doing, he tacitly engages for their capability and proper conduct. It is for him to take care that the foreigners capital, which passes through the Security merchants hands, be not diverted from its proper use, either by the folly of those parties or by the extortions of his own officers. This duty will, it is conceived, be indirectly but pressingly enforced upon him, by the British Government insisting upon the debts being paid immediately which the culpability of his officers assist in forming. The mere demand will, at the same time, accelerate the payment of the debt, sustained, as we believe it to be, by both right and reason; and it may easily be made in such a way as to compromise the British Government in no ulterior measures, whilst it may also be readily made the basis of further requisition, if it be deemed advisable.

Although accidental circumstances of trade have, in some instances, as at present, conduced to the debts of the Hongs, it will be seen throughout the preceding pages, that the exactions of the Hoppo and other mandarines are the principal absorbents of the capital of the Security merchants, and, through them, of that of the foreigners.

Their extortions are the necessary and understood consequence of their small salaries. This state of things belongs to most governments, perhaps, in a certain stage of their career, and no effectual change in it by foreign interference can be foreshown, short of reform amounting almost to a revolution in the government.

So long as this practice exists, any treaty or tariff made with the Chinese government will always be evaded or misdirected, like the supposed Consoo fund, unless watched over incessantly and checked by some more powerful control than is possessed at present by the British Superintendent or any foreign Consul in China. But the firm and decided demand of the British government for the immediate payment of money owing to its subjects, which may otherwise be diverted by the rapacity of the mandarines, may ensure the temporary exertion atleast of the Emperor's power to restrain their extortion.

The alternative may suggest itself to the Emperor of abolishing the Co-hong system altogether, and this, if it led to unrestricted competition amongst the Chinese merchants, would be perhaps, the happiest result which could be expected; but caution will be required in admitting the proposition. If the Co-hong be abolished, the Hoppo's office must be remodelled, and a host of subordinates who belong to the system, should fall with it, else the evil will be stifled merely, and not eradicated. The exactions of the mandarines would follow the free-traders as grievously as it now does the Hong-merchants, and the foreigners would have lost the only check they now have on those exactions, the necessity of the Hong debts being unpaid.

The abolition of the Co-hong would be totally ineffectual also, unless attended by a better system of collecting the Custom's duties, and the general acquisition by foreigners of warehouses, in which to store their goods; but to obtain the warehouses will require either that their residences be permitted beyond the precincts of the present foreign factories, or else that the factories be considerably enlarged.

To the first plan the Chinese government seems to have an almost invincible objection, and the value of property in the neighbourhood of the factories beyond what is necessary for mere residence, would make the last so expensive, that, if gained, it will almost certainly impose additional duties upon the trade. The only middle course, which seems to present itself, is one which has been talked of amongst the Chinese themselves, that two or more of the existing Hongs be constituted custom and bonded warehouses, through which all foreign imports shall be passed, and pay duty accordingto a fixed tariff. Yet these, if under the controul of the Chinese mandarines, would only subject the foreigners to the petty vexations and delays by the underlings of government, which the Hong merchants and their assistants now encounter.

This objection might be obviated by the British merchants having a common warehouse of their own, and under their own controul, through which the goods should pass, and duty be paid, and a manifest handed to the mandarines for their satisfaction, attested by the British Superintendent, or some similar plan. These suggestions however are not intended to dictate any particular course to the British government, but only in the hope to draw its attention to the unprotected situation of British subjects in China, and to point out the assistance which may most readily be afforded, and will, at the present moment, be most gratefully received.

The preceding statement cannot better be concluded, perhaps, than by the paragraph already quoted from the Records of the E. I. Company's Committee in 1783, viz:

"It seems to be an established maxim amongst the mandarines at this place, to discourage, as much as possible, all applications to the Emperor, both as they may prove dangerous to their persons and derogatory to their consequence; except in circumstances that cannot be concealed, as in the case of Capt. Panton, without whose interference, we are well assured, no representation from the creditors or any other body of men could ever have reached the Court, much less can we expect the assistance of the Hoppo, through whom it must necessarily pass in the first instance."—*The Chinese Hongmerchants and their debts.*

LIBRARY

OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We have now before us the Catalogue of this Library, from which we are glad to observe that it already counts upwards of 3000 volumes, all of them gifts from friends to the institution. The library is about to be removed to a very convenient apartment, and will in a short time be open to the members and subscribers. The Catalogue divides the books into eleven sections, most of them being again divided into sub-sections. The sections are as follows: Sec. I., General Philosophy, science of the mind, Sec. II., Language, Rhetoric, and Logic. Sec. III., Religion, Ethics, Education. Sec. IV., Jurisprudence, Government, Political Economy, Commerce. Sec. V., Science of numbers—Mathematics. Sec. VI., Natural science. Sec. VII., Applications of science, Arts. Sec. VIII., History. Sec. IX., Polite Literature Sec. X., Mixed works. Sec. XI., Works relating to China.

Many of these sections are already well filled with standard works, and they Library would make ample returns to the subscribers for the small annual subscription required. For the in formation of our readers we subjoin the

REGULATIONS OF THE LIBRARY.

1. That all Books, labeled and numbered, be arranged in cases, in some convenient room connected with the factories, and entrused to a Librarian, under the care of the Recording Secretary.

2. That no Book be taken from the Library without an order, signed by the person wishing to take it, and specifying the number of the book, and the time of taking it.—N. B. Printed orders to be furnished, with the Catalogue, to all who have access to the library: an order at any time between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., being sent to the Librarian, he is immediately to deliver the book. and retain the order, which order should be given back by the Librarian when the book is returned to him.

3. That no single volume be retained more than half a month, nor any book, of two or more volumes, more than one month; but that any book returned at the expiration of the limited period, may, if not called for by any other party, be again taken out.

4. That any book lost or injured be paid for, or replaced, by the person by whom it is lost or injured, the value to be determined by the Trustees.

5. That any person, who is not a member* of the Society, may be admitted to the privileges of the library, by the payment of $10 per annum, or of $5 for six months or any shorter period.

6. That all donations of money to the library be applied for its improvement and increase, in the purchase of books, &c.

N. B. The Trustees think it unnecessary, for the present, to multiply the rules of the Library, believing that every individual who has access to it will desire to increase and preserve it, and to render it as serviceable as possible. Many of the Works now in the library, are chiefly valuable as books of reference, which it is desireable should not be removed from the library, except in special cases. The number of books drawn by any one individual, at one time, therefore, should always be determined with proper regard to general convenience. In case of new books, it will be desirable that they be speedily returned; and when more than one application for them is made, priority in time of drawing must be determined according to priority in the time of making application. The catalogues may be revised, and the list added to, as often as the receipt of books shall make in desirable.

CONSIDERATIONS OFFERED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, IN FAVOUR OF FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTIES ON THE CONSIGNEES THEREOF.

The Settlement of Import duties, it is assumed belong solely to the Consignees of goods, for they alone hold all documents, and have the necessary knowledge of quantity, quality, dimensions &c., they have the absolute control of the goods, choose their own Hong-merchants, purchaser, and mode of sale, whether at short or long price, and a voluntary or marked interference on the part of any one else would not be, and in point of fact is not, tolerated. The Consignee of the ship could not, if he would, conclude or even expedite, a settlement of duties on goods consigned to another without express authority being first granted by the latter.

The only proper time for the settlement of duties is believed to be before the goods are landed by arrangement with the Hong-merchant, or, at the moment of landing, by arrangement with the mandarins. An omission to adopt either of these modes leaves room for the impositions on the part of the Hoppo's servants so often and loudly complained of, and is productive of the delay in procuring the Grand Chop, which the Committee by a change of system, are desirous to obviate. A neglect on the part of consignees of goods to adjust the duties at a suitable moment often arises, it is supposed from an opinion that it is not their peculiar business but belongs to the Hong-merchant, or the consignee of the ship, or some one else, and that a detention of the vessel for want of her port clearance by their own acts does not render them liable for damages, nor for any consequences however detrimental to owners or shippers.

The result is that the most vexations and injurious delays are sometimes caused to vessels ready for sea with valuable cargoes, controversy and ill feeling arise between consignees of goods and consignees of ships, and the injustice occurs of imposing the payment of disputed duties on the consignee or security merchant of the vessel, neither of whom is at all concerned in the matter.

In discussing this question it has been urged that the establishing as a custom of the port, that consignees of goods were in all cases answerable for the payment of the duties and for the detention of the ship, in consequence of non-payment, would probably lead the security merchant to suppose that he was released from a portion of his responsibity, and to relax in his efforts to effect a satisfactory settlement, knowing, as he would, that the consignee of the vessel did not rely on him but on the consignee of the goods. But this apprehension is now believed to be groundless and the Committee do not perceive that any ill consequences, but much good would result from the contemplated measure.

In order therefore to facilitate the procuring of the Grand Chop, or port clearance, of ships when ready for sea, it is recommended that the settlement of import duties be considered as the business exclusively of the consignees of goods, and that in all cases they be held therefore responsible to the consignee of the ship, on which they have been imported.

* A single contribution of not less than $25, or an annual contribution of $10, constitutes membership.

CORRESPONDECE.

We have been requested to publish the following letter as a testimonial of gratitude from the writer, who was by the Chinese authorities taken on the coast of China and thence sent overland to Canton where for some time he has been confined. and was gnally released from thei surveillance of the local fiovernment a day or two ago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Sir.—Will you do me the favor to insert these lines in your paper, as a testimonial of my gratitude for the kindness experienced from several Gentlemen during my painful stay in this city which I am now about to leave.

The state of utter destitution in which I arrived here must be known to you, but the same providence that conducted me thus far, unwilling entirely to abandon me, let me find some gentlemen willing to assist me, among these were my dear countrymen, with the exception of a few who would have nothing to say to me, and Messrs Bridgman and Thom. By the assistance of my countrymen I was provided with every thing necessary, and Messrs Bridgman and Thom enabled me to correspond with the local authorities. The obligations under which I am to these my benefactors will for ever remain impressed on my memory, and on that of my beloved family. I praise my fate for having encountered the gentlemen to make known whose praiseworthy conduct I had no means except through your paper, nor shall I be found wanting, should an opportunity occur, of making a return to my bene factors for the obligations conferred.

F. L. DE PINNA.

Canton 1st March 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Sir—I am an individual here trying to make the best of circumstances to gain some dollars.

A few years since I considered the reception of a China *Coun Chop* an event to be recorded!! and treated it as such, and respected them; now your correspondent receives two or three in a day and gives to them just the value they *deserve* which is *nothing!*

DELTA.

1st March 1838.

CANTON PRESS,

3rd March, 1838.

The *Roman* from Newyork 1st Novbr. has arrived and we have been kindly favored with the loan of some of the latest papers brought by her. They teem with accounts and surmises regarding the capture by a pirate, almost within sight of land, of the Packet *Susquehanna* bound from Philadelphia for Liverpool We subjoin below the pilot's statement on oath made before a Philadelphia Magistrate. of this most extraordinary incident. and this furnishes, as far as we can find, all that is yet known. A black, low, and long schooner had been seen by some vessels, and we find in one of the papers that it is supposed the pirate meant to intercept the Ship *Chandler Price*, about to sail for China with a quantity of Specie and made a mistake propably in carrying the *Susquehanna* which is said to have had no more than 8 a 10,000$ in specie on board. Revenue cutters and men of war had been sent in pursuit, but nothing had since been learnt. The alleged piracy took place on the 21st October.

The *Peacock*, U. S. Ship of war, after her cruize round the globe had arrived at Norfolk.

A most melancholy wreck is recorded, that of the *Hope*, steamer, from Charleston bound for Neworleans, with 160 passengers. She was driven ashore in a gale and most of the crew and passengers were drowned. The survivors accuse her Captain of having been unable, from inebriety, to have taken due precautions for the safety of the vessel.

We give a short extract on Canada affairs which seem to be in a threatening state.

We find no allusion in the papers to the state of commercial matters in general, and infer that they were proceeding more prosperously. It was expected that many of the banks would soon resume cash payments, Most banks were contracting their issues as much as possible toward the meeting of Congress.

Exchange on England 115 @ 116—Specie 6½ @ 7 per cent. premium.

Near Red River, it is stated from New-Orleans 19th October, a conspiracy of negroes against the whites had been detected, in consequence of which many of the former had been executed.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.

THOMAS ROWLAND SWORN. I am a pilot. I reside in Lewis-town. I saw the Susquehanna as she went out of the Cape last Saturday, about 11 A. M. I was in the pilot boat Mary Ann, in 15 fathoms water, Cape Henlopen Light House bearing W.N.W. about 15 miles. The ship passed us, and kept her course E. by S. and went out of sight of us. We hard up in our boat, and steered S. of E. about an hour and a half. We lay to under our foresail, until half past 3 P. M. Then our boys went to the mast head and made a We made sail to go to her She turned out a ship. We steered E.S.E. We still kept run down on the ship, until we made her out to ship standing in. She was then steering S. W hoisted colors, and the ship wore round, and schooner alongside of her, and then steered E. some time, say 20 or 30 minutes;—then they ed the ship's course, and went south as long could see, till dark, by the spy glass, and schooner along with them.—At the time we spying her we saw a cross in her foretopsail. I the Susquehanna; she belongs to the line of Copes,—their packets have a cross on their fore sails. I have therefore reason to believe this the ship.—We were within four or five miles sight two hours—pretty good sized schooner—not see hull; but from the look of her mast, s el pretty good size, 150 or 200 tons. I saw hull of the ship—could barely see her hull a jumped on the sea. We lost sight of the Sus hua about half past twelve o'clock—she had a b eeze and went very fast; the last we saw at t the two vessels were in company.—When I saw them they were three of four hundred y from each other. The ship had three top courses, foretop-gallant sail, main royal and fl jib. The course they stood would not run t ashore—they were too far from land—in 25 fathe water—wind was N.N.W. when she went ou the afternoon it was about north.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.—The following resolu among others, was adopted at a large meeti Royalists held in Montreal, on Monday last. Sto show which way the wind blows. Such resoluti belie themselves and the motives with which t seem to be offered.

Resolved, That this meeting is persuaded t there exists no substantial cause for apprehens of a successful rebellion against the British Gove ment, by the mass of our fellow subjects of Fre origin, though the utmost activity and perseve are employed to create disorder and sedi amongst them; but feeling that to guard aga the pernicious influence of that activity and p severance, and to arrest it is the boundeu dut every good subject, this meeting calls upon t fellow subjects throughout the province to organ themselves into local associations, as the most fectual means for the security of good order, protection of life and property, and the maintena of the connexion happily existing between this p vince and the British empire.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. We in another column some proposals made by t Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to members generally, as to the expediency of both the Consignees of goods liable for the payment the duties due thereon. A general meeting w convened on Wednesday the 28th ult., to disc the propriety of recording the above proposal of t Committee as the regular custom of the port, wh on Mr. Wilkinson Dent proposing the motion, was unanimously agreed to. Previous to this wa conversation ensued and it was not denied by m members of the com- mittee that the proposal th had laid before the chamber was liable to seve objections, but that it being very desirable that fixed understanding should be come to on a poi which had occasioned so much controversy a dispute, they had, after maturely weighing eve argument as well in favor as against the prop osa arrived at the conviction that they were less o jectionable than any other mode of settling t duties, and the generality of those present at t meeting seemed to concur in this sentiment.

We certainly approve of these Resolutions as pr sed at the Chamber of Commerce, as protecti ships against undue detention and the expen and loss thereby caused, but we should have wish that, at the same time, that this new regulati protects the consignee of ships against the capri or convenience of the importer of goods, and, m be, at times rendering the latter, in order to compl with this law, more liable to extortion from th Hoppo's officers than otherwise would have bee the case, it should also have provided some kin protection than he now enjoys, to the importer of goods against the sudden sailing or despatch of ships from Whampoa, which, if not informed o in due time, may expose him either to loss in the shape of the payment of higher than customary duties, or to demurrage for detention of the shi about to sail. We should think that some provi sion ought to be made for such cases, and it ought to be obligatory on consignees of ships to giv timely notice to the owners of the goods importe by her, of their intention as to the time of he departure. Should the committee see fit to act on this suggestion, they will best be able to decide as to how many days such notice ought to precede the despatch of a ship.

THE PASSAGE BOATS. The Vice-roy, Fuh-yuen and Hoppo have jointly issued an edict against the foreign passage boats which are lately supposed to have been actively engaged in the smuggling of Opium. The Edict says that on a former occasion peremptory orders had been issued to order all the passage boats with holds away, and that the Hong merchants then assured them falsely that this order had been complied with. But, says the edict, we have now learned that the foreigners use these boats to smuggle Opium and other articles, and if they are caught they will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, nor is any distinction to be made in future with foreigners, but these, when taken, are to suffer the same punishment as was heretofore inflicted on the *fai-hai* men (fast boat smugglers).

We also hear that orders have been given to the commanders of the forts at the Bogue not to allow any of the Passage boats to enter the river. If this edict is enforced we shall again have but a precarious communication with Lintin and Macao; the interests of smugglers is most likely to affect much, most of the smuggling on the river having ceased partly through the watchfulness of the mandarins, partly through the fraudulent practices of the Chinese smugglers themselves, and partly owing to the low prices offered for the drug at Whampoa, the profit on it no longer remunerating for the risk attending the operation.

NOTICE—Mr. Paulus Tiedeman Jr. is admitted this day a partner in our establishments.

S. VAN BASEL TOR LAER & Co.

Canton, Batavia, } January 1st, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "The Correspondence between the Creditors of the Hing-tae Hong, and the Local Government." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

Canton 12th January 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Teas and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
" E. I. Company

Agents to the Honorable

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this-day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW,
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. James Burnett, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
294. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speechen.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres2 vols due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th Jannary.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1836. WETMORE & Co

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE usual half yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on Monday the 5th March at noon.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.

Canton, 23d February, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

Calcutta,	Messrs.	Carr, Tagore & Co.
Bombay,	"	Wm. Nicol & Co.
Singapore,	"	Shaw, Whitehead & Co.
London,	"	Rickards, Little & Co.
Liverpool,	"	Rathbone, Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope,	"	Thompson, Watson & Co.
Mauritius,	"	Rowlandson, White & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James S. Stopford,

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co....Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....China.
Messrs Thos Birth, Son and Co... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co...C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

	The Agents for the Society are,
London,	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay,	Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras,	Messrs. E. Sa.Moorat & Co.
	Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, Calcutta.

BELL & Co.
Agents Canton.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Carcoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent Port Wine a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE Anna Robertson brings a supply of Messrs Newton Gordon & Murdoch's finest old London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA Planchado Segars at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second volume of the Canton Press Newspaper and Price Current, at 12 $ per file.

Bills of lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Blank Respondensia Conds Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of American Imports & Exports for 1835 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with British Imports & Exports, on one sheet of Postpaper.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } Old Brown Sherry.
One Hhhd }

Of a high class, brand Peter Domecq and the Royal arms of Spain. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's or counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer *Roman*, Benson, from New York, 1st November (arrived at Lintin 21st February), Brit *Mary Dugdale*, Harrison, and *Blake*, ———, from Bombay.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—British, *Duke of Sussex*, Horsman, *Marquis Camden*, Gribble; *Premier*, Were; *Kirkman Finlay*, Russell; for London. Amer, *Argyle*, Codman, for Baltimore, *Superior*, MacEwen, for New York. Brit. *Waterwitch*, Reynell, for Singapore and Calcutta. The *Arabian*, Brown, for Bristol this day

PASSENGERS per *Duke of Sussex* Messrs. H. Dalrymple and Binks.

Per *Red Rover*, omitted in our last, Mr. Dauphiné.

The *Caledonia* to sail in a few days for Manila.

In lading for England, *Golconda, Walmer Castle, David Clark.*

LOSS OF SHIP HOPE.

We copy below, from the Boston Daily Advertiser, some particulars in relation to the loss of the Hope, East-Indiaman, Captain Norman. In addition to the statements there made, we learn that the ship was freighted with 815 tons of goods, consisting of teas and other products of the East, consigned to Messrs. Rogers & Co. of this city, and John McCrea, of Philadelphia, and valued at $200,000. This valuable cargo, we are happy to learn, is fully insured—about $73,000 in this city, $42,000 in Boston, and the residue in Philadelphia.

From the accounts received, it appears that the silks and part of the teas were saved.

The owners have not, as yet, received any letters from the captain.—*Com. Adv.*

Ship Hope.—We have been favored with the particulars of the loss of the ship Hope, Norman, master, of Philadelphia, off the Cape of Good Hope, July 30th. It appears the Hope left Whampoa on 25th April, and proceeded prosperously on her voyage until the 28th July, when she encountered a heavy gale in lat. 34° 10' S., long 26° 26' E. On the morning of the 29th, she was found to be leaking so badly that it was thought necessary to hoist a signal of distress to an English barque then in sight, which proved to be the Duke of Roxburgh, Captain Dissington, who kindly detached four of his crew to assist at the pump, on board the Hope, in addition to whom several gentlemen passengers volunteered their services.

According to an arrangement which Capt. Dissington obligingly entered into, both vessels kept together during the night. At 5 A. M. the following morning, it was ascertained that the leak gained so rapidly on the Hope, that it was thought best to transfer the most valuable part of the Hope's cargo on board the British vessel. Captain N. succeeded in saving the greater part of the silks and some other articles on board. At 3 P M there was 12 feet of water in the hold, and the wind had increased to a strong gale, so that the boats could no longer ply from one vessel to the other. The officers and crew of the Hope then abandoned her to her fate, and proceeded in the barque to St. Helena.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

LATEST DATES, from England, 19th October ₱ *Trafalgar.* United States, 1st November, per *Roman.* Calcutta, 17th January ₱ *Antonio Pereira.* Singapore, 30th January ₱ *Antonio Pereira.* Java, 29th December ₱ *Caledonia.* Manila, 10th February ₱ *Cometa.* Bombay, 29th December via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England. *Clifton, Cordelia, Alexander.* Calcutta, *Ruby, Ros Roy, Sultanny.* Bombay, *Pearl,* Madras, *Ann.* Sydney, *Hero. Sarah Barry.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Anna Robertson	British	Hamilton	448	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morrison	Ameri.	Copp	363	Java	Olyphant & Co.
Valparaiso	"	Lockwood		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Frederic Warren	Ameri.	Cleveland..		Soerabaya..	Russell & Co.
Hashemy..	British	Buckle	325	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Liberty	"	Mac. Dowell		Java	Russell & Co.
Louvre	Ameri.	Gray		Manila	"
Golconda	British	Bell..	800	Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Orixa	"	Ager	362	Liverpool	Bell & Co.
David Clark ...	"	Hutchinson		Bombay	Lindsay & Co.
Walmer Castle ...	"	Bourchier	656	.. ..	Daniell & Co.
Pilot	Hamb.	Gerdes	418	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer	309	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Hero of Malone..	"	———, ...		Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Mary Dugdale ..	British	Harrison		"	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Barron, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor....	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay..	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Margaret	"	Lindsted		"	James Hamilton.
Monsoon	Ameri.	———, ...		Batavia....	Wetmore & Co.
Bengal Packet....	British	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Lady Hayes	"	Wemyss		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Europa....	Ameri.	Shaw	325	Sandwich Islands	Henry Skinner.
Syed Khan	British	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Trafalgar	"	Syms		Liverpool...	Turner & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Caledonia	"	Liddell		Batavia	Turner & Co.
Peko	"	———, ...		Liverpool...	Rob. Wise Holliday & Co.
Antonio Pereira...	"	Young		Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Roman....	Amer.	Benson		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Blake	British	———, ...		Bombay	———

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoi[rdupois] 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash, 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. d[ollar] 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 26. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 3RD, 1838. No. 13[…]

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 7½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 10.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	} No demand.
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	11	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	} 9.5 a 10.8	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 7. a 10.2	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	} 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2¼. a 2½.	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - - -	,,	} 4½. a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop - ⅛ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.	650	Quite Nominal.
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	490	Market not decidedly opened.
,, ,, new - -	,,	440. a 450	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	380. a 390	
,, new - - - -	,,	400	Do.
Malwa old - - - -	,,	} 380 a 390	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	420	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.55	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3.30 a 3.50	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	8. a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	23 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	20 a 28	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - }	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ..	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 .. 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 5[…]	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		15
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	16
,, Campoi - - - -	,,	} 16 a 32	} Of the finest none in the Market.
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 26	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,	13 a 14	
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,	15	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	15 a 28	
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	32 a 60	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	24 a 36	
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	38 a 55	31 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	41 a 58	34 a 35
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	420 a 470	
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,	350 a 360	Nominal.
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PU[R]CHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also hi[gher] prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Go[ods] on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Char[ges]. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—S[…] invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, C[…] Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auc[tion] duty paid.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.			
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent	premium
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,,	6½	....	,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent	,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent	,,
South American Republics	1	per Cent	,, none

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 8.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JANUARY, 1838.

	IN JANUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock Feb. 1[…]
Patna .... old.	2	750	1,500	} 3,665	2,492,720	1[…]
,, ... new	389	550	213,950			1,[…]
Benares ...... old	1	} 490	65,170	1,004½	679,805	
,, ... new	132					[…]
Malwa .... old	771½	430	331,745	11,839	6,143,?47	3,[…]
	1,295½		612,365	16,508½	9,306,372	6,[…]

Total of deliveries in the 10 months from 1st April 1837 to 31st Jan[uary] 1838, 17,804 chests, value Sp. Drs. 9,918,737.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & v[arious] Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREA[SURE]
Bombay	} 2½ .. 2	Singapore	} 1 ¾	Hol. or Hamburg ..	2
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal ..	2
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ..	2½
Calcutta		Penang	} 1¼ 1	Chili or Peru	3
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E. coast of China ..	1
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c...	1
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS, have further declined; white and grey and the market is very heavy, and, it is expe[cted] will give way still more from the large supplies of Ame[rican] Cotton goods. COTTON YARN. There has been little bu[siness] doing, and there is no demand but for good quality; the inf[erior] remaining very depressed. CHINTZES are in good demand, importations having been moderate, and a late supply of not [very] good quality nor of favorite patterns sold at from 4½ @ 5[…] according to quality, we believe.

WOOLLENS.—The market has declined during the week, and of the l[arge] sales of SPANISH STRIPES made in the last month, nearly whole remain in the hands of the purchasers. LONGELLS of sorted colors have also declined, but scarlets fully maintain t[heir] price. CAMLETS,—both English and Dutch have also declined the latter there are several heavy parcels offering in the mark[et].

METALS.—IRON continues as before. LEAD,—has advanced to […] QUICKSILVER quoted @ 140 $, but there is none in the ma[rket] and a moderate quantity would easily affect the price.

STRAITS PRODUCE,—without alteration.

RICE,—has advanced. The supply from the Interior for the Ca[nton] market being short, with very few importations.

COTTON.—There has been a considerable advance of fully 6 mac[e …] Bengal Cotton within the last two or three days from the […] short stock, and all other descriptions have improved, partic[ularly] good Bombay and Tinnevelly, but not to the same extent […] the clearances have been large, leaving a stock only this d[ay] about 34,000 Bombay, 6000 Bengal, 5000 Madras. Total 4[…] balles.

OPIUM.—Few or no transactions have taken place during the [past] week, parties delaying until the quality of the drug is ascerta[ined]. The weight of the Patna is said to average 117 @ 119 and Benares 116 @ 118 caties, and the touch and flavor good, Benares particularly. We hear that some sales have been [made] at 440 for Patna and 390 @ 400 for Benares, but sales to any [ex]tent could not be expected at these rates. Last year's Opi[um] consequently still more depressed, and we heard of sales @ […] for Patna and 380 for Benares, but the Chinese will not ta[ke] any quantity. Malwa is of more ready sale at 380 @ 390, [Tur]key very dull @ 400 @ 420. The deliveries in the last m[onth] were; *Patna*, 791; *Benares*, 190; *Malwa*, 1073; total […] leaving a stock of Patna, *old* 1493; *new* 1169; Benares, old […] *new* 163; Malwa, 2960; Total, 6685 chests. And within [a] day or two we learn that the foreign boats are again deliv[ering] freely in the river, notwithstanding the late seizures. The[re is] no talk of any change in the measures of the government.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—A few hundred bales have lately arrived, and more shortly expected, but the supply continues short. Two or […] purchases have been lately made of middling cargo silk at […] 430 @ 450. There is no good and fine in the market.

TEA.—A good deal of business has, during the week, been done in black and green teas. Considerably advanced rates have [been] paid for all. Of Twankay the market is entirely bare.

The exports of teas to England in this season up to the pres[ent] have been: *Congo*, 121,520; *Caper*, 3,939; *Souchong*, […] *Campoy*, 217; *Ankoi*, 118; *Hongmuey* 1,517; *Pekoe*, […] *Orange Pekoe*, 1,830; Total of black teas, 143,166 P[iculs] […] *Hyson*, 3,606; *Young Hyson*, 2,900; *Hyson Skin*, 651; *Twan[kay]* 21,934; *Gunpowder*, 1,381; *Imperial*, 801; Total of green 30,573 Piculs. Total of Teas shipped up to the 28th Febr[uary] 23,565,300 lbs., according to the statement from the Cham[ber of] Commerce.

FREIGHTS, Tonnage to England scarce, and 8 £ per ton, has, we been given

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 27. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 10TH, 1838. No. 131.

KWEITSZES PETITION.

An original translation from the Chinese.

REFLECTIONS ON GRIEF AND JOY.

Freed from all care, bestow a leisure hour on quiet thought:
Sad or gay, going or coming, the busy eye of man is ever on us.
Life may be compared to a short passing dream.
Virtuous conduct ensuring a lot of tranquility and bliss,
While unchanging misery is the portion of the wicked man;
Whose attempts to injure others always recoil upon himself.
I shall now conclude my reflections on the past,
And proceed to relate an amusing history of the present age.
The grandsire (of our hero) at first dwelt in the principal district of Tsekeang.
But subsequently removed with his family to Tsinchang
His grandson named Le and surnamed Ke, was an honest man
And governed his actions by truly virtuous principles.
He repaired the bridges and roads and generously assisted his neighbors;
He burnt incense at the altar of every temple and shrine.
In marriage he found a mate with an equally kind heart,
Named Chin—A lady happily selected by the Go-between.*
Heaven rewarded their union with a son and daughter.
The son Potung was governed by his fathers example;
The daughter Kweitsze, the eldest, was surpassingly fair;
Indeed she had no equal either in beauty or talent.
At twelve years of age she excelled in embroidery,
And Potung when only seven composed an essay, in verse.
—Altho' his ancestors had all adorned the magistracy,
Le Ke's talents were of no ordinary a stamp,
That he was unable to follow in their steps.
Tho' he was thus unfitted to shine in literature,
His goodness of heart, preserved him from disgracing his name.
He suddenly resolved to go to Shang-yang,
And there purchase a Stock of Horses to trade with.
His plan turned out successful and his riches daily increased.
—It is an old saying "that every one, however noble must taste of misfortune."
So heaven decreed the separation and dispersion of his family.
For ten years the measure of his grief was always full;
He then emerged from misfortune, in dignified majesty,
His birth-day fell in the middle of the eighth moon,
And he determined to celebrate it with joy and feasting.
His wife, Chin's, birthday, happened at the same time;
What happiness thus crowned the labours of the Go-between!
Le Ke sent Cards of invitation to each of his relations:
And several of his neighbors came to congratulate him.
Some retired magistrates from the adjoining village,
His wifes relations, and his own family, having all arrived.
They conversed for some time on his family affairs,
And then assembled in his elegant mansion to congratulate him. *(To be continued)*

* A kind of marriage broker, who arranges and settles between the parents, the terms &c. &c.

EUROPE NEWS.

From the Singapore Free Press Extra of 3d Febr.

By the *Rob Roy* which arrived this morning, we have received *Bombay Gazette Extraordinary* of 31st, December, containing intelligence from home by the overland despatch down to the 1st November, the most interesting items from which we have transferred to our present columns.

The French have gained Constantine after a desperate struggle. The Commander-in-Chief, General Desmaresmont, was killed; by a cannon ball, Colonel Coombes, was also killed; General Perriguax and Col. Lamoriciere were dangerously wounded.

The number of Arabs killed is supposed to be about 6,000. The French had about 1,000 killed and 1,500 wounded. In another paper the French loss is estimated at 3,000.

To the City banquet given to the Queen on the 9th ultimo. no ladies were invited exceptin those belonging to the Queen's household.

The complete defeat of the ciartists by the Viscount das Antas on the 19th of September terminated the civil war in Portugal. The battle was fought at Rutrasa, and the constitutionalists who have acted throughout with great moderation afterwards concluded a convention amounting to a general amnesty, with the exception that the great promoters of the insurrection are expatriated. The other officers are allowed to retain their rank but retire from active service. The soldiers are incorporated as before in the army; Saldanha and the Duke de Terceira withdrew to Irgo and have since come to this country. The cortes have decided their second Chamber which is to be called the senate, shall be elected by the people without any interference on the part of the Crown. According to the last accounts dated the 18th, Inde Bandeira had arrived in Lisbon to settle the ministerial arrangements.

Two Queens of Holland have just departed this life Hortense (Duchess of St. Leu,) widow of Jerome Bonaparte, and the mother of the young man who made the rash attempt at Strasburg, and the wife of the present sovereign who still calls himself K (the Netherlands, though he retains but the least hali .. the country. The Dutch states General were opened on the 16th of November by commission, the King being prevented from attending in person in consequence of the death of the Queen. The speech afforded no prospect of a settlement of the Belgian question.

A few days ago the French announced the taking of Constantine on the 13th instant, and at the same time the death of the Commander in Chief and Governor of Algiers, General Desmaresmont, who while reconnoitring the breach was cut in two by a cannon ball. No further accounts were received until this morning, when the French mails brought the Toulonnais and some Paris Papers containing a variety of extracts from private letters. It appears that the slaughter was dreadful, the French having been repulsed from the breach four times in succession. At last on the fifth attempt they entered, but then the contest continued during the whole of the 13th. Some brief letters from the successor of Desmaresmont, sent to General Valee were published in a number of the Moniteur of Saturday, but the full official details had not then reached the Government. It is said that the French Cabinet have determined upon maintaining the contest.

It is impossible to enter into particulars of the Spanish intelligence, the movements of the scattered corps are so various. In general however it may be stated as certain that for some time past success has been on the side of the constitutionalists. The Carlists have been repeatedly defeated, and the last Bulletin dated from Bayonne on Tuesday last states that Espartero had defeated Don Carlos on the 14th and was pushing him on the 16th.

Messrs. T. Wiggin and Co., the American commission-merchants, who lately suspended payment, have sent a letter to the *Times* stating that their surplus capital, after payment of all-demands, is upwards of 425,000*l.*

The Revenue tables were printed and they exhibit a deficiency (chiefly in customs) of £ 1,793,973.

The firm of Baldwin and Cradock (London booksellers) has failed for £ 180,580. The deficit is estimated at about £ 48,000.

£ 100—is given for a floor in the streets that command a good view of the Queen's procession on the day of her dinner at Guildhall. The day will be a holy day in the City.

Andrew Amos Esq. succeeds T. B. Macauley as member of the Council in India.

The Royal stud was sold in the meadows at Hampton Court, 81 horses for 15,692 guineas; the sale lasted six hours.

Vittoria and Bilboa are again besieged by the Carlists. The peasantry are allowed 2 days to buy in these towns, which are filled with British goods, after which time death is proclaimed to all who attempted to enter either place from the country.

Espartero announces another victory over the Carlists in which, he says, they fled in so many divisions that he does not know whers to find them. He therefore waits at Huerta del Rey for the information in order to disperse them again.

THE REVENUE.

(From the British and Foreign Price Current, October, 28.)

The following paragraph having appeared in '*The Times*'—a paper exercising so much influence in commercial circles, appears to us to require notice.

'So serious a decline in the public revenue as that which has just been made known has taken most people here by surprise, though the anticipation of any other than an unfavorable return was altogether out of the question, and diffused a very uneasy feeling all over the city. That the state of trade was bad every one knew, and had made their calculations accordingly as to the effect upon the revenue, but the most gloomy predictions that were formed in any case have been far exceeded. Nothing can more strongly show the fearful extent of the commercial crisis through which the country has just passed, and of which no proper estimate could have been formed without such evidence. The expedients which were resorted to by the Bank of England, and the merchants and bankers who were solvent themselves, to prop up those that were falling, have tended to keep the evil partly out of the public view, but it is here developed in its full force. The greater part of the loss has fallen upon the trade department of the revenue, and in that respect the present return stands alone, and is without parallel for a very great number of years past. It is the most remarkable, as the Treasury is known to have received large sums in duties on Corn in the last quarter, and has not that windfall occurred, which was quite unexpected, the deficiency, large as it is, would have been considerably increased. The real causes of the falling off seem to be studiously kept from the public eye, and can be accessible only to those who have the accounts to inspect, but it is certain that none of the causes assigned have made the impression in the city which was desired from them. So far, therefore, are the merchants from looking to the future with that hope which usually succeeds any sudden and violent depression, that they generally anticipate a further considerable decline in the next return.'

MONEY MARKET.

(From the Spectator, October 28.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England, which according to the statement made public on Saturday, last, was upwards of 6,830,000£, has been further increased this week, by a considerable arrival of gold from the Continent. The importations are principally from Paris and Hamburg; from the former, bar gold has been received, and from the latter coin, principally Russian, of the description called imperials, which are of about the same value as the French 20 francs. This circumstance has imparted considerable firmness to the Money market; and in the early part of the week, Consols for account were as high as 93¾; some very large purchases having occurred in them. These operations are said to have been undertaken on behalf of the Bank of England, the Directors of which find great difficulty in obtaining employment for their capital in the discount of commercial bills, at 5 per cent., their present rate of interest; and as they are understood to be averse to the reduction of it at present, they are seeking an outlet for their surplus in the purchase of Stock. The rise thus produced has had the effect of bringing Stock to market, and a reaction of about ½ per cent. has since occurred. Great pains have been taken lately to bring prominently forward the difficulties under which the American mercantile houses are suffering: and many exaggerated statements have appeared as to the small dividends which will be recoverable from the estates of those firms that have been compelled to suspend their payments; we are happy to be enabled to state, that there is little doubt that the three chief houses, viz. Messrs. WILDES, WIGGINS, and WILSONS, and Co., will ultimately be enabled to liquidate all claims upon them. Messrs. MARJORIBANKS and FERRERS, the Indian firm, who suspended payment a few months ago, have issued a circular stating that they will pay in full in the course of next month; and another firm of less note, who also stopped during the period of disaster, have already paid 15s. in the pound on the amount of their liabilities. If proof were wanting of the honest intentions of the American merchants, it may be found in the large amount of specie shipped by them to this country, which amounts since June last to nearly 15,000,000 dollars of declared export; and if we may credit a report recently made public, the surreptitious shipments of bullion from New York has been of equal amount, so that the whole amount of precious metals imported from the United States into Great Britain, during the period, has been nearly 30,000,000 of dollars, or 6,000,000*l.* sterling.

The Northern Continental Stocks are at higher prices, in consequence of the rise in consols.

The impulse which was recently given to the South American Bonds seems to have died away; and they are all lower.

The Railway Shares are almost entirely neglected: some inquiry has occurred after the shares of the United Brighton lines, at an improvement of about 10s. per share.

LONDON MARKET.

From Corrie & Co's Price Current, of 28th October 1837.

TEA, Bohea, Canton	1 0½	@	1 0¾	per lb.
Pekoe	1 3	@	1 9	,,
Congou, common	1 4	@	1 6½	,,
mid. to fine	1 7	@	2 1	,,
Campoi	1 3	@	2 3	,,
Souchong	1 3	@	4 9	,,
Padrae	2 0	@	2 11	,,
Caper	1 5	@	1 11	,,
Pekoe, flowery	3 0	@	5 7	,,
Orange	0 11	@	2 10	,,
Twankay	1 8	@	2 0	,,
Hyson skin	1 4	@	2 2	,,
Hyson, common	2 4	@	2 9	,,
mid to fine	2 10	@	5 6	,,
Imperial	2 10	@	3 9	,,
Gunpowder	3 6	@	5 2	,,
SILK, China, Tsatlee	14 6	@	21 6	,,
Taysaam	11 6	@	16 0	,,
CASSIA LIGNEA	52 0	@	58 0	,,

The public sales of Free Trade Tea, comprising 65,000 packages, commenced on Monday last and of 38,000 now gone through barely one-half has been realised. The demand for most kinds of black Tea has been good, particularly for Bohea and Congou, in both of which an advance has been obtained, in the former of ½*d* a ¾*d*, and in common qualities of the latter 1*d* a 2*d*, per lb.; the finer descriptions of Congou have not improved to an equal extent, but these, as well as Souchong, Flowery and Orange Pekoe, are also rather dearer. Green Teas are comparatively neglected, and the proportion which has found buyers is limited, although without material variation from the prices of the sales in September last, excepting for Twankay, which barely maintains the value then established. The market by private contract is firm, and in Canton Bohea and common Congou of the East India Company's import a further advance of 1*d* a 1½*d* must be quoted, the price of the former being now 2*s.* 7*d.* (duty paid), and of the latter 1*s.* 8¾*d.*

The public sales of private-trade Silk, subsequent to that at the East India House, referred to in our previous circular, were concluded on Friday last, without any material alteration in prices: of the quantity brought forward (1,600 Bales Bengal and 2,400 China) it is estimated that about two-thirds of the former and half of the latter found buyers; the market has since been steady, but the transactions only to a limited extent.

CHILE AND PERU.

From the *Araucano*, St. Yago de Chile, 21st November, we translate the following abstract of the success the Chilian armament against Peru had met with up to the 11th October, the date of its taking possession of the town of Arequipa.

"The expedition sailed from Valparaiso on the 15th September, consisting of the Frigate, *Montezuma*, the corvettes *Libertad* and *Valparaiso*, the brigs *Aquiles* and *Arequipeno*, and the barque *Santa Cruz*. There were seventeen transports for the army, horses and ordnance; thus making altogether 23 sail, though in Peru 24 were counted, owing to the British corvette *the Rover* having been mistaken for one of our forts.

"Six days afterwards, on the 21st, we anchored in the port of Iquique where we landed. Here we were received with transports of joy by the scanty population, and learned that Santa Cruz had gone to Bolivia, where symptoms of discontent with his government had shewn themselves. We could not ascertain what number of troops there were in South Peru, though, from such information as we could collect, we were led to believe that we should not meet with any opposition on our march to Arequipa. We therefore embarked for Arica.

"In the afternoon of the 24th we arrived off the port of Arica, and two companies of light troops and the men from the *Libertad* were sent to effect a landing on the mole, while the men of war were to bombard the batteries and to drive thence the garrison, which, it was supposed, would oppose the landing of our forces. However the shew of our determination alone to take the port caused the enemy to haul down he South Peruvian flag, and on our landing we only found a number of countrymen who received us with open arms, just as they had done at Iquique. Here we learnt that the Bolivian General Lopez was at Tacna with a thousand men, and that there were at Torata other detachments of the army of Santa Cruz amounting to about 2000 men.

"On the morning of the 25th it was discovered that the custombouse of Arica had been robbed; and though it was at first believed to have been merely an invention of Santa Cruz's agents to make it appear that the troops of Chile had entered Peru to plunder, it was found that Capt. Carrillo had really committed this robbery. The general in chief immediately called a council of war on board the *Libertad*, where the delinquent was tried, and Capt. Carrillo condemned to death, and Lieut. Moria dismissed the service for having been privy to the robbery without giving information. Carrillo was on that same day executed in front of the custombouse, which caused considerable consternation among the inhabitants of Arica. The estimated amount of the robbery of 3285 $ was paid to those interested.

"On the 26th Colonel Ugartache was sent with a flag of truce to Tacna to ascertain the force of General Lopez and their disposition in favor of Santa Cruz' government. Having nothing more to do in Arica where the batteries had been destroyed, the gun carriages burnt, and the cannon spiked, it was resolved to disembark at Ilaia, where we anchored on the 29th. We found nobody here, the governor of this place having fled upon the approach of the troops, by publishing an order by which every body who either saw, heard, or spoke to any Chilenos was threatened with punishment of death. Here it was resolved to disembark the horses at Arauta and the troops in Quilca, these ports being considered more convenient for that purpose, and the road from them to Arequipa being better and shorter than from Ilaia.

"On the 30th we arrived at Guata, a short distance from Arauta, and here the barque *Carmen*, on board of which were some horses, most of the equipment General Fuente had prepared for the Peruvian division, and all the horseshoes of the cavalry, got on shore. With great trouble the troops, crew and horses were saved, without the loss of a man. Most of the effects on board were also saved though wetted by seawater; the horseshoes, however, and a few cases with muskets were lost.

"On the 1st October the horses were disembarked from the transports with considerable danger and difficulty and seventy horses were lost, partly dead during the passage, partly drowned on disembarking.

"On the 3rd the chaincable of the corvette *Libertad* snapped, and we sailed in consequence for Quilca, taking on board an inhabitant of Arequipa who had offered to our General in chief to provide a number of mules which he had on the hills.

"On the same day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon General Adunate with 28 mounted cazadores and the battalion Valdivia set out from Quilca. The other troops followed on the following day. The different forces having been united, they moved towards Arequipa, in the suburbs of which they arrived on the 11th, and on the 14th the General commanding in chief took possession of the town to the great joy of it's inhabitants who received our troops as friends. On the 16th the whole army was in Arequipa."

The army of Chile has assumed the denomination of "ejercito restaurador" and General de la Fuente has been elected "supreme chief of the Peruvian Republic."

Thus far no blood has been shed in this war, but it was expected that a decisive engagement would soon take place, and General Santa Cruz was collecting his forces to prepare for it.

THE HORSBURGH MEMORIAL.

TO WILLIAM STANLEY CLARKE ESQ., AND THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE HORSBURGH MEMORIAL LONDON.

Canton, 10th January 1838.

Gentlemen,

The active and judicious means you have taken to further the views of the General Committee in raising funds for the purpose of erecting a lasting tribute to the memory of one who toiled through a long life for the benefit of his fellow creatures, meets with the sincere thanks and warmest approbation of your fellow labourers at Canton in so pleasing a task. The only point in which our feelings appear not to be unanimous in respecting the manner in which that tribute should be paid. You propose that it should be a monument erected in St. Pauls or Westminster Abbey,—we, that it should be a *Light House* on one of those spots through which, surrounded with all its difficulties, he has traced a safe and com-

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 27. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 10TH, 1838. No. 131.

KWEITSZES PETITION.

An original translation from the Chinese.

REFLECTIONS ON GRIEF AND JOY.

Freed from all care, bestow a leisure hour on quiet thought:
Sad or gay, going or coming, the busy eye of man is ever on us.
Life may be compared to a short passing dream.
Virtuous conduct ensuring a lot of tranquility and bliss.

While unchanging; misery is the portion of the wicked man;
Whose attempts to injure others always recoil upon himself.
I shall now conclude my reflections on the past.
And proceed to relate an amusing history of the present age.

The grandsire (of our hero) at first dwelt in the principal district of Tsekeang
But subsequently removed with his family to Talinchang
His grandson named Le and surnamed Ke, was an honest man
And governed his actions by truly virtuous principles.

He repaired the bridges and roads and generously assisted his neighbours;
He burnt incense at the altar of every temple and shrine.
In marriage he found a mate with an equally kind heart,
Named Chin—A lady happily selected by the Go-between.*

Heaven rewarded their union with a son and daughter.
The son Potung was governed by his fathers example;
The daughter, Kweitsze, the eldest; was surpassingly fair;
Indeed she had no equal either in beauty or talent.

At twelve years of age she excelled in embroidery,
And Potung when only seven composed an essay, in verse.
—Altho' his ancestors had all adorned the magistracy,
Le Ke's talents were of so ordinary a stamp,

That he was unable to follow in their steps.
Tho' he was thus unfitted to shine in literature,
His goodness of heart, preserved him from disgracing his name.
He suddenly resolved to go to Shang-yang,
And there purchase a Stock of Horses to trade with.

His plan turned out successful and his riches daily encreased.
—It is an old saying "that every one, however noble must taste of misfortune."
So heaven decreed the separation and dispersion of his family.

For ten years the measure of his grief was always full;
He then emerged from misfortune, in dignified majesty.
His birth-day fell in the middle of the eighth moon,
And he determined to celebrate it with joy and feasting.

His wife, Chin's, birthday, happened at the same time;
What happiness thus crowned the labours of the Go-between!
Le Ke sent Cards of invitation to each of his relations:
And several of his neighbors came to congratulate him.

Some retired magistrates from the adjoining village.
His wifes relations, and his own family, having all arrived.
They conversed for some time on his family affairs.
And then assembled in his elegant mansion to congratulate him. *(To be continued).*

* A kind of marriage broker, who arranges and settles between the parents, the terms &c. &c.

EUROPE NEWS.

From the Singapore Free Press Extra of 3d Febr.

By the *Rob Roy* which arrived this morning, we have received *Bombay Gazette Extraordinary* of 31st, December, containing intelligence from home by the overland despatch down to the 1st November, the most interesting items from which we have transferred to our present columns.

The French have gained Constantine after a desperate struggle. The Commander-in-Chief, General Damremont, was killed; by a cannon ball, Colonel Coo uhen, was also killed; General Perrigaux and Col. Lamoriciere were dangerously wounded.

The number of Arabs killed is supposed to be about 6,000. The French had about 1,000 killed and 1,500 wounded. In another paper the French loss is estimated at 3,000.

To the City banquet given to the Queen on the 9th ultimo no ladies were invited excepting those belonging to the Queen's household.

The complete defeat of the chartists by the Viscount das Antas on the 18th of September terminated the civil war in Portugal. The battle was fought at Ruivaes, and the constitutionalists who have acted throughout with great moderation afterwards concluded a convention amounting to a general amnesty, with the exception that the great promoters of the insurrection are expatriated. The other officers are allowed to retain their rank but retire from active service. The soldiers are incorporated as before in the army; Saldanha and the Duke de Tercera withdrew to Irgo and have since come to this country. The cortes have decided their second Chamber which is to be called the senate, shall be elected by the people without any interference on the part of the Crown. According to the last accounts dated the 18th, Inde Bandeira had arrived in Lisbon to settle the ministerial arrangements.

Two Queens of Holland have just departed this life Hortense (Duchess of St. Leu,) widow of Jerome Bonaparte, and the mother of the young man who made the rash attempt at Strasburg, and the wife of the present sovereign who still calls himself King of the Netherlands, though he retains but the least half of the country. The Dutch states General were opened on the 16th of November by commission, the King being prevented from attending in person in consequence of the death of the Queen. The speech afforded no prospect of a settlement of the Belgian question.

A few days ago the French announced the taking of Constantine on the 13th instant, and at the same time the death or the Commander in Chief and Governor of Algiers, General Demarcmont, who while reconnoitering the breach was cut in two by a cannon ball. No further accounts were received until this morning, when the French mail brought the Toulonnaise and some Paris papers containing a variety of extracts from private letters. It appears that the slaughter was dreadful, the French having been repulsed from the breach four times in succession. At last on the fifth attempt they entered, but then the contest continued during the whole of the 13th. Some brief letters from the successor of Demaremont, sent to General Valee, were published in a number of the Moniteur of Saturday, but the full official details had not then reached the Government. It is said that the French Cabinet have determined upon maintaining the contest.

It is impossible to enter into particulars of the Spanish intelligence, the movements of the scattered corps are so various. In general however it may be stated as certain that for some time past success has been on the side of the constitutionalists. The Carlists have been repeatedly defeated, and the last Bulletin dated from Bayonne on Tuesday last states that Espartero had defeated Don Carlos on the 14th and was pushing him on the 16th.

Messrs. T. Wiggin and Co., the American commission-merchants, who lately suspended payment, have sent a letter to the *Times* stating that their surplus capital, after payment of all demands, is upwards of £25,000.

The Revenue tables were printed and they exhibit a deficiency (chiefly in customs) of £ 1,793,973

The firm of Baldwin and Cradock (London booksellers) has failed for £ 180 580. The deficit is estimated at about £ 48,000.

£ 100—is given for a floor in the streets that command a good view of the Queen's procession on the day of her dinner at Guildhall. The day will be a holy day in the City.

Andrew Amos Esq. succeeds T. B. Macauley as member of the Council in India.

The Royal stud was sold in the meadows at Hampton Court, 81 horses for 15,692 guineas; the sale lasted six hours.

Vittoria and Bilboa are again besieged by the Carlists. The peasantry are allowed 2 days to buy in these towns, which are filled with British goods, after which time death is proclaimed to all who attempted to enter either place from the country.

Espartero announces another victory over the Carlists in which, he says, they fled in so many divisions that he does not know where to find them. He therefore waits at Huerta del Rey for the information in order to disperse them again.

THE REVENUE.

(From the British and Foreign Price Current, October, 28.)

The following paragraph having appeared in '*The Times*'—a paper exercising so much influence in commercial circles, appears to us to require notice.

'So serious a decline in the public revenue as that which has just been made known to the whole people here by surprise, though the anticipation of any other than an unfavorable return was altogether out of the question, and diffused a very uneasy feeling all over the city. That the state of trade was bad every one knew, and had made their calculations accordingly as to the effect upon the revenue, but the most gloomy predictions that were formed in any case have been far exceeded. Nothing can more strongly show the fearful extent of the commercial crisis through which the country has just passed, and of which no proper estimate could have been formed without such evidence. The expedients which were resorted to by the Bank of England, and the merchants and bankers who were solvent themselves, to prop up those that were falling, have tended to keep the evil partly out of the public view, but it is here developed in its full force. The greater part of the loss has fallen upon the trade department of the revenue, and in that respect the present return stands alone, and is without parallel for a very great number of years past. It is the most remarkable, as the Treasury is known to have received large sums in duties on Corn in the last quarter, and had not that windfall occurred, which was quite unexpected, the deficiency, large as it is, would have been considerably increased. The real cause of the fall no doubt is to be studiously hid from the public eye, and can be accessible only to those who have the accounts to inspect, but it is certain that none of the causes assigned have made the impression in the city which was dreaded from them. So far, therefore, are the merchants and traders from looking to the future with that hope which usually succeeds any sudden and violent depression, that they generally anticipate a further considerable decline in the next return.'

MONEY MARKET.

(From the Spectator, October 28.)

STOCK EXCHANGE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The amount of bullion in the Bank of England, which according to the statement made public on Saturday, last, was upwards of 6,830,000£, has been further increased this week, by a considerable arrival of gold from the Continent. The importations are principally from Paris and Hamburg; from the former, fine gold has been received, and from the latter coin, principally Russian, of the description called imperials, which are of about the same value as the French 20 francs. This circumstance has imparted considerable firmness to the Money market; and in the early part of the week, Consols for account were as high as 93¾; some very large purchases having occurred in them. These operations are said to have been undertaken on behalf of the Bank of England, the Directors of which find great difficulty in obtaining employment for their capital in the discount of commercial bills, at 5 per cent., their present rate of interest; and as they are understood to be averse to the reduction of it at present, they are seeking an outlet for their surplus in the purchase of Stock. The rise thus produced had the effect of bringing Stock to market, and a reaction of about ¼ per cent. has since occurred. Great pains have been taken lately to bring prominently forward the difficulties under which the American mercantile houses are suffering; and many exaggerated statements have appeared as to the small dividends which will be recoverable from their estates. Some firms that have been compelled to suspend their payments, we are happy to be enabled to state, that there is little doubt that the three chief houses, viz. Messrs. Wildes, Wiggins, and Wilsons, and Co., will ultimately be enabled to liquidate all claims upon them. Messrs. Marjoribanks and Forbes, the Indian firm, who suspended payment a few months ago, have issued a circular stating that they will pay in full in the course of next month; and another firm of less note, who also stopped during the period of disaster, have already paid 15s. in the pound on the amount of their liabilities. If proof were wanting of the honest intentions of the American merchants, it may be found in the large amount of specie shipped by them to this country, which amounts since June last to nearly 15,000,000 dollars of declared exports; and if we may credit a report recently made public, the surreptitious shipment of bullion from New York has been of equal amount, so that the whole amount of precious metals imported from the United States into Great Britain, during the period, has been nearly 30,000,000 of dollars, or 6,000,000£ sterling.

The Northern Continental Stocks are at higher prices, in consequence of the rise in consols.

The impulse which was recently given to the South American Bonds seems to have died away; and they are all lower.

The Railway Shares are almost entirely neglected: some inquiry has occurred after the shares of the United Brighton lines, at an improvement of about 10s. per share.

LONDON MARKET.

From Corrie & Co's Price Current, of 28th October 1837.

TEA, Bohea, Canton	1 0½	1 0¾	per lb.
Pekoe	1 5	1 9	"
Congou, common	1 4	1 6½	"
mid. to fine	1 7	3 0	"
Campoi	1 3	2 3	"
Souchong	1 3	4 0	"
Padre	2 0	2 11	"
Caper	1 5	1 11	"
Pekoe, flowery	3 0	5 7	"
Orange	0 11	2 10	"
Twankay	1 2	2 0	"
Hysos skin	1 4	2 2	"
Hyson, common	2 0	2 9	"
mid to fine	2 10	5 6	"
Imperial	2 10	3 9	"
Gunpowder	3 6	5 2	"
SILK, China, Tsatlee	14 6	21 6	"
Taysaam	11 6	16 0	"
CASSIA LIGNEA	82 9	88 0	"

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"Six days afterwards, on the 21st, we anchored in the port of Iquique where we landed. Here we were received with transports of joy by the scanty population, and learned that Santa Cruz had gone to Bolivia, where symptoms of discontent with his government had shewn themselves. We could not ascertain what number of troops there were in South Peru, though, from such information as we could collect, we were led to believe that we should not meet with any opposition on our march to Arequipa. We therefore embarked for Arica.

"In the afternoon of the 24th we arrived off the port of Arica, and two companies of light troops and the men from the *Libertad* were sent to effect a landing on the mole, while the men of war were to bombard the batteries and to drive thence the garrison, which, it was supposed, would oppose the landing of our forces. However the shew of our determination alone was to take the port caused the enemy to haul down he South Peruvian flag, and on our landing we only found a number of countrymen who received us with open arms, just as they had done at Iquique. Here we learnt that the Bolivian General Lopez was at Tacna with a thousand men, and that there were at Torata other detachments of the army of Santa Cruz amounting to about 2000 men.

"On the morning of the 25th it was discovered that the custom-house of Arica had been robbed; and though it was at first believed to have been merely an invention of Santa Cruz's agents to make it appear that the troops of Chile had entered Peru to plunder, it was found that Capt. Carrillo had really committed this robbery. The general in chief immediately called a council of war on board the *Libertad*, where the delinquent was tried and Capt. Carrillo condemned to death, and Lieut. Moria dismissed the service for having been privy to the robbery without giving information. Carrillo was on that same day executed in front of the custom-house, which caused considerable sensation among the inhabitants of Arica. The estimated amount of the robbery of 3295 *$* was paid to those interested.

"On the 26th Colonel Ugarteche was sent with a flag of truce to Tacna to ascertain the force of General Lopez and their disposition in favor of Santa Cruz' government. Having nothing more to do in Arica where the batteries had been destroyed, the gun carriages burnt, and the cannon spiked, it was resolved to disembark at Ishal, where we anchored on the 28th. We found nobody here, the governor of this place having forced the population to leave, by publishing an order in which every body who either saw, heard, or spoke to any Chilenos was threatened with punishment of death. Here it was resolved to disembark the horses at Arana and the troops in Quiles, these ports being considered more convenient for that purpose, and the road from them to Arequipa being better and shorter than from Ishal.

"On the 30th we arrived at Guata, a short distance from Arana, and here the barque *Cerano*, on board of which were some horses, most of the equipment General Fuente had prepared for the Peruvian division, and all the horseshoes of the cavalry, got on shore. With great trouble the troops, crew and horses were saved, without the loss of a man. Most of the effects on board were also saved though wetted by seawater; the horseshoes, however, and a few cases with muskets were lost.

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"On the 5th day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon General Aldunate with 28 mounted carabiers and the battalion Valdivia set out from Quiles. The other troops followed on the following day. The different forces having been united, they moved towards Arequipa, in the suburbs of which they arrived on the 11th, and on the 12th the General commanding in chief took possession of the town to the great joy of it's inhabitants who received our troops as friends. On the 13th the whole army was in Arequipa."

The army of Chile has assumed the denomination of "ejercito restaurador" and General de la Fuente has been elected "supreme chief of the Peruvian Republic."

Thus far no blood has been shed in this war, but it was expected that a decisive engagement would soon take place, and General Santa Cruz was collecting his forces to prepare for it.

THE HORSBURGH MEMORIAL.

TO WILLIAM STANLEY CLARKE ESQ., AND THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE HORSBURGH MEMORIAL LONDON.

Canton, 19th January 1838.

Gentlemen,

The active and judicious means you have taken to further the views of the General Committee in raising funds for the purpose of erecting a lasting tribute to the memory of one who toiled through a long life for the benefit of his fellow creatures, meets with the sincere thanks and warmest approbation of your fellow labourers at Canton in so pleasing a task. The only point in which our feelings appear not to be unanimous is respecting the manner in which that tribute should be paid. You propose that it should be a monument erected in *St. Pauls* or *Westminster Abbey*,—we, that it should be a *Light House* on one of those spots through which, surrounded with all its difficulties, he has traced a safe and com-

paratively easy navigation. It is true that, by placing his monument with those of our illustrious dead, you accord him that place which he held among the living, but there it would end. The chisel of the artist would be admired while the deeds of the man would be passed over in silence and neglect. We have already invited all nations to join us in our undertaking, and we look to America, Holland, and France with the most sanguine hopes. We submit then our opinion to you, whether we should not take into consideration the character of the man who has immortalized himself, and to whose memory we can only add a tribute of esteem; and, if so, would it not be a greater testimony of gratitude to follow a course in unison with the feelings which animated that benevolent being while alive by building a *Light House* on some spot where ships are constantly going on shore, that he may still be instrumental for the benefit of mankind in saving many a ship from destruction. By this you will perceive it is our wish to adhere to the plan which we originally proposed, but as a proof of our anxiety to co-operate with you, we will originate a subscription for the furtherance of your views in hopes that many of this community will join in it, and, in return, we beg to solicit that you will use your influence to procure subscribers to co-operate with us in the view we have taken. In reply to the apprehension expressed in your letter of not being able to procure sufficient funds for the object we have in view, we venture to call your attention to the extent of the subscription already received and to remind you that even upon your plan of limiting subscriptions from individuals to one guinea, leaving firms and public bodies unlimited, there will be no occasion for supposing that a sufficient sum will not be procured for the erecting of the light house at least. The spot we propose for the first is Pedra Branca, and the list of vessels which have been lost and stranded there in a short space of time, the names of which we subjoin for your information, will, we think, influence you considerably in giving us all the aid you can, and fully explain the motives which guide us.

We have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient Servants.

(Signed.)
William Jardine,
John Hine,
William Blenkin,
Lancelot Dent,
E. C. Bridgman,
Dadabhoy Rustomjee,
J. Archer,

List of vessels above referred to:

Nova Desada, Sylph, Pascoa, Lord Amherst, Ruby, Lord W. Bentinck, Glenelg, Ardeseer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—I yesterday met three boats about half a mile below our factories evidently manned by men of a distant province, each boat contained 26 horses most comfortably stalked and hard at work at their hay. They were about the size of a good Galloway cob, and I was informed they were a portion of a remount for the Imperial cavalry.

Your's
DELTA.

7th March 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

A more opportune occasion than the present cannot be well imagined for renewing the question of the Finance establishment at this place and trying at it's removal, so peculiarly calculated as it is for repressing, if not crushing the hopes, which the late accounts from home may otherwise reasonably inspire, of a future healthy state of commerce between the two countries. A temperate, but strong appeal to Government pointing out the inevitable consequences which must result from keeping up unnaturally high prices in the next season, if the Chinese are enabled, by means of British money, to foster their own interests in opposition to those of their purchasers, cannot but awaken the powers at home to a sense of the adverse working of this most vexatious grievance.

I write in no spirit of hostility to the East India Company, still less to their; Agents the former deserve the thanks of the trading world, for the timely accommodation they afforded during the late crisis by renewing the bills due on hypothecated goods; the latter are but doing as all others would do working in their vocation. Seize the occasion. Mr. Eorron, and call the attention of your readers to this momentous subject the tide is happily again on the flood and if the Canton community will so take it, great good may come of it. Omitted, the Chinese will, I fear, have to be but too thankful for their forbearance.

I am,
Your faithful Servant.
T.

Canton, Thursday March, 8th 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

With the revival of commerce many hopes have naturally revived; among them the fulfilment of the plan originated here, (and so ably and zealously supported by yourself and cotemporaries of the Canton Repository and Register,) of raising Light Houses to the memory of Horsburgh. I hope you will all, now and then, continue to keep the subject alive. It was placed in abeyance during the late commercial gloom but has been obscured only I trust, to shine with redoubled light. There is a subscription going the round for the London plan, limited to a guinea, for raising a monument. By joining in it we may confidently hope the original one will also be taken up at home. A few of the able and willing may subscribe largely, but if the many will come down with their mite, we might have the glorious spectacle both for its appearance and great commercial safeguard and utility of an "Illustrated Horsburgh," on most of the principal dangers, described in his immortal work. America will join Europe hand in hand, and, with the aid of the Press, India will take her part in the matter. Ceylon and Madras might of themselves plant a Light House on the Bessess, an object quite worthy of the serious attention of the Governors who have so recently assumed the command there.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant.
PHAROS.

8th March, 1838.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 10th March.

OPIUM SALES IN CALCUTTA. The followings a copy of a circular addressed by the Bengal Government to such of the commercial houses there as are connected with the Opium trade.

To Messrs ———

"Gentlemen,—In the course of discussion relative to the management of the Opium monopoly a question has been raised as to whether it might not be expedient and beneficial to apply the measure recently adopted in the Salt Department viz:—that of opening the Public Stores for the sale of the article at a fixed price, in lieu of putting up to Public Auction the provision of each year.

2. Recently the chief native Opium Dealers, in petitioning Government respecting other points connected with that branch of the public revenue, have preferred a suggestion to the above effect viz: that government should declare a fixed rate per chest as the price of the Opium provided for the Opium Investment.

3. Under these circumstances, the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium request to be favored with your sentiments as to the advisableness of adopting such a scheme of sale, as that above adverted to, as also with your opinion regarding the rate per chest at which the opium should be offered for sale? whether it should be fixed for a term of years or annually declared? The best method of selling either before or after the investment reaches Calcutta so as to prevent the existence or appearance of partiality in disposing of the parcels of Opium first applied for? (a matter which it may not be easy to regulate so as to give general satisfaction when there are several opium vessels ready, in the river and desirous of starting first) and respecting any other points which may suggest themselves in connection with the subject of the present address.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servant,
(Signed) S. G. PALMER.
Acting Secretary.

Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.
The 28th December, 1837.

At first sight the scheme of selling the Opium at a fixed rate, the same as the Government now does salt, appears to hold out some advantages, but we see many obstacles to carrying that plan into effect, which will probably effectually oppose it. That the system as proposed should work well as to sale, we doubt not; in that article the Government has no competition to apprehend, and knows exactly what quantity will be annually consumed, and can therefore regulate its supplies accordingly, and exert what influence it pleases upon the consumers who are altogether under its own control. With Opium the case is widely different; not only has the government to suffer the competition of the Malwa drug, but it has no means of knowing in how far the quantity they may offer in the market will find consumption in the markets of the East, particularly that of China, which, under present circumstances is very uncertain, and the quantity taken off here may be either very considerably reduced by more effective measures against the trade than have hitherto been taken, or the quantity demanded for Chinese consumption may far exceed that of any previous period by the legalizing of the trade. Either of these may happen, though we confess that we are inclined to believe that the trade here will continue to be carried on, as it is at present, for some time to come. These contingencies are nevertheless far from improbable. To fix a price for Opium in Bengal it would be necessary to know at what rate the Malwa drug can be produced, so as effectually to be able to compete with it, and, by selling the Bengal drug at a low price, drive the other out of the market. The government ask what should be the rate per chest, and whether it should be fixed for a term of years, or annually. The many causes that have produced such great fluctuations in the China market within the last two years still exist, and will continue to influence prices which within that time have fallen here fully 50 per cent and have during the last twelve months reaced upon the Calcutta market in the same manner. How then can, with any probability of success, a price be fixed at Calcutta at which Opium is to be sold during a term of years, when it is liable through the various causes that influence its sale to have its value reduced about one half in less than a year, as we have seen lately? Upon what precedent can a price possibly be fixed that will alike give satisfaction to the government, and to the dealers? If the price be high, and to endure unaltered during several years, or one year only, is it not probable that the growers of Opium in Malwa will undersell the Bengal Government and leave them with a large unsold stock on hand? And if so low as to render competition in that quarter impossible, not only will the revenue positively suffer thereby, but the government will not be able to avail itself of any favorable changes that may take place in the Chinese market, and by keeping down prices in Bengal afford to the Chinese the means of obtaining the Opium at a lower rate than they might otherwise be inclined to pay. The speculation which the former plan of selling the Opium kept alive among Calcutta merchants, and which led them to employ their capital at the sales, will no longer existst, and thus far the plan now proposed is likely not to give that satisfaction there as the former method of public sales.

Any alteration which the Bengal Government may think fit to make in the manner of disposing of their opium is, of course, only a question of revenue, and not whether the merchants will thereby be benefitted and considering it as such we do not see that the fixing of any price for a term of longer than a month could benefit the government, or even those that buy the opium from them, and should therefore prefer the old plan with all it's inconveniences to the one proposed in the circular. A good many objections would be removed if the Government were every month to fix a price at which Opium could be had at their warehouses. They would thus be enabled to take advantage of changes in the China market and of competing with the Bengal drug, whilst the native merchants of Calcutta would have as wide a range for speculation as before. To this plan we perceive also many objections, as the Government might, in fixing the price, necessarily be swayed by information either intentionally or unavoidably incorrect, and afford scope to a good deal of jobbing to which government employe's and their friends are notoriously prone, but means might be taken to prevent this in a great degree

A trial might be made of this with the Opium that stands now for disposal at the fourth sale. If that were offered at the Government Godowns at the rate, we will suppose, of the average of the third sale, it would be seen by experience whether this plan was likely to answer. To fix the sale price of Opium at Calcutta for a term of years or even one year only we think under the circumstances of the trade, would be attended with no advantage either to the revenue or to the Opium dealers.

The *Rob Roy* from Calcutta 14th January has brought news from Europe to the 1st November by way of Bombay, and we give in another column such news of interest as we glean from the *Singapore Free Press* Extra of 3rd February, and the Englishman of 13th January, which latter paper has been kindly lent to us.

The *Rob Roy* from Newyork, 2nd November has also arrived, but beings no further intelligence respecting the susquehanna.

Our latest direct arrival from England is the *Cordelia* from Liverpool 18th October. She brings London papers to the 16th, and we have been kindly favored with the loan of them, but find no intelligence of interest beyond what we have already given from the Singapore and Calcutta papers.

The Horsburgh Memorial. In another column we have copied the letter recently addressed by the Committee for the Horsburgh Memorial here to that in London, in answer to one received by the former from the latter. It will be seen from this letter that the Committee in London differ in opinion from that in Canton as to the manner in which the memory of Horsburgh is to be honored, and that in London it is proposed to erect a monument either in St. Pauls church or Westminster Abbey, whilst here the Committee persist in the wishes expressed at the meeting where the first collections for the memorial were made, viz. of erecting a Light House at Pedra Branca, and, if sufficient funds can be obtained, others at spots equally dangerous to navigators in the straits of Malacca. We have, from the beginning espoused the view of the matter taken not only by the Committee alone but by all the Chinese subscribers in general with but few if any dissentients, nor do we see reason to change our opinion on the subject. We are well aware that few can have stronger claims than Horsburgh, whose life was devoted to the benefit of not only his own country but that of every nation, to have a monument erected to the honor of his memory among the most illustrious of his countrymen, and we think the call of the Committee upon the residents here to give their aid to that purpose will be willingly responded to, but we do not think that, to effect this, the original intention of the subscribers ought to be relinquished, nor do we think can any thing be devised more in consonance with the tenor of the life of the illustrious dead, than to render, though the respect shewn to his memory, even by his death, a lasting and signal benefit to navigation which owes so much to his knowledge and zeal when alive. The Horsburgh light house will recall the memory of the departed hydrographer oftener to the mariner than his stately marble in St. Pauls, and call to his mind the gratitude he owes to a man whose memory even has lessened the dangers of his adventurous calling. Besides the advantages which the plan of the Committee at Canton has over that in London as far as utility is concerned, we may also point out that some additional weight is due to their opinions, as in Canton the project of a Horsburgh memorial was first conceived, and found such favor with the community in general that, though our society is so very limited in numbers, the subscriptions already collected here amount to the respectable sum of $ 4426—a sum alone sufficient to cover a considerable part of the building of a light house on Pedra branca, and much greater, in proportion, we believe, than those collected at any other place.

We have been favored with the loan of some Chilian papers brought by the *Dorothea* (Amer.) from Valparaiso 2nd November, and give, in another column, a translation of part of them shewing the progress the war between Chile and Peru is making. It appears that jealousy of the power of the President of Bolivia and Peru, Santa Cruz, is the chief cause of this attack upon Peru, and that the Chilians expect cooperation from such of the Peruvians as are discontented with Santa Cruz. La Fuente who accompanied the Chilians in their expedition, and now has assumed the internal government of South Peru at Arequipa, is a Peruvian and enemy to Santa Cruz, having been Vice President of Peru some time since. Should the Chilians not find the expected cooperation from the Peruvians their small army now in Arequipa (much reduced, it is said, by sickness, though our report, as proceeding from government, is silent on that head) will find itself in an awkward position, it hardly counting 2000 men, to whom the Peruvians, it is said, can oppose a force of 15,000. We learn also that a Peruvian ship of war has captured on the coast of Chile three chilean merchant vessels and sent them as prizes into Callao.

Important to American and other (not British) *shipping.* The following part of a Government Notification, issued by the Secretary to Government in India, and countersigned by the Resident Councillor in Singapore, we copy from the *Singapore Free Press of 3d February.*

"Foreign Ships belonging to any State or Country in Europe, or in America, so long as such States or Countries respectively remain in amity with Her Majesty, may freely enter the British Sea Ports and Harbours in the East Indies, whether they come directly from their own Country or from any other place, and shall be there hospitably received. And such Ships shall have Liberty to import into such Sea Ports, from their own respective Countries, Goods the produce of their Countries; and to export Goods from such Sea Ports to any Foreign Country whatever, conformably to the Regulations established, or to be established, in such Sea Ports. Provided, that it shall not be lawful for the said Ships, in time of War between the British Government and any State or Power whatsoever, to export from the said British Territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any Military or Naval Stores, Saltpetre, or Grain; nor to receive Goods on board at one British Port of India to be conveyed to another British Port of India on Freight or otherwise; but nevertheless the original inward Cargoes of such Ships may be discharged at different British Ports, and the outward Cargoes of such Ships may be laden at different British Ports, for their Foreign destinations."

By this new regulation former ones on the same subject are rescinded, and American and other foreign ships may now take cargoes from any port in British India to any foreign country whatever. We suppose that by this new law American ships will come in for a share of the Cotton carrying from Bombay to China, and they may now, without any question, being raised about it, clear at Singapore with a cargo of Rice direct for China, instead of being obliged, as heretofore, *officially* to clear out with a cargo of Betelnut, Rice and Opium for Baltimore or Newyork.

The letter of *Pharos* we received after having written the foregoing remarks on the Horsburgh memorial, we have consequently anticipated his wishes. We are obliged to *Delta* for his information.

Our Correspondent T. calls our attention to the still existing Company's Finance Committee, which in spite of the remoustrances from China as well as in London continues it's operations to the disadvantage of the British merchants. The motion made by Mr. Wedding at a meeting at the India house for the discontinuance of the Committee has hitherto had no effect, and the Company continues to interfere with the Canton market to the manifest advantage of the Chinese over the British merchants. The profits which have attended the Finance Committee's operations during the two first seasons have been very great, and the Directors in Leadenhall Street have in consequence been loth to relinquish a source of so much advantage, but we hope that the tardy call they have experienced during this present season for their money at an exchange considerably less advantageous than that from Calcutta direct, will render the government less unwilling to relinquish finally the remnant of their trading operations from which their charter excludes them, but which they have carried on favored by a quibble in the law as to what trade and what does not, constitute trading. A pamphlet entitled "The Chinese Security Merchants in Canton and their debts" published at the Canton Press Office last month, speaks as follows of the Finance Committee.

"The effect of the first of these causes (the E. I. Company's Agency in China) may easily be made apparent. The currency of Canton is confined to the old Spanish Carolus and Ferdinand Dollars, which being no longer coined, are becoming scarce every where. The expedients devised to obviate a restricted currency, occasion about a fifth part only of the mercantile transactions of the place to be exchanged by actual cash payments. The whole foreign exports and imports of Canton, amount together to about sixty millions of dollars, and taking this as the amount of exchangeable property, a fifth, or $ 12,000,000 only, is required for each transaction. But as the same dollar may be made to perform more than one payment in a day, and the absence of banks occasions every one to keep unemployed money in his chest for emergency, we may safely suppose that the average actual circulation amongst the foreign and the Chinese with whom they deal, is not more than five millions of dollars. Nearly two millions, or one third at least of this amount is supposed to have been locked up in the treasury of the E. I. Company's Agents, for several months prior to the few last weeks, and it is now in the act of being poured into circulation by means of their advances upon goods. The public prints which we have lately received from England, teem with complaints against the Bank of England for the sudden expansion or contraction of its issues by half a million or a million sterling upon its own circulation of 16 or 18 millions. What then must be the effect of the sudden expansion or contraction of our circulation, by one third of its whole amount?"

The Hong-merchants have several times addressed the foreign merchants pressing them not to allow any of the Passage boats to come as far as Canton, but we still see three or four daily in front of the Factories, which are seemingly not molested by the authorities nor do we hear that the threats of not allowing the boats to pass the forts at the Bogue on their passage up the river have yet been put in execution.

It is said, whether upon good authority we know not, that an Imperial despatch has been received at Canton and forwarded to the Governor who is now on his tour of inspection through the two provinces, said to contain an intimation that, instead of allowing the Opium-trade to push it's way to Canton, it would be better not to obstruct it too much at Lintin; if this be true we may expect to see it reestablished there on it's old footing.

Another report, on authority similar to the foregoing, states that a member of the Imperial family has from Canton addressed complaints of the Governor's extortion and rapacity to the court, where this officer is said to have many enemies, and that his recall may be shortly looked for.

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place, which was dissolved 16th September 1837, is this day reestablished, and, in consequence of our Mr. THOMAS GEMMELL being present, our power of Attorney then granted in favor of Mr. HENRY CONSTABLE, failing whom Mr. JAMES INNES, is cancelled.

WILLIAM & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 7th March, 1838.

NOTICE—MR. PAULUS TIEDEMAN JR is admitted this day a partner in our establishments.

S. VAN BASEL TOR LAER & Co.

Canton, Batavia, } January 1st, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nankeen Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
" E. L. Company.

Agents to the Honorable

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
224. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres2 vols.due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Norber

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	Messrs.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the follwing gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect;

Mr. Nathl. Alexander,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James S. Stopford,

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall. Bainbridge and Co....Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co....Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co... C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO,
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,

London,	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay,	Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras,	Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
	Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

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A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 19th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

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Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

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DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

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EDMUND MOLLER.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Rob Roy*, Mac Kinnon, from Calcutta 16th January and Singapore 4th February. Amer. *Theodora*, ——, from Valparaiso 22d November. *Rob Roy*, ——, from Newyork, 2d November. Brit. *Cordelia*, Creighton, from Liverpool 18th October.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Rob Roy* from Calcutta. Messrs. Thos Gemmell and L. and T. de Souza. Per *Rob Roy* from Newyork Mr. E. Cany.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Louvre*, Gray, for Boston. *Valparaiso*, Lockwood for Newyork. Brit. *Caledonia*, Liddel, for Manila. Dutch. *Margaret*, Lindsted, for Java. Amer. *Europa*, Shaw, for Sandwich Islands. Amer *Morrison*. Copp for Newyork this morning.

The *Anna Robertson*, for Singapore and Madras, will be despatched on Monday next at 10 a. m. and the *Rob Roy* for Straits and Calcutta in a few days. The *Hashemy* for London will also be despatched in a few days.

The *Henry Clay*, arrived at Valparaiso on the 18th October.

We notice the arrival in London of the *Asia* and *Amelia Thomson*, and of the *Mary Walker* in the Clyde.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 1st November via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 2nd November. ₱ *Rob Roy.* CALCUTTA, 14th January, ₱ *Rob Roy.* SINGAPORE, 3rd February, ₱ *Rob Roy.* JAVA, 29th December, ₱ *Caledonia.* MANILA, 10th February, ₱ *Comeia.* BOMBAY, 29th December via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Alexander, Hero.* CALCUTTA, *Ruby, Sultmany.* BOMBAY, *Pearl.* MADRAS, *Ann, Hashemy.* SYDNEY, *Hero, Sarah Barry.* CHILE, *Henry Coly, Richard Alsop, Brooklyn, Factor.* From the UNITED STATES, via Manila, *Panama*; via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan, Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Southerner, Lucania, Levant, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Anna Robertson	British	Hamilton	448	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Frederic Warren	Ameri.	Cleveland..		Soerabaya..	Russell & Co.
Hashemy..	British	Buckle	823	London....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Liberty	"	Mac. Dowell		Java	Russell & Co.
Goloonda	British	Bell..	800	Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Orixa	"	Ager	362	Liverpool	Bell & Co.
David Clark ...	"	Hutchinson		Bombay	Lindsay & Co.
Walmer Castle ...	"	Bourchier	656	.. ..	Daniell & Co.
Pilot	Hamb.	Gerdes	412	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer	309	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Hero of Malone...	"	———		Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Mary Dugdale ..	British	Harrison		.. ..	Dent & Co.
Monsoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia....	Wetmore & Co.
Trafalgar	"	Syms		Liverpool...	Turner & Co.
Blake	British	Thomson		Bombay	Fot Rawson & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Barron, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	974	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor....	British	Lyons	983	Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay..	160	.. ..	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	185	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lengal Packet....	British	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Bady Hayes	"	Wemyss		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	British	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Peko	"	———		Liverpool..	Rob. Wise Holliday & Co.
Antonio Pereira...	"	Young		Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Roman	Amer.	Benson		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Rob Roy	British	MacKinnon		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Theodora	Ameri.	———		Valparaiso	Russell & Co.
Rob Roy	"	———		Newyork	E. Cany.
Cordelia	British	Creighton		Liverpool...	Gibb Livingston & Co.

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place, which was dissolved 16th September 1837, is this day reestablished, and, in consequence of our Mr. THOMAS GEMMELL being present, our power of Attorney then granted in favor of Mr. HENRY CONSTABLE, failing whom Mr. JAMES INNES, is cancelled.

WILLIAM & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 7th March, 1838.

NOTICE—MR. PAULUS TIEDEMAN JR is admitted this day a partner in our establishmenis.

S. VAN BASEL TOR LAER & Co.

Canton, Batavia, } January 1st, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT," on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company.

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Mc srs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 85.
294. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evening with Cambaceres2 vols due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portugese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid, in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE of Good Hope,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WISE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James S. Stopford,

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....China.
Messrs. Thos. Bieth, Son and Co... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co....C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO,
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,

London,	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay,	Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras,	Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
	Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sees, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Elisa Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

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also

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At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts
One Hhd } OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT,
No. 2 Danish Hong.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Rob Roy,* Mac Kinnon, from Calcutta 16th January and Singapore 4th February. Amer. *Theodora,* ——, from Valparaiso 22d November. *Rob Roy,* ——, from Newyork, 2d November. Brit. *Cordelia,* Creighton, from Liverpool 18th October.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Rob Roy* from Calcutta. Messrs. Thos Gemmell and L. and T. de Souza. Per *Rob Roy* from Newyork Mr. E. Cany.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Louvre,* Gray, for Boston. *Valparaiso,* Lockwood for Newyork. Brit. *Caledonia,* Liddel, for Manila. Dutch. *Margaret,* Lindsted, for Java. Amer. *Europa,* Shaw, for Sandwich Islands. Amer *Morrison.* Copp for Newyork this morning.

The *Anna Robertson,* for Singapore and Madras, will be despatched on Monday next at 10 a. m. and the *Rob Roy* for Straits and Calcutta in a few days. The *Hashemy* for London will also be despatched in a few days.

The *Henry Clay,* arrived at Valparaiso on the 18th October.

We notice the arrival in London of the *Asia* and *Amelia Thomson,* and of the *Mary Walker* in the Clyde.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 1st November via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 2nd November, ₱ *Rob Roy.* CALCUTTA, 14th January, ₱ *Rob Roy.* SINGAPORE, 3rd February, ₱ *Rob Roy.* JAVA, 29th December, ₱ *Caledonia.* MANILA, 10th February, ₱ *Cometa.* BOMBAY, 29th December via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Alexander, Hero.* CALCUTTA, *Ruby, Saltmany.* BOMBAY, *Pearl.* MADRAS, *Ann, Hashemy.* SYDNEY, *Hero, Sarah Barry.* CHILE, *Henry Coly, Richard Alsop, Brooklyn, Foster.* From the UNITED STATES, via Manila, *Panama;* via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez;* via London, *Logan, Lotus;* direct *Courier, Annawan, Southerner, Lucania, Levant, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800	—	
Anna Robertson	British	Hamilton	448	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Frederic Warren	Ameri.	Cleveland..		Soerabaya..	Russell & Co.
Hashemy..	British	Buckle	523	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Liberty	"	Mac. Dowell		Java	Russell & Co.
Golconda	British	Bell..	800	Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Orixa	"	Ager	362	Liverpool	Bell & Co.
David Clark	"	Hutchinson		Bombay	Lindsay & Co.
Widmer Castle ...	"	Bourchier	536	"	Daniell & Co.
Pilot	Hamb.	Gerdes	412	Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Naples	Ameri.	Archer	309	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Hero of Malown...	"	———		Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Mary Dugdale ..	British	Harrison		"	Dent & Co.
Monsoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia....	Wetmore & Co.
Trafalgar	"	Syms		Liverpool...	Turner & Co.
Blake	British	Thomson		Bombay	Fox Rawson & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane,* T. Rees; *Lord Amherst,* Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia,* Barret, *Psyche,* Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules,* Parry; *Austen,* Rees; *Col-Young,* Baylis; *Jardine,* Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin,* (Am.) Macmodray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes,* Lancaster; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor....	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	250	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ourega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lengal Packet....	British	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Bady Hayes	"	Wemyss		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	British	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Perira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Peko	"	———		Liverpool..	Rob. Wise Holliday &Co.
Antonio Pereira...	"	Young		Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Roman	Amer.	Benson		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Rob Roy	British	MacKinnon		Calcutta	Perira & Co.
Theodora	Ameri.	———		Valparaiso	Russell & Co.
Rob Roy	"	———		Newyork	E. Cany.
Cordelia	British	Creighton		Liverpool...	Gibb Livingston & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Gomml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 27. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 10th, 1838. No. 131.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 7½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 10.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3 70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yrd.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	}	
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	} 22 a 23.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,	}	
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	} No demand.
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	} 9.5 a 10.8	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 7. a 10.2	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.7	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	} 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2¼. a 2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	}	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	} 4¼. a 4½.	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,	}	
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Speiter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		Quite Nominal.
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	490 a 500	Market not decidedly opened.
,, ,, new - - -	,,	430 a 440	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	400	
,, new - - - -	,,	380	Do.
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	} 380	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	400	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1 55	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.30 a 3.50	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 8½	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.4	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - } ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		15
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	24	16 a 17
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	} 16 a 32	} Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	21 a 26	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 22	} Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	16 a 28	
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 52	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	28 a 36	
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	28 a 55	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	41 a 58	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - $	,,	430 a 480	
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,	360 a 370	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambrics, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the Duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c*, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight....................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6¼ .... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 9 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 8.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM. AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL 1837, TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1838.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Mar. 1838*
Patna .... old.	791	510	403,410	4,056	2,699,170	1,513
,, ... new						1,151
Benares .... old	190	420	79,800	1,137½	744,975	900
,, ... new						163
Malwa .... old	1,037	390	404,430	12,610¼	6,475,592	3,089
	2,018		887,640	17,804	9,918,737	6,816

Total of deliveries in the 11 months from 1st April 1837, to 28th February, 1838, 19,822 chests, value Sp. Drs. 10,806,377.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	} 2½	2	Singapore	} 1	¾	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras			Mallacca	} 1½	1	America U States ..	7½	2
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E.coast of China ..	1	pm.
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	¼	do.
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5067341 ,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14⅜ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs, and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4329; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3790; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The market has been rather inactive for LONGCLOTHS, but for the fine descriptions, both white and grey there is a little more enquiry; the coarser kinds have rather declined. COTTON YARN hangs very heavily on hand, except the best qualities. CHINTZES from the moderate supplies are fetching good prices.

WOOLLENS.—There have been one or two sales during the week of SPANISH STRIPES at lower rates, and there appears little disposition to speculate at even present prices. LONGELLS have also declined, and scarlets would now barely command $ 10½. There have been no sales.

METALS.—LEAD is not so firm IRON without alteration or transactions.

COCHINEAL.—The quotations must be considered quite nominal, there being no sale for it at present

RICE.—The prices remain nearly as last week, but there is a disposition to purchase.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—No alteration.

COTTON.—Our former quotations are supported for all descriptions. The holders of Bombay are asking higher prices but purchasers do not come forward and the market has been rather languid. The only sale reported has been of good Madras at 10.5 @ 10.7.

OPIUM.—The market continues in the same unsatisfactory state, the only deliveries being by foreign boats in the river, and to the westward, as far as we can learn, generally for Malwa and old Opium. The Chinese do not yet freely purchase the new Bengal drug, nor can we yet learn what its real estimation by them is, having heard different accounts from different parties, but both Patna and Benares are short weight.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—There has been no additional supply, and during the past week the market has been almost entirely cleared of all that remained Much of it of very inferior quality at from 430 @ 480, and for one or two parcels the holders are asking $ 500.

TEA.—We have removed from our columns the quotations for several kinds of Tea of which none now remain in the Tea-men's hands. Considerable purchases of Hysons have been made during the week and the price has advanced 2 @ 4 Taels.

EXCHANGES,—as before Some Scotch Bank and Bank United States bills have been offering, but we have heard of no transactions.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 28. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 17TH, 1838. No. 132.

Kweitszes Petition.

An original translation from the Chinese.

(Continued from our last.)

AFTER CONGRATULATING LE KE THE GUESTS ASSEMBLE IN THE BANQUETING ROOM.

The following, being his natal day, his relations
congratulate him,
And seeing the banquet was prepared, were ex-
ceeding mirthful.
Kweitze and her brother reverently saluted their
parents saying,
"Venerable parents, may you flourish for a hun-
dred years."

"May the Gods pour blessings and felicity on your
heads,
"More expansive, than the eastern ocean, solid as
the southern mountain"
This concluded the ceremony and the guests retired
to the banqueting room,
Which soon echoed the mirthful shouts of the
Chaenae* players.

The entertainment over, they took leave and went
their way
Leaving, both husband and wife in high spirits;
happy
In themselves and in the possession of such beauti-
ful children.
Their daughter Kweitze was as yet unbetrothed,
but this

Depended on the will of heaven and the go-be-
ween's exertions;
Who had not yet discovered a fitting match.
Kweitsze was daily occupied embroidering. Her
features.
Resembled those of Changgo the Lady of the moon-
her complexion fairer.

In the evening—the husband and wife being alone,
conversed
Respecting the betrothal of their children—mutual
affection
Sweetened their conversation, and never had hus-
band and wife,
So long after marriage, enjoyed so delightful an
evening.

Sleep now began to exert his influence on them,
But we shall not detail the secrets of the bed
chamber,
Whither they retired, as the drum announced the
third watch.
Chin was visited by heaven with the following
dream.

The moon, she thought, being obscured, a dark
cloud
Drew her up, in its embrace, high in the air.
And then cast her down again to the earth.
At this moment she awoke and the dream was dis-
pelled.

A clammy perspiration saturated her night-dress:
She aroused her husband, and on relating her
dream,
His mind misgave him that it portended evil.
"The wind "said he" has wafted misfortune to
our door:

"I fear that you well be the first victim:
"It is difficult to interpret things seen in dreams.
"But, as the ancients say, *heaven protects the vir-
tuous.*
"I recommend you not to let this dream prey on
your mind.

"Can dreams affect the tenor of a man's life?"
Chin waited till her husband had finished, when she
said.
"My lord, this dream, I am convinced, portends our
separation."
Le Ke desired his wife not thus to alarm herself,

"For what is there in adream" said he "to fright-
en you."
While they were thus conversing, time flew on
And as the day dawned, Chin was taken unwell;
But what passed at breakfast we shall not detail.

CHIN IS TAKEN ILL AND DIES.

During the day, Chin complained of head-ache.
And soon after was taken violenty ill
Her bones peeped thro' her skin, her face was stamp-
ed with death
Neither physician nor medicine, could stay the dis-
temper.

(To be Continued.)

* A popular drinking game.

Portuguese and Spanish Intercourse with Japan.

From the Chinese Repository for February.

"In 1608, a sad casualty, fraught with the worst consequences, occurred at Macao. The crew of a Japanese junk, in a riotus state, provoked a contest with the military, and twenty-eight of them were killed. The governor, Pessoa, by whose order they were fired on, conducted the annual ship to Japan the following year. The report of his conduct was not slow in following him, carried probably by the Dutch, who arrived there the same year in the first ship sent by their East India Company. The recent liberation of the Hollanders from the tyranny of Philip II., and their vivid recollections of the atrocities of the duke of Alva and his coadjutors, must be allowed to palliate their voluntary information, and their proposal to seize the ship of Pessoa, present her to the seogun, and in future to supply the country with the articles which the Portuguese had hitherto furnished. While the seogun hesitated, a Spanish vessel was wrecked on the coast, having on board the governor of the Philippine Islands on his way to New Spain. The shipwrecked governor was introduced at court, and asked if the Spaniards could supply Japan with silks, &c., if the Portuguese were driven away. The reply was, that Manila could furnish three times as much as Macao. Thus doubly assured, the order was given to seize the ship, behead Pessoa, expel the Jesuits, and give their establishments to the Spanish priests. Pessoa, informed that his ship was threatened, returned to defend her, and on the first attack the Japanese were repulsed. The seogun, in a rage, issued his commands that every Portuguese in Nagasaki should be put to death. But this was unnecessary; on the 9th of January, 1610, the attack was renewed, Pessoa and his crew overpowered, and the ship burned. Thus avenged, the monarch relaxed his fury, and permitted the Portuguese to continue their trade."*

A small vessel built by the Englishman Adams was sold to the shipwrecked Spanish governor, in which he proceeded on his voyage. To pay for this vessel, and to frame a commercial treaty, an envoy was sent from New Spain the following year. The seogun was offended at the importance which the embassador assumed. He required permission to build vessels in the harbors of Japan, which was not refused. But when he denounced the Dutch as rebellious subjects of his master, and demanded that they should be expelled, he was answered, that the Japanese sovereign had nothing to do with the quarrels of Europeans, and that no one should be driven from his dominions who lived there in obedience to the laws. The same answer was made to the envoy's demand that all Spaniards who had no royal license to come to Japan should be given up to him to be conveyed to New Spain.

The papal regulation, that all priests should go to Japan only by way of Macao, was now annulled, very probably by desire of the Jesuits, who saw that of the two flags, the Portuguese was the lower in the seogun's esteem. A new influence was now brought to act against the Catholics by the establishments of an English factory at Firando, in 1613. The Dutch and English made common cause against the Spaniards and Portuguese. The representations of the former party appear to have been admitted; and when the other came to present their memorial, the seogun replied, that were the Dutch *devils*, they should be well treated so long as they behaved well in conducting their trade.

* The destruction of this vessel is supposed to have given rise to the story of a Spanish ship having been cut off by the Japanese, after her three decks had been blown up in succession by the crew, and a vast number of the assailants destroyed. The chief points of the affair as related by Kæmpfer will be found in the Chinese Repository, vol. iii. page 209.

† It may be necessary to remind the reader, that these extracts are taken from a Roman Catholic Chinese publication; and the notes and illustrations added by the author of the communication. ED.

Superstitions and customs of the chinese.

(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner)

"Those who run races in the dragon boats; or those who go to see plays on the religious festivals of the Heathen—SIN."†

The above festival is observed during the fifth moon, in honor of Keuh-yuen, a virtuous statesman, who drowned himself during the Dynasty Chow, (about 2300 years since,) to avoid the displeasure of his sovereign. As soon as the people heard of his death, the boats flew in every direction in search of his corpse. On this festival there is offered to the dragon (the god of the rivers,) rice, &c. morning and evening. The boats used, on this occasion, are very long, and some will from eight to one hundred oars. It is an holiday at the public offices; and the festival is kept on all the rivers of the empire. After the races, the boats (on account of their length) are buried in the mud, where they remain till the following year. This festival is principally kept up by the different public officers, who frequently stake considerable sums on their boats.—The plays in China are mostly performed on religious occasions, either in honour of their gods, or the anniversary of their temples, as well as on their annual festivals. Before they commence their plays, the musicians go to the temples, where they play one or more tunes, when they bring away with them a small altar, with incense burning, and place it on the stage, which is a temporary building of bamboo; where they again play a few tunes; this is done to invoke their gods to be present during their plays. These plays are generally performed in front of their temples. Once a year plays are performed in the market, when, as before mentioned, they bring their gods from their temples with music. This is highly esteemed by the Chinese, as the gods are supposed to preside over the affairs of the market, and to cause equity and justice in men's dealings. After any calamity, as fire, &c., it is usual for the people in the neighbourhood to raise a sum for the performance of a set of plays, which is done as a mark of gratitude for the late mercies they have experienced. On other occasions, the tradesmen of the different callings, by turns, go from door to door to collect the yearly subscriptions, and decide, and not the priests, on the number of plays to be performed at each festival; as when the temples shall be repaired or ornamented. The duty of the priests is merely to attend to reading prayers, &c. and not to secular concerns. They profess to be superior men, having renounced the world and all prospects of gain—and taken to a life of abstinence. Their appearance, however, often indicates, that they are any thing but SUPERIOR men! being indolent and filthy in the extreme.

A set of plays are held for three or five successive days, during which they perform twice every day. They generally commence about two o'clock and continue till about five. In the evening, at seven, they again commence, when they continue till about eleven. The third rate players, which generally perform at Macao, are allowed one hundred dollars per day, exclusive of food, oil for lamps, &c. A company of players consist of, from forty to fifty men; country players and boys, whose principal performance consists in feats of agility, perform for only forty or fifty dollars per day. The first rate performers do not perform for less than one hundred and fifty dollars per day, exclusive of all expences. There is an office at Canton for registering the different companies; and every company on leaving the city, gives in a notice, intimating to what part they are going, by which means, letters on business, from any part of the province, are immediately attended to.

A list of the number of plays performed annually at Macao, will enable the reader to form some idea of the extent of theatrical performances in a province, throughout the empire.

At the military, (or water-lily temple‡) during the 3d, 5th, and 7th moon, twenty-two plays are performed, which amount (independent of the expences of fitting up the theatres) to	Sp. Drs. 2200
Temple to the god of fire—(lately opened,) six days,	600
Ma ko temple, (or the lady of the celestial chambers) during the 3d moon, eighteen or more plays, according to the manner of European ships that arrive in the inner harbour of Macao. These plays are said to be defrayed by the Linguist,	2000
Tow temple, (to the gods of the land) during the 3d moon, seven days	350
Temple for the universal redemption of orphan spirits, during the 11th moon, five days	800
At the Hoppo office, (in the market place) on the 24th of the 2d moon. On these occasions the government regulation is only twelve dollars per day for the whole company; which is allowed by the Mandarins. The managers frequently receive considerable presents. This national play is observed at all the public offices, on the same day, throughout the empire, four days	100
A hwang-kwae, seven days	300
Amounting (exclusive of the expenses of fitting up and preparing the stages) to,	Sp. Drs. 6050

‡ The Chinese imagine that Macao resembles the leaf of the waterlily, and the isthmus which connects Macao with the interior country, the stem; hence the fanciful name above. The Ma-ko temple commands the inner harbour, and is built at the foot of an extraordinary pile of rock. Half way up, and on its summit, are several little temples. A large Yew-tree shades the temple; at its foot are these words: "We desire that heaven will cause good men to be born. We desire that earth will assist man in acting benevolently."

Plagues of Popularity.

From Colburn's new Monthly Magazine for Sept.

From the popular man, also, all the sly enjoyments of life are torn. He cannot mob it to see a play in the pit, he cannot even venture in an omnibus to the city. He dare not accompany a fair friend to Vauxhall, nor enjoy the luxury of being alone in a crowd. Wherever he thus disappears in public, he will suddenly find himself the centre of a circle, all eyes, and all, directed to his person; and the next morning every newspaper of the town will trumpet forth his "doings" However it may suit his fortunes, he cannot dine at a cheap tavern, and take his glass of "cold without," as a substitute for the costly wines which lighten his pocket and load his stomach. Indeed, it is in this respect of dinners that your popular man is most especially aggrieved. If the dinners placed at his command were equally distributed over the whole year, he never need go to a chop-house at all; but they are usually heaped up thick and threefold upon those exclusive summer months which constitute the winter season of London. At that time, a popular man is overloaded, oppressed, overwhelmed with the numbers of his cards What can he do? Few persons can dine three or four times in one day, like poor Charles Dignum, of song-singing notoriety. Besides, every one now dines at the same hour, and the best digesting stomach in the world cannot be in two places at once. On the other hand, the loss of a dinner is a serious evil *per se*; to say nothing of the difficulty of selections, and the horror of a positive and indissoluble engagement to a mediocre house, when the long desired card comes in from Lord L——e, or from R——s. There are, to be sure, those who can cut this Gordian knot by cutting the modest Amphitryon who stands in their way, at the risk of being cut in return, once and for ever, by the offended party; but the number thus favoured by the gods is not very great. In general, men who respect no other human ties are faithful to their dinner engagements; though, like Pistol over his leek, they "eat and swear." Whether they carry their Christianity so far as to forgive the innocent causes of these delicate distresses, is more than we will take upon ourselves to affirm.

A popular man is a butt for all the world to shoot at. He is universally applied to in all manner of distresses, by those who do know him, and by those whodonot. There is not a "widow with seven small children," a respectable tradesman "overwhelmed by a concatenation of untoward events," a clergyman whose "expenses have exceeded his income," or an elderly maiden escaped, in her *chemise*, from "the late calamitous fire," who does not make him acquainted with their respective misfortunes, and look to him for relief. The Duke of Wellington, we dare be sworn, has received more letter from the widows of officers slain at Waterloo, than ever fell in all his campaigns; and there is not a successful actor on the stage who could not furnish his quota of a correspondence with self-dubbed Thespians, dated from half the gaols of England. But if your popularity be literary, there is positively no end of this persecution. Every day brings its epic, or its drama, its novel in three volumes, or its voyage in two, with a modest request to wade through the ill-written MS.—criticise, amend, write a preface, and recommend to a publisher, or to friends for subscription. To say nothing of incessant "double letters from Northamptonshire," or, worse still, large packets from America, like those quoted by Mr. Lockhart in his life of Sir Walter—all for the further promotion of such tyrannical designs against your purse and person. To comply with such requests would be a total surrender of personal freedom; to refuse is to make an enemy who will slander you anonymously in the newspapers and journals for the rest of your life. Nay, even if you comply, and

"——————drop into unwilling ears
The saving council, 'keep your piece nine years,'"

your case is not amended: it is all set down as envy, hatred, and malice, and jealousy of a new rival venturing into the market. But even to criticise is safer than to praise; no mortal ever yet peppered sufficiently high to content the vanity of an author of this intrusive disposition. Upon the subject of postage, also, there is another plague of popularity to mention—the persecutions of the twopenny post. There is a floating capital of envy and of paltry malignity in the word, of which the littleness is only equalled by the intensity. For this fostering anonymous letter-writing is the accustomed vent; so that there are few popular persons—no matter the cause of their popularity—who do not, about once a-week or so get their twopenny-worth, beginning with "You infernal scoundrel," or "You conceited ass," and accusing them of more vices than can be found in the catalogue of a Catholic confessor. If a woman be the object, you may be certain, too, of indecencies unheard of in Broad St Giles's. Now, though this be all despicable enough, it is also painfully disgusting. It gives too close an insight into the meanness and vulgarity of mind, and total unworthiness, abounding in society, makes one sick of one's fellow-creatures, and moreover, it is in the long run rather expensive.

Calcutta.

(Friend of India, November 23rd.)

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL FOR 1835-36 AND 1836-37.—

We have been favored by Mr. Bell, with a copy of his valuable work on this important subject, which we proceed to analyse, without delay.

It is most gratifying to add, that though the year 1835-36 was one of unexampled increase in the imports and exports of Bengal, the last official year exhibits a still further increase in both departments. The increase in *imports* during the year, has amounted to 35,57,725 lakhs; the increase in the *exports*, to 48,04,947 lakhs of Rupees.

Some may possibly be disposed to attribute the increase in both kinds during the last official year, to a spirit of speculation. But even admitting that this may have had some effect upon the commerce of the port, yet the steady increase of the trade, during the last four years, would lead us to suppose that it arises in a great measure from permanent causes, & will not be greatly affected by the paralysis which has now followed, as it always does follow, an over buoyancy of trade.

It is, however, difficult to ascertain from Mr. Bell's statement, the real nature of this increase in our commercial transactions. At first sight it would appear to be an increase more in figures than in reality. Thus, for example, in the exports we have *seventy-six lakhs* of Rupees put down for *eighteen* thousand maunds of silk; whereas, if the price of the exports of this article had been calculated upon that of the preceding year, it would not have appeared to be of more value than *fifty-two* lakhs. The same may be said of Opium of which 17,606 maunds are rated at *a hundred and eighty* lakhs of Rupees, which upon the price of the preceding year, would not have exceeded *a hundred and sixty one lakhs*. In these two items, we have an excess of value over the value of the previous year, of nearly *forty-three* lakhs of Rupees. The same may be said of the imports, though not, perhaps, to the same extent; and it is not easy therefore, to separate the *bona fide* augmentation of the trade from the simple increase in official value, without going over every calculation, for which we have not time.

By far the largest item of increase in our imports, is seen in the trade between England and India. It amounts to no less than Rs. 41,81,721; and it is pleasing to observe that this increase is not accidental. The imports from England,

in 1834-35 were	Sa. Rs. 1,48,00,000
in 1835-36	Co.'s Rs. 1,82,52,926
in 1836-37	Co.'s Rs. 2,24,04,707

bring an increase of more than fifty per cent. in three years. The imports from Great Britain into India are nearly two-thirds of the entire import trade of the whole country, being in the proportion of 32 to 27. The increase has been chiefly in the articles of twist and cotton piece goods, both white and coloured, the importation of which in the past year, exceeds that of the preceding year, by more than forty lakhs of Rs.

An increase of import trade also appears visible in that from France of 5,33,000; from the Madras Coast of 3,00,000 from the Arabian Gulf, of 2,19,000; from Pegu, of 3,38,000 & from the Mauritius, of 1,89,000.

On the other hand, there has been a decrease in imports from China, of 7,64,000 ; from North America, of 6,75,000 ; from Bourbo . of 3,35,000 ; from South America, of 2,27,000 ; and from Singapore, of nearly two lakhs of Rupees.

The increase of our Exports to Great Britain, has been within a trifle of *eighty* lakhs of Rupees ; to Singapore of more than *seven* lakes ; to the Mauritius of *six lakhs and a half* ; and to the Coromandel Coast of *three* lakhs and a *half*. In fact, the increase to *twelve* places, exceeds a *crore* of Rupees ; but there has been a falling off in our exports to *eight* other places, of *fifty-five lakhs* and a little more. The greatest decrease appears in the trade to China of nearly *thirty* lakhs ; next in order, to France of *seven* lakhs, *thirty-nine* thousand ; and to the Malabar Coast, of about *five* lakhs of Rupees.

It is, however, clearly visible from Mr Bell's statement, that the trade, both in imports and exports is on the increase ; that though some portion of the apparent augmentation may be traced to the higher value put down to some articles,—other articles on the contrary, being set down at a lower value than that of the preceding year,—a genuine improvement characterizes generally the commercial transactions of the year.

The most striking change in the trade of the year as compared with that of the former year, is visible in the article of wines, beer and spirits

The Wines, from all parts imported in 1835-36, were *eight lakhs sixty-one* thousand ; in the last year, *nine lakhs eighty-seven*, thousand.

The Malt liquors in the preceding year imported into Calcutta, were of the value of about *three lakhs and forty thousand* Rupees ; in the past, he value was nearly *five lakhs and ninety thousand*.

In the year 1835-36, the amount of ardent spirits imported into Calcutta, amounted in round numbers to *six lakhs* of Rupees, in the last year, the importation fell to *two lakhs*. This we cannot, of course, attribute to the influence of our Temperance Societies ; yet it will be gratifying to the members and friends of those most useful Institutions to learn, that the importation, if not the consumption, of ardent spirits, has decreased.

Three articles of export appear this year, for the first time, in the statement, namely, *five hundred and fourteen* maunds of Canthouc, at the nominal value of 4,112 Rupees ; *Seventy-one thousand* maunds of Teel Seed, valued at 1,41,998 Rs. ; and *ten thousand six hundred and twelve* maunds of Teel Seed oil valued at 89,026 Rupees.

But the most gratifying fact with which Mr. Bell's statement furnishes us relates to the complete success which has attended the new system of duties. Before the experiment was tried, it was feared that in relinquishing the entire transit duties of the provinces, Government must submit to a large sacrifice of revenue. It was supposed that no adequate equivalent could be found for them in import and export duties. *The reverse has happily turned out to be the case.* In the five preceding years, the net annual collection of import and export duties, at the Port of Calcutta, was 7,30,688 Rs. The amount of export duties collected, in the transit of produce throughout the Province was 15,00,000 Rs. making the whole amount of these duties 15,30,688. The net amount of duty collected on imports and exports, in the first year after the abolition of the transit duties, was 22,12,429 Rs. thus exhibiting a nett increase of *eight lakhs and sixty* thousand Rupees. If to the duties levied at the Port of Calcutta, be added the import and export duties on our Western Frontier, it will appear, that in this first year of the operation of the new act, the public funds have gained by the relief which was granted to commerce, in the extinction of those internal imports which were so well described by a member of the Board of Customs as a curse.' This liberal measure has therefore brought its own reward ; and those who took an active share in it and to whose official exertions its accomplishment is to be traced, have now the unalloyed satisfaction of knowing that they have been enabled to combine in one arrangement, an unexampled boon to the community, and a decided increase of the public revenue.

IMPORTS GENERAL.

	Merchandize	Bullion.	Total. Sa. Rs.
1829-30	2,36,14,197	91,91,921	3,28,06,118
,, 30-31	2,72,69,761	56,04,994	3,29,13,885
,, 31-32	2,30,09,996	37,31,578	2,67,32,574
,, 32-33	1,98,08,115	46,66,564	2,15,04,679
,, 33-34	2,03,66,491	58,63,912	2,62,30,438
,, 34-35	2,14,19,226	65,68,736	2,79 83,962
,, 35 36	2,35 43,122	99,85,682	3,18,32,804
,, 36 37	*3,08,17,166	64,48,495	3,72,65,691

EXPORTS GENERAL.

	Merchandize.	Bullion	total.
1829-30	4,27,26,930	16,40,321	4,43,67,251
,, 30-31	4,34,26,812	33 11,136	4,67,37,953
,, 31-32	4,05,07,302	1,05,49,812	5,10,57,114
,, 32 33	3,21,21,560	78,46,636	4,01,67,596
,, 33 34	4,38,99,694	24 25,577	4,63,20,561
,, 34 35	4,21,73,818	4,30,186	4,96,03,094
,, 35 36	5,45,51,676	3,86,992	5,49,41,668
,, 36-37	*6,35,25,281	3,29,541	6,68,54,822

* Company's Rupees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—My attention was attracted by continued screams and cries proceeding from the "Blake" a Liverpool ship, during the greater part of yesterday evening, and, being anxious to ascertain the cause of them, I pulled in my boat close alongside of that vessel, when I discovered a man or boy hanging suspended from the mainstay high up in the air, and crying most bitterly to be released. I was not able to ascend the ships sides, but enquired the cause of the disturbance of a man at the gangway, who told me that there was nothing at all the matter, and I was further desired to mind my own business. Cries of the same description are often heard to proceed from the same vessel, and were supposed to be caused by the punishment of one of the boys.

Doubts exist as to the fitness of corporal punishment by merchant-men in any case, but surely they are not permitted to make use of the cruel torture which I last night witnessed, and to disturb the fleet by the cries of the sufferer.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
AN EYE WITNESS.

Whampoa, March 14th, 1838.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 17th March.

A Public Meeting of the creditors of the insolvent Hongs, and of the British merchants generally, is requested by several of their number on Wednesday next at noon, at the hall of the General Chamber of Commerce ; to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing the British Secretary for Foreign affairs upon the subject of the large debts owing by the Chinese Hong merchants, with a hope to engage the aid of the Her Majesty's Government towards obtaining an early payment of present claims, and facilitating, if possible, the settlement of similar burdens in future.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Captain J. T. Lancaster, formerly of the *Caledonia*, Bombay Ship, lately of the *Agnes*, at the Lintin. From what we hear it appears that the difficulties of a situation in which it devolved on him to keep many and complicated accounts, to which he had been hitherto a stranger, had for some time irritated his mind, and induced him to believe that he could not give satisfaction to his employers. This latter impression, which was not founded on fact, his owners being, on the contrary, perfectly contented with his management, seems to have so much preyed on his mind, that it became unsettled, and a feyer with which he was afflicted during the last three days of his life probably assisted in subverting his reason altogether, and on the 10th of this month he went on shore at Lintin, and went inland, followed by the Tindal of the boat who, from the unusual behaviour of his Captain was afraid to leave him alone, but, when observed, received positive orders to return to the boat, which he dared not disobey; the tindal however, we are told, tried to persuade some of the boats crew to return to the Captain whom he had left in a lonely spot, but without success. The people having wained about at hour for the return of Captain Lancaster, at last became alarmed, and following the Tindal to the spot where he had lately left his Captain, there found his lifeless body ; it appears that putting the pistol to his mouth Captain Lancaster had blown out the roof of the mouth, and the ball had passed through the back of the head, causing instantaneous death. From Captain Lancaster's manner previous to his suicide, is he supposed that he had conceived this fatal purpose about three days before, and on the day he commmitted the rash act, he had been twice to the Island of Lintin, with, as is supposed, the purpose of putting his design in to execution, but irresolution made him return again twice on board of his own ship. This melancholy event is much regretted by every one, and particularly by Captain Lancaster's acquaintance, with whom his agreeable manners and open and cheerful temper had made him an especial favorite.

Caution to travellers. During the lately frequently irregular sailing of the European Passage boats between this and Macao, some people, in order to go to Lintin or Macao, have availed themselves of native fast boats, a mode of conveyance not permitted to foreigners except with a chop or licence. Only very lately the Captain of an American ship on his way down the river in one of these fast-boats, was arrested by the mandarines, taken to Lantao, and released only on paying a very heavy fine. Travelling in these fast-boats, though the accident here related is by no means the first of the kind that has occurred, is more hazardous at present than before, the hope of catching boats smuggling Opium keeping the vegilance of the Mandarins, more than ordenarily, alive.

We request the attention of our readers to the communication from an Eye Witness relating the punishment of an unfortunate boy, he saw inflicted, on board of the *Blake* at Whampoa. Capt. Elliot some time ago appointed one of the Captains of the British ships at Whampoa to act as Magistrate there, and we should think it was their office to take cognizance of, and to prevent such acts of cruelty; if however their authority does not extend so far, and such acts can be committed without restraint of superior authority, it then becomes the duty of the press to enlist the sympathies of the public in behalf of the oppressed.

The Susquehanna. The arrival of the *Chandler Price* from Newyork 7th November, has relieved the apprehensions entertained on account of this vessel, since, as we hear, she was spoken to, all well, on her way to Liverpool about 24 hours after the alleged Piracy was supposed to have taken place. It has also been ascertained that the long, low, black, suspicious, schooner seen alongside of her, a was believed, was afishing vessel that supplied with oysters the *Britannia*, an old packet, bound for the south, which vessel happened to have on her topsails the same distinguishing cross as the *Susquehanna*, and mistaking the one vessel for the other, and ascribing the dangerous pursuit of piracy to a peaceful fisherman, has been the cause of much uneasiness and apprehension.

Remarks upon the Chinese Government.

(From a Correspondent.)

Continued from No. 23.

In times of danger, the Government employs a militia, in which every able bodied man is obliged to serve. Yet only few attend the summons, and as they are badly paid, it frequently happens, that they disperse as quickly as they were collected. The use of fire arms and, in fact, of every other weapon is prohibited to the people ; when however clans engage in their feuds, it is not an uncommon thing to see whole villages in arms. From this it would appear, that there existed considerable stores of matchlocks, of which the Government is either ignorant or pretends to be so.

The Mantchoos gained the country with their sword. A conquest so easily atchieved, is perhaps not met with in the history of any other country.—The hordes who at first entered China were by no means very numerous and did not exceed 200.000 men. They knew nothing about tactics, their only arms were bows and arrows, and the velocity of their horses their real strength. Yet, with such a handful of men, the largest empire of the world was subdued within a few years! The rulers, well aware that they could not retain possession of their conquests by main force, abandoned the very idea of establishing a military government, and, whilst still keeping up the name, they substituted a most artful policy in accordance with the people over whom they had obtained the sway ; cunning is the very essence of the national Chinese character, and to meet the people upon equal grounds, they made this the basis of their administration. This principle once established, no falsehood could be too gross, no expedient too mean, to which the men in power would not have recourse, if it served their purpose. It cannot be otherwise, the wheels of Government must immediately stop as soon the all moving power—cunning—is no longer put into requisition. To keep up the dignity of the Celestial Dynasty, fair edicts are issued on every occasion, and these either gloss over facts, or represent matters in the most favorable light. This is not only the case in regard to foreign intercourse, but in every department; not only do local officers avail themselves of these advantages, but the emperor himself does not disdain to issue the most unaccountable proclamations. The natives who are accustomed to official hypocrisy, seldom take notice of placards, unless they are immediately interested in their contents. Foreigners have often been deceived by their specious language and formed, from the contents of public documents, their opinion about this country. Hence the high flown descriptions of China with which Europe is inundated.

Though we may find the same evil in other countries, we do not believe that fraud has been so much systematized as in the Government of China. Were we to recount the daily occurrences in some of the public offices, it would be considered incredible, and not one hundredth part is even known. Fouché is a very child compared with the heroes who fill some of the most responsible stations in Peking. They are bred to it, it is their daily study, their very element. The more crafty, the greater the renown of a civilian ; an honest man is a mere simpleton. Let us not be astonished at this, there is no advancement but cunning, it is an indispensable requisite ; and should this propensity not be developed to its utmost extent, if honors and riches can thereby be obtained? A Mandarin is out of his place who does not coincide with the spirit of his fellow officers and would be isolated in his efforts, if he happened to be a straightforward man.

To counteract the hateful consequences of such a crooked system, minute laws were invented. There is a provision made against every possible case, and the meshes of the law are as fine spun as human contrivance could make them There is no escape, they are severe, luminous, and bright at the same-time, and woe unto' him who becomes entangled in them. There is only one proviso made—viz the laws are on record ;— as soon as it suits the interest of the rulers, they are put into requisition, but otherwise they are as harmless as the edicts. In the Celestial language we find continual mention made of the net of the laws, and their execution is compared to the process of catching fish. Now nets may be spread out, or laid by for a time, and again used, and then behold, as soon as the cord is drawn tight, all the fishes are taken ; so much of a metaphor which exactly expresses the administration of the law in China. As Barbarians we consider them as pieces of wax in the hands of the Mandarins, who twist them in every possible shape in order to serve their purpose, whilst the Mandarin is the law himself.

To such a state of things we can perhaps find nowhere a parallel on so large a scale. The whole edifice, which is otherwise a most wonderful fabric and the eighth wonder of the world, is no doubt rotten with all its rafters and beams. Now it has often happened in time of yore, that a sudden blast overthrew the whole, which was then in a similar condition, in a very short time. This is likely again to take place but so long as the tempest is lulled, we need not fear. The master of the house, however, who knows all his household better than we imagine, and has, from knowing the structure of the whole concern, a constant dread that it will tumble upon his head, lives in a state of continual apprehension. He is therefore exce-sively suspicious towards barbarians, whether from the West or East or North, whether in ships or on horsebock, whether redbristled or small eyed, in fact the whole tribe of uncivilized beings, who have never come under the transforming influence of the Celestial Empire, lest they might enter his house and, by bouncing too rudely against the wall, throw the whole into ruins. The memory of the Mongols is still very lively in his imagination, and he knows very well that they had to quit the house as quickly as they had entered it. To be again chased into the desert, and starve there whilst hunting wild beasts, is by no means a comfortable predicament. To prevent such an unlucky event he tries to keep all these untutored beings at a respectable distance, and if they try to force themselves in, he will scold them most severely and threaten them still more.

We shall view the Government by and by in a different light, as soon as we may find leisure.

VARIETIES.

H. E. the Cardinal Odescalchi bishop of Sabine, has given the following notice in the *Diario de Roma*.

The faithful are informed that by order of His Holiness the hereafter mentioned relics will be exposed to public veneration.

"The heads of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, in the Latran,

"The holy visage and the finger of the prince of Apostles, in the basilica of the Vatican.

"The body of the great pontiff Pius V.

"The very holy wood of the cross ; the inscription on the cross, and the holy thorn, in the church of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem.

"The post of flagellation, in the church St. Praxede.

"The very holy crucifix, in the churches of St. Lawrence, St. Damasus, and St. Marcellus.

"The holy chairs of the holy apostles Peter and Paul in the Church of St. Peter of the thongs.

"The arm of St. Roche, in his church at Ripetta.

"The arm of St. Francis Xavier in the Church of Jesus.

"The remains of the bones of St. Sebastian at St. Andrew *della Valle*.

"As likewise the most celebrated and miraculous images of the holy virgin.

We read in the French papers that when lately the streets and houses of Nantz where first lighted with gaz, the shops that still used oil-lamps looked decidedly *rococo*.

By a newly invented preparation, by M. Durios, stage scenery in France is proposed to be rendered fire-proof.

It is stated in the *Journal of the two Sicilies* that the ravages of the Cholera at Palermo have been most frightful. Out of a population of 120,000, 80,000, or one fourth of it, have died. This scourge has not been near as heavy in any other part of Europe. At length the dead were no longer buried, they had become too numerous. The corpses, heaped up in the streets, were left to rot there. During twenty two days this great city has been visited at once by the different scourges, of plague, famine, pillage, and massacre. The excesses committed were however not of any political character.

On the 10th of August already only a few isolated cases of cholera were heard of, and those among people who had, from the interior, fled to Palermo. These people generally die a few days and even a few hours after their arrival, having either brought with them the germ of the malady, or owing to the change of air, which in many instances has proved fatal.

There is lately arrived at Havre an English engineer on his way to Paris to submit to the Government a project which consists in constructing a road between Dover and Calais. The whole town of of Havre went to hear Mr. W. Coppett's (the inventor's name) plan explained. Mr. Coppett only demands one milliard from France and another from England. With this inconsiderable sum he intends to erect cones similar to those at Cherbourg, built some fifty years ago. If his system should not suit the government, he has in his pocket 3 or 4 other plans which lead to the same result. He projects, for example, to have a tunnel under the channel from Calais to Dover, by cementing, end to end, cas tiron pipes of 18 feet diameter. This last plan would not cost, according to Mr. Coppett's calculation, more than one milliard paid between France and England.

Pickwick.

from the London Westminster Review.

The opening of the second chapter is in a style of mock-profundity and mock-epic, which reminds us of Fielding :

"That punctual servant of all work, the sun, had just risen, and begun to strike a light on the morning of the thirteenth of May, one thousand of hundred and twenty-seven, when Mr. Samuel Pickwick burst like another sun from his slumbers : threw open his chamber window, and looked out upon the world beneath. Goswell street was at his feet. Goswell street was on his right hand—as far as the eye could reach. Goswell street extended on his left ; and the opposite side of Goswell street was over the way. 'Such,' thought Mr. Pickwick, 'are the narrow views of those philosophers who, content with examining the things that lie before them, look not to the truths which are hidden beyond. As well might I be content to gaze on Goswell street for ever, without one effort to penetrate to the hidden countries which on every side surround it."

We must not forget to mention, as specimens of our author's philosophy, some remarks which he makes on the ordinary mode of using particular phrases ; and the kind of hidden meaning which is constantly communicated to them by the tone in which they are uttered The vague threat of future revenge implied in the terrible words. " Upon my word, Sir," is pointed out in p. 181, where it is used by Mrs Pott in her quarrel with her unhappy husband. But the philosophy of "Never mind" is even more profoundly marked out :—

" There must be something very comprehensive in this phrase of 'Never mind,' for we do not recollect to have ever witnessed a quarrel in the street, at a theatre, public room, or elsewhere, in which it has not been the standard reply to all belligerent inquiries 'Do you call yourself a gentleman, Sir?' 'Did I offer to say anything to the young woman, Sir?—Never mind, Sir?' Do you want your head knocked up against that wall, Sir?—' Never mind, Sir.' It is observable, too, that there would appear to be some hidden taunt in this universal 'Never mind,' which rouses more indignation in the breast of the individual addressed, than the most lavish abuse could possibly awaken."

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place, which was dissolved 16th September 1837, is this day reestablished, and, in consequence of our Mr. THOMAS GEMMELL being present, our power of Attorney then granted in favor of Mr. HENRY CONSTABLE, falling whom Mr. JAMES INNES, is cancelled.

WILLIAM & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 7th March, 1838.

NOTICE—MR. PAULUS TIEDEMAN JR is admitted this day a partner in our establishments.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LA ER & Co.

Canton, Batavia, } January 1st, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE.—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him,

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles,
Penny Magazine No. 53.
224. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres2 vols.due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton: Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	Messrs.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dongal, Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co....Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co....C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mr. Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sees, CALCUTTA.

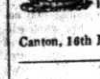
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE ANTONIO PEREIRA, will be despatched on or before the 10th Proximo. Apply to.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 16th March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 & per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 & per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA CONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

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FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter Casks imported by the *Elise Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADE SEGARS at 9 & per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }

Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and the ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... & 12
For six Months..... " ..... & 7
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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Ruby*, Randle, from Singapore and Calcutta. Amer. *Chandler Price*, Dubs, from Philadelphia in 119 days, whence she left on the 7th November. We erroneously in our last stated the American ship from Valparaiso, to be the *Theodora*, the vessel's name is *Dorothea.*

PASSENGERS.—Per *Chandler Price*, Messrs. S. B. Rawle and F. M. Lewis.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Anna Robertson*, for Singapore and Madras. Brit. *Rob Roy*, Mac Kinnon, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Pekoe*, for Manila. *Hashemy*, Smith, for London, Amer. *Naples*, Archer, for Boston. Brit. *Orixa*, Ager, for London. Omitted last week, *Frederic Warren*, Cleveland, for Boston.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Anna Robertson*, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Wm. Haylett and several native Madras merchants. Per *Hashemy*, Monsr. P. M. Louis. Per *Naples* Mr. Jos. S. Hills.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 1st November via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 7th November ₱ *Chandler Price.* CALCUTTA, 14th January, ₱ *Rob Roy.* SINGAPORE, 3rd February, ₱ *Rob Roy.* JAVA, 29th December, ₱ *Caledonia.* MANILA, 16th February, ₱ *Comeia.* BOMBAY, 29th December via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Alexander, Hero.* CALCUTTA, *Sultaney.* BOMBAY, *Pearl.* SYDNEY, *Hero, Sarah Barry.* CHILE, *Henry Clay, Richard Alsop, Brooklyn, Factor.* From the UNITED STATES, via Manila, *Panama*; via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan, Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Southerner, Lucania, Levant, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			600		
Liberty	Ameri.	Mac. Dowell		Java	Russell & Co.
Golconda	British	Bell..	800	Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
David Clark ...	"	Hutchinson		"	Lindsay & Co.
Walmer Castle ...	"	Bourchier	656	....	Daniell & Co.
Pilot	Hamb.	Gerdes	419	Calico	P. S. Hathaway.
Hero of Malone...	British	————		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Mary Dugdale ..	"	Harrison		"	Dent & Co.
Monsoon	Ameri.	————		Batavia	Wetmore & Co.
Trafalgar	"	Syme		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Blake	British	Thomson		Bombay	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rob Roy	"	Ruster		Newyork	E. Cany.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Barron, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ————; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor....	British	Lyons	283	Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mayia	"	Gay..	160	.. ..	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	185	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Bengal Packet....	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia...	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Hayes	British	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Ternate....	"	Wemyss		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Syed Khan	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Antonio Pereira...	"	Young		Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Roman	Ameri.	Benson		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Dorothea	"	————		Valparaiso	Russell & Co.
Cordelia	British	Creighton		Liverpool...	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Ruby	"	Randee		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Chandler Price ..	Ameri.	Dubs		Philadelphia	S. B. Rawle.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods, 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dol 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 28. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 17TH, 1838. No. 132

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 6	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - - -	,,	8. a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5. a 7½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 10.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3 70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	36 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yds.	1.90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	} No demand.
,, - - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 21	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	,,	10½ a 11	
Assorted colors - - - - -	,,	10 a 10½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	} 9.5 a 10.8	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 7. a 10.2	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.7	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	} 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2½. a 2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	} 4½. a 4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 5.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		} Are nearly nominal.
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	490 a 500	
,, ,, new. - - -	,,	430	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	380 a 390	
,, new - - - - -	,,	370 a 380	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	} 380 a 390	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	380	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c -			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.50 a 3.75	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	10 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory- -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	18 a 20	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	20 a 26	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 16	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - } ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	9.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	38	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1 50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		16
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	} 17 a 32	} Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 22	} Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	17 a 28	
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	36 a 54	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	42 a 52	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	430 a 480	
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,	360 a 370	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted. - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Camborts, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c to other Vessels. bound to Whampoa. and thereby avoid Port Charges The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles* &c, *Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight....................	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 212	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.		
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7	per Cent premium.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,,	6¼	.... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1	per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	9	per Cent ,,
South American Republics	1	per Cent. ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 8.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1837, TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1838.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Mar. 1838
Patna ....old.	791	510	403,410	4,056	2,698,170	1,513
,, ...new						1,151
Benares ......old	190	420	79,800	1,137½	744,975	900
,, ...new						163
Malwa ....old	1,037	390	404,430	12,610½	6,475,592	3,089
	2,018		887,640	17,804	9,918,737	6,816

Total of deliveries in the 11 months from 1st April 1837, to 28th February, 1838, 19,822 chests, value Sp. Drs. 10,806,377.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	} 2½	2	Singapore	} 1	¾	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras			Mallacca	} 1½	1	America U States ..	7½	2
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1	pm.
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	½	do.
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

Note. Aboverates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3790; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173¼ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Bleached LONGCLOTHS, are in fair demand, the supplies being moderate;—grey are, on the contrary, heavier of sale

COTTON YARN.—The inferior even more depressed; the good qualities, and No. 26 upwards in fair demand. CHINTZES, for the short supply, are fetching fair rates.

WOOLLENS.—In SPANISH STRIPES, we have heard of no transactions, and the market continues very dull. LONGELLS, have improved, and a few thousand pieces assorted colors, have been sold. during the week. at fully our quotations. CAMLETS, both Dutch and English continue very low, but there is a little more enquiry for the Dutch.

RICE,—has advanced 5 @ 10 cents as there has been no rain, but there is now every appearance of a change.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—BETELNUT; there is none in first hands and it has been raised about ½ of a dollar. PEPPER and TIN, as before—the former rather dull.

COTTON.—The market has been very quiet, the holders requiring higher prices than the dealers are disposed to offer; but if we have no further arrivals soon, prices are rather expected to improve. There is very little good COTTON, of any description, in the market.

OPIUM.—There has been a rather brisk demand for Malwa during the week, but almost entirely for delivery in the foreign boats in the river for the Present-boats proceeding to Peking. There has been also some little demand at Macao for the old Patna, but at very low prices. The Chinese do not readily purchase the new drug, but we have heard no decided objections urged against it. but the short weight. The deliveries to the 8th were, Patna, 174; Benares, 56; Malwa, 178; Total 408 chests.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—We have no observations to offer, the market remaining bare of the finer qualities,

SILK MANUFACTURES.—The raw material continuing very dear, and orders being expected, we hear that higher prices are now asked than before for contract goods.

EXCHANGE.—Some Scotch Bank bills have been sold we understand, at 4s 4d, and Bank of United States bills at 4s 3...

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 29. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 24TH, 1838. No. 133.

Use of Pagodas in China.

(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner, 1821.)

MACAO—PROPOSAL TO BUILD A PAGODA, to improve the fortunes of the place.—The following is the substance of a card, lately stuck up in public places, to inform the inhabitants.—"The Chinese and foreign merchants have hitherto been prosperous;—their wealth abounding;—and the fate of the place altogether felicitous. —Of late, however, its fortunes have waxed less; and the atmosphere, (or wind and water) unlucky, so that the acquisition of riches has become more variable. Things are greatly altered from what they were formerly. In consequence of this, a proposal has been made to erect a PAGODA, and a PAVILION, in order to renovate and improve the commercial fortunes of the Island. Very luckily, the plan has already met with the approbation of the [Catholic] Christian Magistrate, YUEN, who has offered one hundred dollars to assist in its execution. Mr. LEANG-TA-SUEN, whose skill in geomancy is universally acknowledged, and overwhelmingly attended by incontestible proof, has visited Macao, in order to fix on a spot for the said building.—And declares, that a lofty Pagoda ought to be erected on the seaside, to the right of the temple of the goddess MA-TSOO, near the new village; and a high Pagoda on the eastern arm of the great MEAOU Island—and affirms, that wealth and riches will be the results—that both the Chinese and the foreigners at Macao, will all share in the felicity. He has written a paper on the subject, and drawn out the plan, both of which have been submitted to, and obtained the approbation of, the said Christian magistrate, who has issued orders for opening a subscription. The permission and approbation of the KEUN-MIN-FOO have also been graciously granted. It is, therefore, resolved to hold a meeting on the 8th of the present month, (January, 1821,) in the temple of MA-TSOO, in order to consult on the business, both as to the method of proceeding, and immediately to open a general subscription for the building. Trusting in the lucky influence of these lofty structures to improve the fortunes of the Island, we, the inhabitants of Macao, earnestly entreat a full meeting of all merchants, gentlemen, and strangers, that, with hearts leaping for joy, they may assist in this excellent matter of general concernment."

Gleanings.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR A ROAST. Madam Maintenon, was gay, polite and dignified, and excelled in general conversation. Even deficiencies ought to be remembered when she assigned the auditory.

"Madame," said one of her servants in a whisper one day, "another story to those gentlemen, for we have no roast to day." (James's Celebrated Women.)

ANOTHER MARY'S NEW. Several of our public journals are in raptures at the recent discovery in France that sugar may be manufactured from the juices of the pumpkin. Why, good people, you seem to get information from France upon this subject. Ask your grandmothers! Pumpkin molasses was almost the only *sweetening* of the American revolution. Our neighbor of the Gazette is among the most joyous at the discovery —albeit a full blown yankee himself. Pray, good sir, where have you been? Have you just awaked from a magnetic slumber? Have you forgotten the glass of *black-strap* which you drank with Corporal Dolittle, at the little yellow tavern in Dorchester, after your retreat from the battle of Bunker's Hill? We speak experimentally upon the subject, having made a large kettle full of pumpkin mousses ourselves, once on a time, in the sweet vale of the Susquehanna. Truly, most of those new discoveries are very old contrivances. (N. Y. Commercial.)

A BENEVOLENT SINGER. We find the following anecdote in the last number of the Gazette Musicale: The principal singer of the great theatre at Lyons, one day lately observed a poor woman with her four children begging in the street. Her decent and respectable appearance, in the midst of extreme poverty, interested the kind hearted vocalist. He desired the poor woman to follow him into the Place Bellecour, where, placing himself in a corner, with his back to the wall, his head covered with his handkerchief, and his hat at his feet, he began to sing his most favorite opera airs. The beauty of his voice drew a crowd round him; the idea of some unwilling stimulated the generosity of the bystanders, and five francs pieces fell in showers into the hat. When the singer, who had thus in the goodness of his heart, transformed himself into a street minstrel, thought he had got enough, he took up the hat, emptied its contents into the apron of the poor woman, who almost motionless with astonishment and happiness, and disappeared among the crowd. His talent, however, betrayed him, though his face was concealed; the story spread, and the next evening, when he appeared on the stage, shouts of applause from all parts of the house, proved (says the French journalist) that a good action is never thrown away.

TEST OF INTOXICATION. A native of the Emerald Isle was asked the other day how he could tell that a man was drunk. "Faith," answered Pat, "I'd never be after saying that a man was drunk at all without I saw him try to light his pipe at a pump."

The following table contains an account of the various budgets annually voted by the French Legislature from 1801 to 1837.

1801 . . .	549,626,109	1820 . . .	875,347,252
1802 . . .	499,357,885	1821 . . .	982,821,264
1803 . . .	632,279,523	1822 . . .	949,174,982
1804 . . .	804,431,585	1823 . . .	1,092,093,703
1805 . . .	700,000,000	1824 . . .	951,992,289
1806 . . .	902,148,496	1825 . . .	945,941,442
1807 . . .	721,724,886	1826 . . .	976,968,915
1808 . . .	772,744,445	1827 . . .	986,324,785
1809 . . .	786,740,214	1828 . . .	1,024,196,637
1810 . . .	755,066,443	1829 . . .	1,026,617,152
1811 . . .	1,000,000,000	1830 . . .	1,100,582,147
1812 . . .	1,006,014,000	1831 . . .	1,220,886,600
1813 . . .		1832 . . .	1,178,536,285
1814 and 1815	699,304,676	1833 . . .	1,182,854,107
1815 . . .	790,390,889	1834 . . .	981,923,478
1816 . . .	985,527,004	1835 . . .	1,009,008,531
1817 . . .	1,036,810,583	1836 . . .	999,861,075
1818 . . .	1,446,434,736	1837 . . .	1,027,659,019
1819 . . .	868,312,572		
	Total,		33,152,217,477

This sum is equivalent to £1,326,088,699. In the above list, the budgets for 1813 and the three first months of 1814 are omitted; their amounts being unknown on account of the political events of that period.

NAVAL POWER OF EGYPT.—We find the following account of the effective naval power of Egypt in 1837, in the Letters of Prince Pückler Muskau from the East:—

	SHIPS OF THE LINE.	Crews.
Acre	104 guns (30-pounders)	1200
Mansur	104 "	1200
Mathellet el Kabra	100 "	1150
Scander	100 "	1150
Mansurah	100 "	1150
Bonaparte	120 "	1950
Belenghanie	93 "	1000
Abukir	84 "	950
	FRIGATES.	
Aradalba	64 guns (24-pounders).	600
Rashd	60 "	580
Beisera	60 "	580
Malta Jehad	60 "	580
Jirdshud	60 "	580
Kader Shaik	60 "	580
Damiat	60 "	580
	SLOOPS.	
Tanah	24 guns (10 pounders)	200
Jen at Bakbari	24 "	150
Belenghi Jehad	22 "	190
Jehad Beker	22 "	190
	BRIGS.	
Shaikz	18 guns (16-pounders)	120
Washington	18 "	100
Semendi Jehad	18 "	100
Beli Jehad	16 "	100
Shaidderi	16 "	90
Temsakh	16 " (12-pounders)	90
Shahai Jahad	14 " (16 pounders)	90
Cutter	10 "	50
	STEAM BOATS.	
The Nile	4 corvettes (20-pds.)	150
	2 guns (4-lb Paixhans)	140
Total	1,418 guns, and	14,610men.
The crews of the armed transports		1,800
Workmen in the arsenal		4,500
Total		20,190men.

The workmen in the arsenal are on a footing of military organization, and would prove very tolerable gunners in case of need. There are also four ships of the line and three frigates of the first rank now on the stocks. Government gives every sailor three cotton suits yearly, one of coarse stuff, for working in, one somewhat finer, for holidays, a capote for winter, two *tarbuck*, four shirts, four pair of shoes, and a sufficient quantity of soap, for washing. Sailors are divided into four classes, the first receive 30 piastres a-month, the second 28, the third 20, and the fourth 13. This last class consists of recruits. The *medrassah* was paid in the same proportion. The nation consists of the most suitable and healthy food, and is fully sufficient for two persons. His Highness supports all the male children of the seamen, and, from the moment of their birth, allows them a full ration, and five piastres a month in money. The invalids of the navy are sent back to their respective homes, where they receive a pension of 30 piastres a-month, and are employed in different ways, so that if they are still capable of working, they may join their earnings to their pensions."—(Post.)

An old woman of Vervan on Friday gave notice to the relieving officer, that if he did not supply her with a pair of shoes on or before that day at one night, she would write the *Lord of the Admiralty* on the subject! —(Cornwall Gazette.)

WATER FOR THE METROPOLIS.—There are in London eight public water companies, namely, the New River, which supplies 73,212 houses with an average daily quantity of 211 gallons, at an annual charge of £1 6s. 8d. per house; the East London, 46,421 houses, with 129 gallons, at £1 2s. 9d.; the Lambeth, 16,812 houses with 124 gallons, at 17s.; the West Middlesex, 16,000 houses, with 185 gallons, at £2 16s. 10d.; the Chelsea, 13,891 houses, with 164 gallons, at £1 13s. 3d.; the South-London, 12,946 houses, with 100 gallons, at 16s. the Grand Junction, 11,140 houses, with 350 gallons, at £2 2s. 6d.; and the Southwark, 7,100 houses with 136 gallons, at £1 1s. 3d. per annum.—(Herald.)

The return of the quarterly weekly average liabilities and assets of the Bank of England from the 27th June to the 19th September, published in the *Gazette* of last night, compared with the three months ending 22d August, gives the following results. The circulation is £18,811,000 against £18,452,000, being an increase of £362,000, the deposits are £11,093,000 against £11,005, or being an increase of £88,000. The Securities are £26,605,000 against £26,717,000, being a diminution of £112,000, and the bullion is £6,301,000 against £5,744,000, being an increase of £549,000. The surplus on rest is £3,004,000 against 4,004,000, being a decrease of £3,000.—(True Sun.)

Chamber of Commerce.

RATES OF COMMISSION AT CANTON.

The managing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce having been requested to revise the Tariff of Canton rates of Commission have the pleasure to circulate the same for your examination, with a request that you will be good enough to suggest any alteration which you may consider desirable.

Canton, March, 1838.

1. On Sales of Opium, Cotton, Cochineal, Quicksilver, Camphor Barocs, Bird-nests, Diamonds and other precious stones or pearls, ships and houses	3	p. Cent.
2. On sales of all other goods	5	"
3. On returns, if in goods	2½	"
4. On do. if in Treasure, Bullion, or Bills	1	"
5. On Purchases, not being returns for goods sold:		
1st Vin. of Raw Silk	5	"
2nd " of Manufactured Silks	5	"
3rd " of all other goods	5	"
6. On inspecting of Teas, whether for returns or otherwise, an additional charge of	½	"
7. On sale purchase or shipment of Bullion	1	"
8. On drawing, sale, or negotiation of Bills, when not involving responsibility as drawer or endorser	1	"
9. On drawing, sale or negotiation of Bills when guaranteed by the Agent as drawer or endorser, and not covered by adequate security	2½	"
10. On purchasing Bills, or effecting remittance by Bills of the Agent or otherwise	1	"
11. On negotiating loans or responsibilities	2	"
12. On Guarantying Bills, Bonds or other engagements	2½	"
13. On Guarantying sales when specially required, without including responsibilities for remittances	2½	"
14. On Guarantying both sales and remittances of Proceed	5	"
15. On Bills of Exchange returned, noted or protested	1	"
16. On Letters of Credit granted for mercantile purposes	2½	"
17. On all advances of money for purposes of trade, whether goods are consigned to the Agent or not, (where a Commission of 5 per Cent is not charged)	2½	"
18. On ordering goods, or superintending the fulfilment of contracts where no other commission is derived	2½	"
19. On all goods, treasure &c. consigned, and afterwards withdrawn or sent to auction, and for goods consigned for conditional delivery to others	half comm.	
20. On procuring freight or advertising as Agent or Owners, or Commanders on the amount of freight, whether the same passes through the hands of the Agent or not	5	p. Cent.
21. On Receiving inward freight	1	"
22. On ships Disbursements	2½	"
23. On chartering ships for other parties	2½	"
24. Effecting Insurance, or writing orders for insurance	1	"
25. Settling Insurance losses, total or partial, as on procuring return of premium	1	"
26. Debts where a process at law or Arbitration is necessary, 2½ per Cent. and if recovered	5	"
27. Collecting House rent	2½	"
28. Acting for the Estate of persons deceased, as Executors, or administrators	5	"
29. The management of the estate of others—on the amount received	2½	"
30. All Cash receipts not serving for the purchase of Goods, and not otherwise specified above	1	"
31. Shroffing	½	p. mill.
32. Transhipping Goods	1	p. Cent.

33. All advances not punctually liquidated, the Agent to have the option of charging a second Commission as upon a fresh advance, provided the charge does not occur twice in the same year.

34. At the option of the Agent, on the amount debited or credited within the year, including interest, and excepting only items, on which a commission of 5 per Cent has been charged

N. B. This charge not to be applied to paying over a balance due on an account made up to a particular period, unless such balance is withdrawn without reasonable notice.

Canton, 20th March, 1838.

Hong-Debts.

At a general meeting of British merchants held on the 21st at the hall of the General Chamber of Commerce, to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing the British Secretary for foreign affairs, upon the subject of the large debts owing by the Chinese Hong merchants, &c.

Robert Inglis, Esq. in the chair

The Chairman, after some preliminary observations, read the draft of a memorial (as following here under) proposed for the occasion, upon which

Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Blenkin, moved, that "the memorial read from the chair be adopted, and the Chairman be instructed to forward it to the Foreign Secretary, through H. M. Chief Superintendent."

This resolution was, after the proposal of some amendments, which were negatived, carried with the dissent of one vote only.

It was then resolved and carried unanimously on the motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. J. Cragg:

"That a copy of the memorial now adopted be sent to the Chairmen of the Chamber of Commerce with a request that he will transmit it to the Chairman of the East India and China Association in London; also copies thereof to the Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Bristol, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, soliciting the support and co-operation of those bodies respectively, towards obtaining the prayer; accompanied by such further information respecting the Co-hong as, in the judgment of the Canton Chamber, is calculated to interest the Home Authorities, in an endeavor to bring about, by negotiation or otherwise, a more safe and satisfactory commercial intercourse than has hitherto existed between the two nations."

Mr Daniell, seconded by Mr. Maclean, moved that an address to the Vice-roy, upon the subject of the Hong-debts, of which he presented a draft to the meeting, (which will be found here under) should be adopted by the meeting. The address, on being read was approved and adopted.

After which, there being noted to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved.

Memorial.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned British merchants trading at Canton in China, have the honor to address your Lordship, through the mediation of H. B. M. Chief Superintendent, respecting certain heavy debts owed to us by the Chinese Hong-merchants; and we respectfully but earnestly entreat your Lordship to lay our case before Her Majesty's Council, with a view to obtain the powerful interposition of our own Government, with that under which we at present live, to endeavour to obtain an early payment of our actual claims, and a surer means of recovery of those, which under the existing circumstances of the foreign trade with this country, we must, we fear, inevitably incur in future.

2. Your Lordship is aware, no doubt, that we are limited in our dealings in all the principal staples of the legal foreign trade with China, to about a dozen parties, called Security or Hong-merchants. These merchants trade separately, but they are mutually responsible for the government dues which each may incur, and also for their respective debts to the Foreigners. Your memorialists are allowed no voice in the nomination of these Security merchants, nor have we any means to ascertain their capital, nor other qualifications for their trust; but the Chinese Government, which takes this responsibility upon itself, guarantees the engagements which the Chinese merchants form with us; and the principal of the Hong debts, without interest, has always been paid for the last twenty or thirty years by the whole body or Co-hong, under the authority of government. The period, however, within which the debts should be paid, has been left to be settled between the Security merchants and the Foreigners, and has always been a point of much contention. The former have usually succeeded in fixing a term of years within which the foreign capital in their possession, might double itself almost twice over by compound interest; and the British merchants have been indebted for the attainment of even this term, to the influence of the East India Company's late Factory in China, as well as for the return of remittances through their large transactions with the Hongs; facilities which your memorialists no longer enjoy.

3. Of the thirteen Hong-merchants which existed at the beginning of 1837, three or four are now avowedly insolvent. Their united debts, according to their own report, amount to upwards of 3,000,000 dollars, besides about 750,000 dollars which they owe to the government for duties. One of these Security merchants, named Hing-tae, has been formally declared bankrupt, and his debts to Foreigners proved, by a Committee appointed for the purpose by the Co-hong and Foreigners mutually, at 2,261,189 dollars, exclusive of claims still in dispute. The Vice-roy of Canton has declared in a public document, of which we transmit herewith a translation, together with all the correspondence upon the subject to your Lordship, that the debts shall be paid; but has left the period for payment to be settled, as usual, between the Security merchants and the Foreigners. The former begin by proposing twenty years as the term for liquidation; but have subsequently reduced it, step by step, to nine years. The creditors have refused even the last proposition, on the grounds: First, that it is impolitic to establish the precedent of such a protracted payment, in this first settlement of a debt under the free-trade system, which debt arises entirely out of actual transactions of trade, and so far differs from all former debts; and secondly, because we wish to take this opportunity to procure a settlement of the debts of all the insolvent Hongs, with a view to understand our exact position with them and to endeavour to trade upon some safer system in future.

4. The debts owing by the Co-hong, whether to the government or to Foreigners, have never been paid entirely out of their own resources, but chiefly by means of extra duties levied upon the principal staples of the foreign trade, and the Hong-merchants propose to liquidate the debts, now under consideration, in a similar way. Such duties, once imposed, appear never to be taken off again when the first occasion for them has ceased; but to be

still levied under pretext of creating a fund, called the Consoo Fund, to meet future exigencies of the Co-hong, whether occasioned by debts to the Foreigners, or by demands from the Emperor to meet the expenses of his wars, or other extraordinary expenditure of the state. There is no reason to suppose, however, that such a fund has ever really existed, or that the Chinese authorities have ever recognized it; but they have sanctioned the imposition of duties from time to time for the payment of specific debts, and have connived at their continuance to feed, as is supposed, their own exactions. Independent of the extraordinary demands by the Emperor upon the Security merchants, they are exposed to almost daily extortions on the part of the local authorities, chiefly the Hoppo or Collector of Customs and his subordinates, which have always impoverished them, even when they shared in the large certain profits of the East India Company's trade. They have incurred heavy losses in their trading transactions since the expiration of the E I. Company's charter, and seem likely to suffer still more severely since the same parties have now to conduct a more extended business in competition with the intelligence and greater activity of free-traders to which neither their capital, nor mode of conducting commerce, seem adequate Considering these circumstances, your memorialists see reason to apprehend, that any addition to the duties upon the foreign trade, merely sufficient to liquidate the foreign debts, will, without some weighty interposition with the Imperial Government, be mainly diverted to the payment of extraordinary demands by the authorities on the Co-hong, which it is known are now being tryed upon that body, and thereby not only protract the settlement of our claims, but occasion an accumulation of new debts on the part of the Security merchants, which it may require more than remonstrance on the part of the British Government, at some future time, to recover.

5. Your memorialists are aware of the difficulty of changing the institutions and habits of a people like the Chinese, and do not, therefore, ask of Her Majesty's Government, to require any great or sudden changes in the regulations under which we trade with this Empire; but we humbly submit to your Lordship's decision: Whether the Chinese Government, so long as it shall insist upon confining our trade to so small a number of its merchants, is not bound to take care that those merchants have sufficient capital and probity for their trust; and whether, on the transfer of our capital to them, in the shape of the debts in question, which becomes unavoidable in the conducting of an extensive commerce with a monopoly of such limited means, the imperial guarantee does not imply earlier re-payment of such capital, than has been hitherto, or is now, offered, or at all events some compensation for the delay in the shape of interest. Our experience of the Chinese people and their rulers, leads us confidently to infer, that the simple interposition of our own government with the cabinet of Peking, for so just a cause, would facilitate the adjustment of our present claims; and, if Her Majesty's government would further require that any future debts incurred by the Hongs to British subjects, should be paid immediately, or, at all events, within a reasonable and defined time, and that the Hong-merchants should be protected from the extortion of the official subordinates, we feel assured that it would tend to lessen the hazard of our trade materially. It would induce the Emperor of China to enquire into the abuses of the foreign trade at this port, and to correct the most flagrant of them; which are, the exactions of his officers and the inefficiency of the Co-hong, the full knowledge of which we presume to be withheld by the Canton authorities from the Court of Peking; and the latter effect would render no less service to the solvent Security merchants themselves, than to your memorialists and the whole of the foreign residents in Canton.

6. Your memorialists do not think it necessary to trouble your Lordship with further details of our position as merchants in Canton, the peculiarities of which have doubtless reached your Lordship through an official channel, and relying upon your Lordship's attention to the interests of British commerce and British merchants, to bring our request to the favorable notice of Her Majesty's Government,

We have the honor to be
My Lord,
Your Lordship's devoted and most obedt. Servants.

Signed: Dent & Co. Bell & Co. Fox Rawson & Co. Lindsay & Co. Nanabhoy Framjee. Eglinton Maclean & Co. Dirom & Co. Bibby Adam & Co. Gibb, Livingston & Co. J & W. Cragg & Co Daniell & Co. W. & T. Gemmell & Co. W Henderson. W. MacDonald. Robt Wise Holliday & Co.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF KWANG-
TUNG AND KWANGSZE.

&c. &c. &c.

A Respectful address—

Some of the subscribers, British merchants, addressed your Excellency nearly a year ago, respecting the large debt due to us by Hingtae, and you Excellency has since given repeated orders for its payment; but, up to this time, we have received no part of it. The Hong-merchants have indeed proposed to pay it off in nine years, beginning with next year, which will be ten years for the adjustment of the accounts; but we cannot consent to such a distant payment.

Besides Hingtae, your Excellency is aware that there are other Hongs also indebted to us, and we have urged the Security merchants to arrange for payment of their debts at the same time, that we may know with whom we may trade safely and whom not, and guard, as far as we are able, against loss in future.

We bring our property from a great distance to trade with this Empire, and we are compelled by its laws to place it in the hands of a very few Hong-merchants, nominated by the Emperor. It cannot be that His Majesty intends that they should retain our capital until it has nearly doubled itself by the accumulation of interest, and then pay us back only the principal.

It may be that Hingtae has dissipated our money, but how can we ascertain this? We cannot go to his house or village to ascertain if he have secreted our money, and even your Excellency's order has failed to produce him here for examination.

The Judge and the Treasurer reported (12th inst., 15th day) as a reason to delay payment of these debts, that: "matters are not now as formerly; there was then the trade of the Company which yielded great profits." This is true; but our profits also are not the Company's, and we cannot afford to dispense with our trading capital. The payment of the Hong-merchants debts besides, has never depended entirely upon their profits, but upon extra duties upon the foreign trade imposed for that purpose, and the Hong merchants now propose an additional duty to pay the present debts. Where then is the injustice to them?

It seems to us, as to the Judge and Treasurer, that some other system is required to meet the exigencies of the present trade, but more for our benefit than for the Hong-merchants. As we do not feel competent to discuss this question with your Excellency, we have referred it thro' H M. Chief Superintendent to our own Gracious Sovereign, who will, we humbly hope, communicate upon the subject with your Emperor.

In the meantime we shall gratefully receive any portion of our claims which your Excellency may be pleased to order to be paid, and be prepared to listen to the suggestions which the Hong-merchants may propose.

Signed: Den: & Co. Bell & Co. Dirom & Co. J & W. Cragg & Co. Daniell & Co. Gibb Livingston & Co. Eglinton Maclean & Co Fox Rawson & Co. W. Henderson. Robt Wise Holliday & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir.—One of the objects of your well conduced Paper, being to enlighten "outside barbarians" respecting the manners and customs of the Chinese, I presume, anything, however amotely, tending to advance that object, will not prove unacceptable;

Had I the pen of a Fielding, or even of Miss Julia Euphemia Spinks (a maiden aunt aged 65 whose brain is so prolific, and imagination so vivid, that any subject, however trivial, she can work up into a 3 vol. romance;—an Irish girl extracting potatoes from an iron saucepan with a two pronged fork, she immortalized in an historico-melo dramatical Romance-in 3 vols. entitled "Bifurcio, or the Demon of the Potatoe Cauldron" and "Elmorio; or, the Forest Fiend" was composed while some woodcutters were engaged at work, in a wood on her estate) I might often amuse yourself and readers with sketches of the habits and customs of the Chinese. But alas! not even my relationship to Miss. Spinks, will supply the want of brains; which article, strengthened by education, improved by experience, and assisted by imagination, is, I am told, absolutely necessary to an author. I have consulted my stock list and find but a small portion on hand, or rather, in head—which will probably account to any enquiring and studious reader, for the appearance of the followings train of nonsense.

Having received sundry pressing invitations from Dr. Yangpooy, a schoolmaster at Honam, to visit him at his residence in "Heavenly wisdom" street, and not having before seen the Temple, I resolved on Wednesday last to go. At 3 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, I walked down to 'Jackass point' and embarked in a ferry boat

Our cargo was most select; consisting of a travelling cobler and accompaniments, two barbers, five hong coolies, the nephew of Miss. Julia Euphemia Spinks, and the said nephew's friend. A tall stout cooly, with a small portion of cloth round his middle, and rather a liberal supply of mouth, which when opened presented to the view of the astonished barbarian, an apparently unfathomable cavern jutted with a few black and gigantic rocks, amused his fellow passengers with a song—obscene of course—which he yelled out with such alarming vehemence, and so little regard to the music, that my friend begged me to enquire if he were not practicing the war-whoop of his clan.—The good feeling, now existing between our fellow passengers and ourselves, was soon interrupted. My friend happened to discover the gentleman, with the large mouth and small pair of breeches, in the act of purloining his "vipe," which facetious proceeding, although it afforded the most rapturous delight to "the dignified sons of Han," was set down by my friend as a decided infringement of good breeding.

Immediately after landing at Honam, our advance to the temple, was obstructed by a dense crowd, every individual in which seemed endeavoring to explain to himself in a loud voice what ought next to be done. So you can imagine the clamor and din. We elbowed our way into the centre where we found two coolies preparing for a set-to. They first work themselves up, by abusing each other, to proper fighting pitch, which may be known when the man starts back and convulsively grasps his tail, shrieking out "I'll strike! He then proceeds to tie up his tail in a knot at the back of his head, but by some extraordinary agency it always comes untied, which of course delays the combat: he now slowly but securely fastens it, and discovers that he can fight better with his sleeves rolled up: this again causes delay. After various abstruse and curious manœuvres with the legs of his trousers, his tail and the sleeves of his jacket, he advances, a step and nods rather abruptly at his enemy, who also advances and utters the following command "Now Sir, strike me!" the other replies with most alarming emphasis "Strike me!" "Do you intend to strike me, Sir?" retorts the first. "Most assuredly, Sir, if you strike me." Then, Sir, I shall not strike you, till you strike me." At this moment the bystanders rush in and separate them; they utter deep and malignant curses, and their eagerness to fight encreases to a miraculous degree. As the distance between them encreases, their threats become most alarming, and when quite out of each others hearing, they have been known to form the most diabolic resolution of exterminating, not only their adversary, but his whole family.

We now found it too late to visit both the Temple and Dr. Yangpooy, so we postponed the former to a future day. We had some difficulty in finding 'Heavenly wisdom' street, so we engaged a little boy who had been endeavoring to attract our attention, by calling out 'can do lo cumsha," as our guide. He took us to a low dirty building which he said was Dr. Yangpooy's school room; went away perfectly delighted with 20 cash.—Over the door was pasted a long slip of red paper, the characters on which formed a request to the Gods that "The five blessings might descend on all who entered the house." We knocked several times and, finding we were unheeded, determined to enter. On pushing aside the mat which served as a door, the five blessings actually descended on our admiring persons in the form of—soot, dust, cobwebs, spiders and a centipede!

Our ungrateful exclamations of disgust, aroused a child who was lying on the floor in a state of nudity playing with a mangy dog; he no sooner perceived us than he rushed out shrieking "Here are foreign demons—here are foreign demons." Dr. Yangpooy now hurried out to welcome us. He informed us that this was the school house, and that his own residence was situated lower down in the street Thither he accompanied us and we were agreeably surprised to find it really clean and comfortable. He seemed highly gratified at our visit and exerted himself to please. He was apparently well informed on most subjects relating to Europe and America, and spoke high in the praise of Doctor Parker, who, he said, in goodness of heart, equalled Confucius. On our mentioning the battle or rather, symtoms of a battle we had witnessed, and expressing our surprise, that no blow had been struck—he explained to us that politeness forbad either of the combatants depriving even his enemy, of the honor which the first blow was supposed to yield to the striker. "So general" said he "is this feeling, that very few quarrels end in blows."

"The sons of Han," continued he, "govern their actions by fixed and undeviable principles. Reason teaches them to curb their passions, policy to stifle their revenge. The laws are severe, the government just, the people happy. Foreigners from afar, who are notarised by civilization, presuming on the all cherishing goodness of Heaven, and imagining that the backwardness of Chinese to fight, is the fruit of cowardice, are in the habit, I am told, of provoking disturbances, both on shore and on the river, driving the legitimate owners of the soil out of their way, and sometimes even, attacking them with a degree of ferocity, only to be equalled by the devouring tyger. This conduct has caused the government strictly and jealously to watch their movements; their liberty has been curtailed, and the people have learnt to distrust and hate them."

The old gentleman seemed quite exhausted, and it being now dark we took our leaves, not however till he had made us promise to repeat our visit. Thus, Mr. Editor, terminated our visit to Honam, which we shall probably soon repeat, when, should anything worthy of record occur, you shall have it from,

Your obedient Servant.
P. S.

Original Poetry.

The spectre seeing hour of twelve, with solemn toll,
A neighbouring clock proclaimed. Vibrations deep
Long rent the air, and hard the struggle seemed
Between the bygone and the present day.
"T is now imagination triumphs: sober sense,
Yielding submits to fancy's cruel freaks.
"T is now, that conscience, from its tiny nook
Leaps forth, and with gigantic sway
Governs the supple passions. Easy, it is, and kind;
Delightful visions of a happier state now float,
With ariel lightness, o'er the enchanted brain;
Sweet innocence entices sleep; the weary frame,
Grateful we trust, unfearing, to our God.—
How fares it now with him who evil knows?
Do peaceful slumbers free him from himself?
No! with few'rish curses and blaspheming ire,
Madly he rushes on, to hell! distorted phantoms,
Join in a dev'lish dance upon his tortured heart.
Wild shrieks of agony he utters; and insanity
Urges him on to suicide. * * *

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 24th March.

We give, in another column, the proceedings of a meeting held at the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, of Hingtae's and other Hong's creditors, and British merchants in general. It will be seen that a memorial to Lord Palmerston has been agreed on, and received the signatures of most of the creditors, to ask for interference of the British Government with that of China to obtain a speedier settlement of the Hingtae debts and of those of the other embarrassed Hongs, several of which, though still carrying on business, have for some time past been unable to pay debts contracted years ago. These debts, though amounting, we believe, to a considerable sum in the aggregate, are on the whole, pretty equally divided among the individuals of our foreign community. The correspondence published from time to time in this paper, concerning the affairs of the Hingtae hong, must have convinced every reader that, from the interference of the local government of Canton, little assistance could be expected to satisfy the just claims of the creditors, and that, carrying on this negotiation in the same way, much valuable time must be lost to no purpose. This has already been the case, it being now fully a year since Hingtae's insolvency became known, yet the creditors are as far as ever from an adjustment. We can therefore but applaud the step now taken by them of laying their case before Her Majesty's government, and only regret that this has not been done long before. The question involved in the ultimate payment of debts of the Hongs, is one of vital importance to the foreign trade of China, as long as the present system of the Co-hong is continued, since it's result must be the knowledge how far the Chinese Government will acknowledge its liability for the Co-hong, a liability which in justice it cannot refuse, and which hitherto, by permitting extra duties to be levied on the trade for the payment of debts of insolvent hongs, is, thus, in a manner, acknowledged and acted upon. We confidently expect that the London East India and China Association as well as the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, and Dublin, will assist with their influence the views of the British merchants of Canton, it being the interest of the former as far as their trade to Canton is concerned, as much as of the merchants here, to place it on as safe a footing as circumstances will permit, and this can only be done by ascertaining whether the Chinese government will become liable for the debts of the merchants appointed by them, and that, acknowledging such liability, they will settle such claims within a reasonable time. The letter to the Viceroy stating that the British Government has been applied to, may have a salutary effect, as nothing, we believe, is more dreaded by the Canton authorities than direct reference to Peking, the corruption of the officers here being generally suspected to be such as not to allow of any inspection into their affairs, and fear may prompt the Vice-roy to offer more favorable terms.

We have had no arrival during the week, except the *Levant*, Amer., from Java, and have therefore no foreign news to communicate.

We are obliged to our correspondent P. S. for the relation of his adventures among the Chinese, and shall feel obliged by his imparting to us, from time to time, the experience he gathers among the black haired race of Han.

We have published, in another column, a paper lately circulated from the Chamber of Commerce, proposing to fix a tariff of Commissions to be charged in Canton where no previous agreement has been made. The rate of Commissions recommended is that which has been in general use here, but it is useful to have such usages registered, as will be the case with list now referred to, as soon as the proposal of the Committee meets with the approval of the members of the Chamber in general.

Theatricals in China. The Chinese, though in vain we seek among them after Grecian elegance or Roman virtue, have yet that in common with our, at least intellectual, ancestors, that, to celebrate any auspicious event, or to deprecate the wrath of the deities, they institute public games, which have now degenerated into what in the Canton jargon is generally called *Sing Song*. This festivity, which generally occurs in the same district or parish annually at about the same time, seems to be a great favorite with the multitude, and the masses that, to witness them, are packed into a necessarily small space, would, if counted, surpass belief. But not only are these festivals held as regular periods annually in honor of their peculiar and favorite saints or deities, but extraordinary theatrical representations are frequently, the result of private piety or gratitude, i. e. in case of preservation from shipwreck or conflagration; or, but that is more rarely the case, if any individual should wish to evince his gratitude for an uninterrupted flow of prosperity to the powers above.

It is well known that thousands of floating companies of actors are to be found in every part of China to obey the frequent calls that are made upon their talents; these companies, at least in this part of the country, live in boats, and their "properties" are contained in a few chests, which when about to perform, they transfer to the temporary bamboo stage erected for them. The stage is screened by a thatched roof from the rain or the rays of the sun, and the same is generally the case with the galleries that might be dignified by the name of boxes, which run in a parallel line from each extreme side of the stage. The space between these, as well as the back ground is left open to the people, who have free entrance, and as may be supposed, that occupied by them, is the fullest part of the "house."

The galleries are generally occupied by that part of the community, whose command of cash certifies their superior respectability. The greatest good humour generally prevails throughout the close-packed audience, except when envy, or a feeling akin to it, prompts the occupiers of the pit to pelt the spectators on the stage, who often crowd it to the manifest inconvenience of the actors, with any thing that chances to come to hand; this always effects the desired discomfiture of the stage in a very few minutes, nor is ever an angry word heard from the pelters, who relinquish their favorable stations without a struggle, but generally manage, a short time after, to reinstate themselves. As to machinery, the Chinese are dreadfully deficient; they have in fact no scenery. Is a party to be held before a beleaguered city, a flimsy cloth partition is held up between two chairs to represent the gates of the town; if an army is required to embark, two or three fellows hold bamboos in a straight line about shoulders' height, and one or about to embark lay hold by them, to show that they are walking over the plank that leads to their ship; if to shew that they depart on horse back, the actors carry a horse-whip in their hand, the grooms goes through the semblance of holding the horse, it's master lifts his leg as if getting into the stirrup, and leaping half round, is supposed to adjust himself in the saddle; then, applying two or three smart cuts to the air behind him, he gallops off on his two legs. But what has always appeared to us the most ridiculous, as well as the hardest condition upon the actors, is that, after being slain, and hundreds always fall during a nights entertainment, and after even their heads have been cut off, and carried about in triumph by the victor, they are obliged to walk off from their dead trance, and run off the stage, no other more decent conveyance being provided them, than their own legs.

NOTICE.—Our firm in this place, which was dissolved 16th September 1837, is this day reestablished, and, in consequence of our Mr. THOMAS GEMMELL being present, our power of Attorney then granted in favor of Mr. HENRY CONSTABLE, failing whom Mr. JAMES INNES, is cancelled.

WILLIAM & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 7th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. PAULUS TIEDEMAN JR is admitted this day a partner in our establishments.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, } January 1st, 1838.
Batavia, }

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particular apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton, 20th December 1837.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the forgoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
224. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Balwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres 2 vols. due 19th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Nober.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and Elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leech,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay,
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co....Madras.
Messrs, Wetmore and Co.....China.
Messrs. Thos. Birth, Son and Co... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co. ..C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,

London,	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay,	Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras,	Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
	Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports; reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ANTONIO PEREIRA, will be despatched on or before the 9th Proximo. Apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 16th March, 1838.

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OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Dameun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

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THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarCasks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box.
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

September 29th.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts
One Hhd } OLD BROWN SHERRY.

Of a rich class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, and at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—*Levant,* (Amer), Dumaresq, from Java, 1st February.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—British. *Golconda,* Bell, for London. *Walmer Castle,* Bourchier, for London. *Trafalgar,* Syms, for Cork. Hmab. *Pilot,* Petersen, for Cowes. *David Clark,* Hutchinson, for London. This day *Bengal Packet,* Steward for Calcutta and Singapore.

The *Hero of Malone,* for London to be despatched on Monday next at 10 P. M.

PASSENGERS — Per *Walmer Castle,* Capt. Hine, Messrs. J. Cullen and Gov. Coles. Per *Trafalgar,* Mr. Arch. Kelso junr. Per *Pekoe,* (omitted last week) Mr. J. Wise.

We notice the following arrivals at Batavia. Brit. *John Knox,* Swan, from Greenock. *Alexander Johnston,* Auld, from Liverpool. Dutch. *Medora,* Bowie, from China Amer. *Mandarin,* Symonds, from China. *Sachem,* Dorr, from Boston. Passed the Straits of Sunda, January 28th Brit. *Lady Nugent,* Fawcett, from China. *Eliza Stewart,* Millar, from China.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 1st November via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 7th November, ₱ *Chandler Price.* CALCUTTA, 14th January, ₱ *Rob Roy.* SINGAPORE, 3rd February, ₱ *Rob Roy.* JAVA, 1st February, ₱ *Levant.* MANILA, 10th February, ₱ *Cometa.* BOMBAY, 29th December via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Alexander, Hero.* CALCUTTA, *Solimany.* BOMBAY, *Pearl.* SYDNEY, *Hero, Sarah Barry.* CHILE, *Henry Clay, Richard Alsop, Brooklyn, Factor.* From the UNITED STATES, via Manila, *Panama*; via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan, Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Southerner, Augusta, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Liberty	Ameri.	Mac. Dowell		Java	Russell & Co.
Hero of Malone...	British	————		Bombay	Dixon & Co.
Mary Dugdale ..	..	Harrison		.. ..	Dent & Co.
Monsoon	Ameri.	————		Batavia	J. Robinson.
Blake	British	Thomson		Bombay	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rob Roy	Ameri.	Rosseter		Newyork	E. Cany.
Lady Hayes	British	Pateson		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Roman	Ameri.	Benson		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Cordelia	British	Creighton		Liverpool... ...	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Ruby	..	Randle		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Levant	Ameri.	Dumaresq		Java	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane,* T. Rees; *Lord Amherst,* Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia,* Barron, *Psyche,* Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules,* Parry; *Austen,* Rees; *Col Young,* Beylis; *Jardine,* Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin,* (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes,* ————; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Elesnor	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	————
Izabella Robertson	..	Hudsyn	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	..	Gay..	160	.. ..	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	183	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	..	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	..	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Antonio Pereira...	..	Young		Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Red Rover	..	Wright		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Dorothea	Ameri.	————		Valparaiso	Russell & Co.
Chandler Price ..	..	Dube		Philadelphia	S.B. Rawle. & F.M. Lewis.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods, 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 20 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollr. 7 Mace 1 cn, 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 29. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 24TH, 1838. No. 133

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
„ „ blue - - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	4. a 5½.	
„ „ 80 „ - - -	„	8. a 11.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	4. a 5.	
„ „ - - 60 „ 38 in	„	6. a 7½.	
„ „ - - 80 „ 38 in	„	8. a 10.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	33 a 38	
„ „ „ 30 @ 52 in	„	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - „ 18 @ 24 in	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
„ Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.20 a 1.35.	
„ Supers - - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - - - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Supr. Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - - -	„	22 a 23.	dull.
Second - - - - - - -	„		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	26	
„ - - - - 40 „ 28 „	„	21 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	„	10½ a 11	
Assorted colors - - - - -	„	10 a 10½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Pecl.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	9.5 a 11.	
„ supr. and fine - - -	„		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	„	7.5 a 10.5	
„ supr. and fine - - -	„		
Madras - - - - - - -	„	8.3 a 10.7	
Manila - - - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
S. American slab - -	„	26.	None.
„ nails assorted - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	„	6¾ a 6½	
„ Spanish „ - - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	„	2½. a 2¾.	
„ Rod ⅛ @ in - - -	„		
„ Nailrod ⅛ and under	„	4½.	
„ Hoop. ⅛ @ in - -	„		
„ Scrap - - - - - -	„	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - - -	Tub.	3½ a 4.	
Speiter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
„ „ - - 1837	„	490 a 500	Are nearly nominal.
„ „ new - -	„	420 a 430	
Benares old - - 1837	„	390 a 400	
„ new - - - -	„	370 a 380	
Malwa old - - - - -	„	380 a 390	
„ new - - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	380	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	„	1.60 a 1.65	
„ Java - - - - - -	„	1.40 a 1.50	
„ White table - - -	„	1.50 a 1.65	
„ Manila - - - - -	„	1.45 a 1.55	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	80.	
„ „ infr. „ - -	„	11. a 16.	No demand.
„ „ black - -	„	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	„	34.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - - - -	„	8. a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	„	18.	
„ Singapore &c. - -	„	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
„ small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Biehdemar - - - - - -	„	6. a 25.	
„ good - - - - - -	„	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	„	130. a 180	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
„ fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings -	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	„	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified. - - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	„	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	„	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	„	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	„	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - - -	„	2.	
„ Sandal Indian - - -	„	18 a 28	
„ „ Timor - - -	„	10. a 14	
„ „ Sandh Islands -	„	6. a 8	
Sapan „ - - - -	„	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by „	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4. black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
„ „ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8.10	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 „	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	8.70	
„ black „ „ 29 „	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	30	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 33 „	32	11.	
„ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „	27	9.70	
„ „ C. „ „ 29 „	25	8	
„ „ „ „ 29 „	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 „	34	14.25 a 14.50	
„ colored 31 „ 29 „	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ 24 „	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 „	44	14.50 a 15	
„ „ 18 „ 29 „	38	11. a 11.50	
„ colored 18 „ 29 „	33	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 29 „	38	17.	
„ damasked crimson „	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored „	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	15.50	
„ „ „ 29 „	36	16.20	
„ Canton black 29 „	34	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
„ „ black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 a 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
„ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	6	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 - -	4	1.50	
„ „ damasked silk 54 a 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in.	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - - -	„		
„ Fokeen - - -	„	New	Old
„ Congou Soug. k'd. - -	„		
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	„	24	17 a 18
„ Campoi - - - - -	„	17 a 32	Chiefly low quality
„ Souchong - - - - -	„		
„ Hung muey - - - -	„	18 a 24	
„ Pekoe - - - - - -	„		
„ Ning Yong - - - -	„		
„ Ankoi - - - - - -	„		
„ „ Pouchong - - -	„		
„ Orange Pekoe - - -	„	18 a 22	Low quality.
„ Caper - - - - - -	„	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - - -	„		
„ Skin - - - - - -	„	17 a 28	
„ Hyson - - - - - -	„	36 a 54	
„ Young Hyson - - -	„		
„ Imperial - - - - -	„	42 a 52	
„ Gunpowder - - - -	„	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T.	
„ „ „ „ 2	„		
„ „ „ „ 3	„	240 a 245	
„ „ „ „ 4	„	1.5	
„ „ „ „ 5	„	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - - 8	„	430 a 480	
„ Taysaam - - - - „	„	360 a 370	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	T. 5.5	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	5.2	
„ Pingfa - - - - -	„	6.4	
„ Candy Canton - - -	„	6.2	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	„		
Alum - - - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10 a 10½	
„ Liutin - - - -	„	9.	None.
„ buds - - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		60 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	„	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 18	
Lead white - - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells colored large	Pl.		No demand.
„ blue edged small	„		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Naukeens; blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
„ 9 yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
„ Canton made - - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - - -	„	82	None.
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	58	
„ small „ „ - -	„		
„ white „ „ - -	„	55 a 65	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
„ Dutch cut - - - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	8 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 18	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days......................	none
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..............	4. 3½.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	none.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210 @ 211	
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 @ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
„ „ „ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 6½ per Cent „ } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, „ „ 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. „ „ „ 12 per Cent „
South American Republics „ „ „ „ 1 per Cent „ nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet .. £ 10.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN, FROM 1ST APRIL 1837, TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1838.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock on Mar. 1st
Patna .... old.	791	510	403,410	4,056	2,699,170	1,5[illegible]
„ .... new						1,151
Benares .... old	190	420	79,800	1,137½	744,975	9[illegible]
„ .... new						163
Malwa .... old	1,037	390	404,430	12,610½	6,475,592	3,[illegible]
	2,018		887,640	17,804	9,919,737	6,816

Total of deliveries in the 11 months from 1st April 1837, to 28th February, 1838, 19,822 chests, value Sp. Ds. 10,806,377.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The demand for fine bleached LONGCLOTHS, continues good at an advance of nearly 10 cents per Piece. The Grey are however dull of sale, except for the fine kinds—the importation of American Domestics having lately been very large. CHINTZES, of suitable and new patterns and proper dimensions, are in good demand, the supply being very short. HANDKERCHIEFS are low, and very dull of sale. COTTON YARN, good yarn of the higher numbers, 28 @ 40, and as high as 44, goes off more readily and some has been sold at $ 43 @ 44 per Pecul, the supply being short. The low numbers are not so much in demand, it appears; inferior yarn is almost unsaleable, and stock very heavy.

WOOLLENS.—The market continues very depressed for SPANISH STRIPES, without any appearance of speculation. LONGELLS; from 6 @ 7000 pieces were, we believe, disposed of last week at high prices which have since receded, and the market is very inactive. Resales have been made of some at a loss on 30 @ 40 cents per piece; as, however, the quantity on hand is so very short they are expected again to rally. CAMLETS. English Camlets remain very low, and, we understand, not more than $ 34, duty paid, have been offered for a parcel of good quality and colors. Dutch have been more enquired for, and at about the same rate, one of the principal holders wishing, we understand, to support the market.

METALS.—LEAD, is dull of sale at our quotation of 6¼ @ 6½. IRON, is of ready sale, particularly the small Rod and Hoop, of which the importation has been small. QUICKSILVER, nominal, there being little or none in the market.

RICE.—Although there has been little or no rain, this article does not advance, as was expected, but it is quoted 5 @ 10 cents higher, and cannot well decline during the next two or three months when the new crop comes in.

SANDALWOOD. has declined $ 1 @ 2 per pecul.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, is very dull and declining, and our quotation could hardly be obtained. BETELNUT, from being monopolized, and the stock not heavy, has been raised to $ 3½ @ 4. RATTANS are in fair demand. TIN without much alteration as to demand or price.

COTTON.—Several considerable sales of Bombay Cotton were made in the early part of the week, and with the exception of about 4000 bales Bombay, none of any description remains in the importer's hands, and the Chinese brokers and dealers are holding out for higher prices, and there has in consequence been little doing within these few days—but as the stock of all sorts is so very short, if there are no arrivals, there is little doubt but the advance will be supported. The lower qualities have risen with the finer.

OPIUM.—We have little to add to our last week's report. The arrangement that was expected for the smuggling boats to recommence, is quite broken off, and the only deliveries of any consequence are by the foreign passage boats at Whampoa to the mandarin boats, we understand, principally, and they are going on very briskly; the greater part Malwa. Old Patna has been a little more enquired for at Macao. There is little or no demand for the new Bengal drug, and Turkey is very difficult of sale by a chests or two at a time at very low rates. The reports of the tenor of the Emperor's answer to the Vice-roy are any thing but favorable to any relaxation of the restrictive measures. The Lintin deliveries to the 22d are Patna, *old*, 369; *new*, 34; Benares, *old*, 158; *new*, 10; Malwa, 652; Total, 1223 Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Nearly 4000 bales have been shipped off, and the market is almost entirely cleared of it. About 1000 bales more are expected in a few weeks and it is not improbable that the high prices may induce a little more being brought down. Quantity shipped inclusive of the last despatch per *Walmer Castle*, 2602 Piculs.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—There is more briskness in these, and the shipments to the United States are considerable.

TEA.—Very little has been doing during the week, the prices asked for the old Congous being too high to induce parties to buy under the present scarcity of tonnage, and there being moreover not much tea remaining excepting old Congous and low Souchongs. The few English vessels remaining are engaged, and we hear that the *Dorothea* is to load for foreign Europe. The quantities of teas shipped during this season, including the last despatch per *Walmer Castle* are; *Congou*, 148,527; *Caper*, [illegible]; *Souchong*, 6716; *Campoi*, 217; *Ankoi*, 297; *Hungmuey*, 1929; *Pekoe*, 3367; *Orange Pekoe*, 2123; Total of black teas, 167,463 Piculs. *Hyson*, 6335; *Young Hyson*, 5064; *Hyson Skin*, 1043; *Twankay*, 26,684; *Gunpowder*, 1,880; *Imperial*, 1,192; Total of Green teas, 42,208 Piculs. Grand Total, 27,956,133 lbs. according to a statement from the Chamber of Commerce.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Un. States bills have been negotiated during the week at 4s 3d @ 4s 3½d Private bills, @ 4s 4d @ 4s 5d.

FREIGHTS.—Tonnage is very scarce, and as high, we hear, as £ 10.10. has been given to Liverpool, but the quantity required is limited, and one or two arrivals would reduce the rates considerably.

Canton, 24th March, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 30. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 31ST, 1838. No. 134.

Kweitszes Petition.

An original translation from the Chinese.

(Continued from No. 28.)

"My death" said she "was fixed by the fates to happen at this time;
Our separation, my lord, too surely alas! draws nigh."
Le Ke who was now convinced that her complaint was fatal,
The tears rushing down his cheeks, thus addressed her.

"How sincerely, my love, do I pity your sufferings!
Skilful pysicians shall be quickly summoned.
You must not, my dear, talk of leaving me,
For why are you thus early to be snatched from life?

Convulsive sobs here choked his utterance,
The fury of his wife's disease now rapidly encreased.
Addressing Le Ke, she said. "Our peaceful life,
My lord, death will too soon interrupt."

"Our Children are yet of very tender years.
Alas! Alas! my heart is ill at ease respecting them.
I shall die, indeed, unhappy, without your promise.
After my decease, to seek another wife."

"She will both manage your household concerns,
And bring our children up, in the way they should go.
My mind will be at ease and happy shall I die;
My heart will sleep reproachless in the grave.

"A man and wife are like two birds perched upon a tree:
When the sportsman cometh each wings a separate flight.
Let your affections centre in your children;
For your wife will not tend them as if they were his own."

"When I am dead think on my parting words."
Kweitsze weeping bitterly thus addressed her mother:
"Oh mother, mother, why are you going to leave me?
I would sooner tear myself to pieces than see you thus."

Chin heaved a deep sigh and kissed her daughter:
"My little dear, you must take great care of your brother
And guide his steps till he reaches manhood.
Deep are the cares of Parents as the bottomless sea.

The ancients say "nor gold nor silver can bribe death."
The King of Hades will not release his victim"
As she said this the death rattle was heard in her throat.
And her lingering spirit fled away to Hades!

(To be Continued.)

Chinese Puff.

Original Translation.

THE TEN THOUSAND RESPONDENT MID-DAY TEA.

sold by

LOO SEECHANG.

Solely to cure inward complaints, (resulting from) eating, drinking, or secretions, and outer distempers, such as chills and perspirations, leading to alternate cold and hot fits, headache, aching of the bones, dysentery, vomiting and purging, stoppages in the breast, swellings of the belly, dryness of the mouth, bitterness of the tongue, belly ache, wine damps (effect of hard drinking) taking away the appetite, the body lazy and fatigued, a loathing for meat and drink, all kinds of hill fogs, unwholesome vapours, infectious plagues, fever and ague, bloody flux, disagreeing with the climate, and all manner of like diseases, no matter whether it be male or female, old or young, all partake of the good effects of this Tea, in a way as if divine!

Every time it is taken, the dose should consist of one or two pieces, boiled in pure water, and when taken moderately cool, the patient will immediately feel better. If the cold chills are too great, and the nose distils clear snot, or if you have a feverishness that won't stop, then add two slices of raw ginger, and two heads of raw onions, boil them all together, take the dose hot, cover yourself with your bed-clothes, and when you get a perspiration, you will immediately perceive the good effects of it.

The quantities and taste of this Tea are most even and harmonious, being neither cold nor hot. Whether you remain at home, or go out of doors, it would be proper to carry some about your person, and this being so convenient, is the best plan of all.

In the summer time, boiling this and using it instead of Tea, heat will be dispelled, thirst assuaged, an appetite created, and food admitted.

All noble patrons will please take note, that the shop is opened in the provincial City of Canton, the street of the thirteen hongs (foreign factories) western district, and, as a memento, the signboard is

堂壽頤 E SHOW TANG, i. e. "The Hall of nourishment and long life."

Chinese Extracts.

(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)

THE HAPPINESS OF BEING BORN IN CHINA.—"I felicitate myself, that I was born in China," said Teen-ke-shin,—"I constantly think, what if I had been born beyond the seas, in some remote part of the earth, where the cold freezes, or the heat scorches; where the people are clothed with the leaves of plants, eat wood, dwell in the wilderness, lie in holes of the earth; are, far removed from the converting maxims of the ancient sages, and are ignorant of the domestic relations. Though born into this world, I should not have been different from a beast.

"But now happily I have been born in China! I have a house to live in; have drink and food, and elegant furniture. I have clothing and cups, and infinite blessings. Truly the highest felicity is mine!"

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6. THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE LATE EMPEROR KEA-KING, said to have been given on September 2, 1820, the day on which he died.—"The great Heaven hath constantly preserved and revolving nature the dominion of the world; hereby announces his will to the empire.

"When I, the Emperor, gratefully received from his late Majesty (Keen-lung, that high, honorable, and pure sovereign,) the Imperial signet, and succeeded to the throne, I continued to receive his personal instruction, in the affairs of government, three years afterwards.

"I have considered that the foundation of a country, and the great principles of social order, consist in *venerating heaven: instituting ancestors; being assiduous, in government; and loving the common people.*

"Since I entered on my office, I have exercised the strictest caution, and have felt a solemn awe, whilst I daily meditated on the important duties incumbent on me. I have remembered that heaven raises up princes for the sake of the people; and that the duty of feeding the people, and teaching them, is laid upon *the one man*

"When I first conducted the affairs of government, the rebellious banditti in the provinces *Sze-chuen, Shense and Hoo-kwang*, were not yet reduced to a state of tranquility; and I had to instruct and to stimulate the great officers, and the grand army; to put them in order, and to direct them for the space of four years; by which efforts the banditti were successively destroyed and subsequently, the terraqueous world enjoyed tranquillity and repose; every hamlet found delight in its proper occupation; whilst I protected, as in my bosom, and heartily regarded the poor people; and thus they and I were blessed with repose and rest.

"But in the eighteenth year of my reign abandoned people again created disturbance, and rushed inside the sacred gate of the palace; the rebels connected themselves with the Taou and Hwa districts, and spread themselves over three provinces. However, happily, by a reliance on high heaven's assistance, the leaders were destroyed, and the remnant exterminated; and in less than two months tranquillity was again restored.

"I have always considered that heterodox opinions are pernicious to the people, and have often issued orders and instructions on this subjects, to render government respected, and to correct men's hearts. I settled order, and enjoined by authority, fundamental principles—the conduct which kind society together—hoping to make the administration of government pure, and the public manners substantially good: these cares I have never for a day dismissed from my breast,

"The Yellow River has, from ancient times till now, been China's grief. Whenever at YUN-TE and KWAN-HEA, the mouth of the river has been, by sand-banks, impeded, it has higher up the stream, created alarm, by overflowing the country; on such occasions I have not spared the Imperial purse to embank the river, and restore the waters to their former channel. Since a former repair of the river was reported to me, six or seven years of tranquility had elapsed; when last year, in the autumn, from the excessive rains, there was an unusual rise of the water, and in Ho-nan province, the river burst the banks at several places, both on the south and north sides, and the stream, Woo CHE, flowing transversely, forced a passage to the sea: the injury done was immense. During the spring of this year, just as those who considered the repair of the banks had reported that the work was finished, the southern banks at E-FUNG, again gave away. Orders have been given to commence the repairs after autumn; and money has been issued for the work, which, it is calculated, may be completed during the winter.

"I have paid particular attention to the lives of my people, and have been anxious to prevent a single individual's being destitute. When excessive rains or drought occurred in any part of the empire, I have remitted the land-tax; and I have conferred grain. As soon as distress was reported, immediate relief was given.

"Last year, on the sixtieth anniversary of my birth, when the public servants and people were presenting their congratulations, I thought what benefit I should confer, and finally proclaimed a remission of all debts for land-tax, to the amount of upwards of twenty millions, with a wish that every family and every individual should enjoy abundance; and all ranks ascend together the heights of general joy.

"This year, during the spring and summer, and onward to autumn, the rains were seasonable, and from every province plenty was announced to me, which afforded real pleasure to my heart.

"In the middle of autumn, I, with a feeling of reverential obedience to the instructions of my ancestors, was proceeding to MUH-LAN, on a hunting excursion; and to avoid the heat stopped at the mountain cottage. I have hitherto enjoyed constant health; and although advanced beyond the sixth decade of my life, I could ascend or descend a hill, or could visit the rivers or the plains without a feeling of weariness. On this occasion, in the course of my journey, the intense heat of the atmosphere affected me, and yesterday, having whipped my horse across the mountain of WIDE BENEVOLENCE, (KWANG-JIN) when I came to the hill cottage, I felt the phlegm rise to suffocation, and apprehended I should not recover. But, in obedience to the law of the departed sages of my family, I had already, in the fourth year of my reign, in the fourth month, on the tenth day, at five o'clock in the morning, previously appointed an heir to the throne, which appointment I myself sealed, and locked it up in a secret box.

"When the rebels, in the eighteenth year, attempted to climb over the palace walls, the Imperial heir, with his own hand, fired, and shot two of them which caused the rest to fall with terror to the ground, and the sacred abode was in consequence preserved in quiet. The merit of this conduct was very great; and as the purpose of making him heir was not to become apparent, I then created him, to be styled "THE WISE," thereby rewarding his singular services.

"The present disease will end my life. The "divine utensil" the throne, is supremely important; and it becomes proper to transfer it to another: I therefore command all the Ministers of the Imperial presence—all the statesmen of the Military Board—all the great officers of the Imperial households, in an assembled body, to open the secret deposit. The Imperial heir is benevolent, dutiful, wise, and valorous, and will be able to sustain the trust committed to him—let him ascend the Imperial throne and succeed to the universal rule!

"The duty of a sovereign prince consists in knowing men's characters, and giving repose to the people. I have long discussed clearly this subject; but to carry these duties into effect is truly difficult. Let them be duly considered—let them be strenously maintained—attach yourself (O! my son) to the good and virtuous—love and feed the black-haired people: and preserve our kindly dominion, over the great patrimony, to myriads of ages.

"The LE-KE classic says, that dutiful sons perpetuate well the designs of their fathers, and illustrate well the affairs of their ancestors—may your strenuous efforts never be intermitted.

"I have arrived at the high honor of being the son of heaven—my years have extended beyond a sexagenary cycle—the happiness I have attained may be denominated great.—I hope my successor will be able to continue my purposes, and will cause the world to enjoy the felicity of general tranquility—and thus my wishes will be gratified.

"When I received the Imperial seal, I had two elder brothers and one younger brother, who at the same time received royal titles. In the spring of this year, the royal brother KING-YAW first departed this life; and only the royal brothers E TSIH and CHING-TSIV remain; these, for offences, were deprived of their emoluments, which punishment is hereby entirely remitted.

"The SHOO-KING relates, that the ancient Emperor, Yu, closed his career on a hunting excursion—my fate has therefore been that of others—and further, this place LWANG-YANG, is one which, according to rule, must be annually blessed by the Imperial presence; and my predecessor, his late Majesty, was born here—why should I be indignant (at dying here?)

"Let the state mourning be agreeable to former usage—and be put off after twenty-seven days. Announce this to the empire, and cause every one to hear it."

The Hong-merchants.

There are two reasons why opulent and respectable men will not come forward and voluntarily undertake the duty of Mandarin hong merchants. First, because the hong merchants are often subjected to insult, extortion, and vexatious at the hoppo's office, by the kingching secretary, the attendants, the clerks, &c. to a degree that it is difficult for the human feelings to bear. Therefore, people are unwilling to become hong merchants. A rich merchant's son has been heard to say,

"Ning wei yih chih low
Puh wei yang shang che show."
I had father be a dog
Than a head hong merchant.

Secondly, according to the old resolutions, when once a man entered the hong, he became a prisoner for life. Although by the toil and labour of many years he had attained affluence, was now old and his strength declining, and owed no one anything, he was not allowed to retire and return home. A hong merchant has said, "I would willingly give eight-tenths of my property to Government if they would allow me to retire, go home, and enjoy the remaining two tenths." This being the case, how can an invitation succeed in bringing any to purchase the hateful responsibility of a hong merchant? *—Address from the select commitie to the Vice-Roy, 5th October, 1829.*

The merchants with whom we have been allowed to trade have become bankrupts, and owe to foreigners a large sum of money. We demand to have this paid, and to take away our property now in Canton, that we have bought and sold for. When one person owes another money, they are no longer on a footing of equality; mutual intercourse as before is at an end, until the debt is paid. In this situation are foreigners placed with your Excellency's Government, which stands pledged for the liquidation of these debts, and must fulfil its promise. When this is done, and grievances redressed in the manner, we have pointed out, it will be time enough to consider if the legal trade, now almost at an end, can be restored. Foreigners who come to this distant country to sell their goods, and return to their homes with the productions of China (a trade advantageous to both parties) desire, and have a right to expect from any nation, not in a savage state, to meet with justice in their dealings, and to receive the rights of hospitality. In a word, to be treated on a footing of equality with the natives of this country, and not as dogs or barbarians, for whom no consideration is due. We are the subjects of a king as powerful as the Emperor of China—of a king who has vast fleets and armies at his disposal—of a king who loves peace, and wishes to be, as heretofore, in amity with the august Emperor of China, but who, nevertheless, would not see his subjects wronged without seeking to gain redress.—*Same, 23d November.*

Again, in case of hong merchants being indebted to foreign merchants of various nations, the laws are exceedingly severe. When native merchants and traders incur reciprocally debts in trade and apply to Government, all that is done is to inquire closely into the facts and urge payment. There is no law to take the debtor and punish him. But hong merchants becoming indebted to foreign merchants, so that they stop business and impede the revenue, are subject not only to have their estates seized, but they are also punished severely by transportation.

In all the cases in which hongs have failed, they have never escaped without severe punishment; by which may be seen the favour and compassion shown by the Celestial Empire to foreigners, that it is in a double degree and perfectly complete. How is it that the said chief and others have not knowledge enough to look up and admire this idea? As to what is requested in the document received, that hereafter if any hong merchant disregard the great principle of justice on application being made to government, prosecution must be instituted, &c. Hereafter if any hong merchant commits a fraud, the moment it is pointed out, I, the governor, will assuredly manage the affair according to strict justice; there is no occasion for over anxiety.—*Vice-roy's proclamation, 14th December.*

Consoo charge, for Hong use, out of the hong.

This charge, more generally known under the name of the consoo fund, was originally established by Pouhequa, about forty years ago. The avowed object of it was to provide a fund to meet the deficiencies in co-hong for debts of bankrupt Hong-merchants and exactions of the government. Pouhequa being at that period supreme and without a rival in the direction of the co-hong, undertook the entire control and management of the consoo fund; and this accounts for the otherwise somewhat curious circumstance, of swollens, callows, and inn being exempted from this charge. These were the articles to which Pouhequa's trade was principally confined, and he had power and influence enough to exempt them from contributing to the fund. On all other principal articles (of which a correct list is subjoined), an *ad valorem* charge of three per cent., increased in cases of emergency to four, five, and even six per cent., on a fixed price which never varies, is levied. The consoo charge, were it accurately paid, must amount to an enormous sum annually. It is said, however, that this is not the case, but that at the close of the year each merchant is called upon to contribute a portion of the sum for which he is indebted, to meet the exigencies of the co-hong. The tax of three per cent., or upwards, remains, nevertheless, equally a burden on the foreign trade, as, in fixing price, the full amount of the charge for consoo fund is always calculated; and the only difference is, that the merchant would probably style the sum arrears of consoo fund remaining in his hands, instead of direct profit. It is, however, difficult to come at any correct conclusions respecting the mode of levying and appropriating this fund. It is an object of mystery even to those who contribute towards it, none of whom, excepting two or three of the senders, are allowed access to its records. A fund under such a system of management is peculiarly liable to misappropriation; but it is improbable that any remedy will be found for the evil, so long as a co-hong like the present continues.

Notwithstanding the above remarks, there is reason to suppose that the profits derived from the consoo fund are not large; the co-hong having to expend a considerable sum annually in presents and contributions to the revenue. The following, we are informed are the principal items of annual contribution, in round numbers.

Tribute to the emperor	Taels	50,000
For repairs on the Yellow river,	"	30,000
Expenses of an agent at Peking	"	21,000
Birth-day presents to the emperor	"	130,000
Similar presents to the hoppo	"	20,000
Presents to the hoppo's mother or wife	"	20,000
Annual presents to various officers	"	4,0000
Expenditure for compulsory purchase of native ginseng	"	140,000
	Taels	450,000

Some of these charges are not paid by the co-hong, but by individual merchants from their accounts of the consoo fund,—they are also liable to other calls for various objects. In 1832, they subscribed for the purpose of quelling the Leeschow insurrection, about 100,000 taels;—and last year for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation, they paid a compulsory subscription to the amount of 120,000 taels. These things are not, however, mentioned in their defence, as they can have no right to yield to every imposition, in confidence of, *being able easily to repay themselves* by a tax on the foreign trade.—*American Chinese Commercial Guide.*

Have you heard that the losses sustained by some individuals during the great fire at Canton were made good by Chinese;—Yes; I have heard so. I do not call to mind having heard from what source that was; at the same time, I can have no doubt from whence the indemnification came. It was from the consoo fund, which fund is formed by a direct tax on the foreign trade; it is a very secret fund; but I have reason to think it is levied more often upon the imports than the exports, consequently the Americans, who brought a large portion of dollars in my time, did not pay their quota to it. There is another peculiarity about the consoo fund, which is, that when once any article is made tributary to it, which will happen to the origin for a particular purpose, it does not follow that when that particular purpose shall be answered, the tax on such article shall be released, consequently it is the most anti-commercial, oppressive, and infamous tax imaginable.

By whom is this tax imposed; by the Hong merchants, or by the Viceroy at Canton?—No doubt by the advice, and certainly with the connivance, of the Hong merchants. I have often discussed it with them, when they perfectly acknowledged the justness of my animadversions upon it. It is the same description of abuse which prevails in other countries if submitted to; and I think there is a good deal of analogy between that and what is so

tually taking place at this moment in this country; I allude to the fact of Mr. Pitt, and other ministers of the day, having formerly raised the salaries of all public functionaries on the plea of the great dearness of provisions and other necessaries of life; and now we see how difficult it is to obtain a reduction, although it be quite notorious that £1,000, well husbanded, will go almost as far as £1,500 did formerly in the maintenance of a large family.—*Evidence of Mr. W. S. Davidson before the house of Commons. Q. 3054-55.*

Damascus.

"I joined in the throng that was passing through the principal gate, and, as I was still in the European dress, attracted an uncomfortable degree of notice.

"I was bewildered with the variety of figures in the crowd; a line of women, enveloped in white sheets, filed slowly towards the burial-ground, where they usually take up their positions as if they were on their return to their graves; their faces hidden with dark-coloured handkerchiefs, or so shrouded within the folds of their linen coverings, that not a feature was to be seen. They seemed all of the same dimensions, and moved with the same gait; their feet, in yellow boots, just appeared below the white drapery, and gave them the air, as they waddled along, of gigantic ducks. Mountebanks and musicians threw themselves in the way; the former mumbling and grimacing before every fresh party that came from the gate, and the latter shrieking and drumming in their ears till they received a few 'paras' for their pains. A perpetual chinking of brass cups announced where cool water was to be bought; and bread and fruit was cried for sale in the name of the prophet, so loud that it was heard above all the other noises. Richly-dressed Turks, upon horses burthened with their finery, pranced along the road, their attendants carrying djerids beside them; while more sober figures, upon white asses or mules, moved deliberately on with their amber-mouthed pipes at their lips. The season is mild, the colours of the men's dresses are various and gay,—pink, white, and sky-blue flaunting in the wind as they gallop. * *

"I rambled all the afternoon among these singular scenes, giving nearly as much amusement to those who had never seen a Frank dress before, as I received from all that was new to me. It is only six months since an European has been able with safety to appear in his own costume, and very few have yet been here to display it. I am to many, therefore a most singular exhibition. I appear so mean a figure in comparison with those of the flowing robes about me, that I am miserably out of conceit of my wardrobe, and have no accession to be flattered with the notice I have attracted. The Turkish women muster 'God is merciful' as I pass them, and seem to call for protection from my ill omened aspect; the Christian women laugh aloud, and chatter with their sweet voices comments far from favourable to my appearance. As I walked in front of a group of these merry dames, I threw my handkerchief from my coat pocket, and naturally enough applied it to wipe the dust off my eyes. I was assailed by such a shout of laughter, that I thought I had committed some frightful indiscretion. I stood in great perplexity, with my handkerchief in my hand, evidently an object of interest, for many women came shuffling from a distance to see the show. This was at length ended by my returning the cause of all the amusement to its place; upon, forgetting their propriety, they clapped their hands, and laughed with double enjoyment.

"It is not a difficult matter to become the wonder of a city; and as yet unconscious of the way in which I had merited to be one, I followed the crowd, as the evening approached, towards the convent. When we had entered the gate, a little boy, struck by the singular shape of a round hat which I wore, clapped his hands and called out, 'Abu-tanjier!' 'Abu-tanjier! 'the father of a cooking-pot!' This was echoed from every side; for the resemblance a hat bears to the common cooking vessel with a rim to it, is too strong to escape, and I was pursued by the shouts of the people till I was nearly out of sight.

"A woman, who had herds the uproar, came to her door, and, as I had outwalked the crowd, she could not resist the chance of gratifying her curiosity, and begged me to show her my hat. I took it off with great gravity, and put it in her hands; I believe she was disappointed to find that it was not a cook-pot in reality; I resumed it from her in time to save it, or it might have been lodged in one of the colleges, as a perpetual puzzle to the learned of the city."—*Major Sloane's overland Journey to India.*

MEMORIAL TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Captain Elliot in reply.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 24th instant with its enclosures: They shall be transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of state for Foreign affairs in the course of a few days; one copy by the way of Egypt.

I feel warranted in assuring the Memorialists that the urgent importance of their appeal to His Lordship will command His immediate attention.

Independently of the large amount of British Capital actually at stake, (serionaly impressive as that reflexion undoubtedly is) there is a more extensive consideration leading to general conclusions, which will probably occasion Her Majesty's Government far more anxiety upon the whole subject.

It is to be found in the unavoidable inference that the altered manner in which this great trade is conducted upon our side, must render these grave embarrassments more frequent of occurrence than they have even yet been, till some suitable modification has been made upon the part of the Chinese Government. Neither does it seem to be doubtful, that, failing such needful adaptation of system, the difficulties of adjustment will be enhanced at each succeeding crisis; and that the growing general complication of the Hong-merchants affairs, and the utter destruction of confidence in their stability will inflict at no distant date, excessive injury on commercial and financial interests of great moment.

Mindful of the position of British creditors upon the Hong-merchants, I will not proceed to the length of formally calling upon them to decline to accede to any period either yet offered, or likely to be offered, for the complete liquidation of their present claims. But at this earliest conjuncture that the subject has been officially drawn under my notice, I feel it my duty as the Superintendent of the British Trade with this Empire, to record my opinion, that the determination of a just period had better be left open for arrangements between the two Governments.

I shall beg leave to express my own conviction that the Creditors would be taking a sound course both as respects their own, and the permanent interests of the Trade, in steadily declining to have any further concern with these matters, than to receive the whole or such instalments of their claims upon the Chinese Government as the Provincial authorities may think fit to pay.

This view is founded upon the best consideration which it has been in my power to give to the correspondence on the Hing-tae Bankruptcy, and upon the posture into which circumstances have now fallen upon that subject.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir,
Your most Obedient Humble Servt,
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To
Robert Inglis, Esq Canton.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CANTON PRESS."

Sir,—The thanks of our community are justly due to the gentlemen, who have been laboring of late to throw light on the present condition and liabilities, as well as on the past history and future prospects of the Hong-merchants.

I make my sincere acknowledgments for the information thus afforded me, on a subject in which I have a deep interest. At the same time, I own that, in looking over their contributions, several points have appeared to me not to be treated with sufficient clearness, particularly, for the satisfaction of readers at a distance.

Will you therefore permit me to ask a fuller explanation on the following points—all involved in the general question.

1st. Is it expected that the settlement of the claims on the Hing-tae Hong, when completed, will or will not include the $ 477,329 lopped off by the Committee of Examination?

2d. Did the Examining Committee discover any dealings in prohibited articles, or sums loaned on interest, or whence did the necessity arise for such reduction? Or did the Committee find that a considerable propor ion of the claims are represented by individuals, now lying under sentence of expulsion from China, and that the Vice-roy was really disposed to "mix up" the opium question with that of the hong-settlement, so as to injure the claims exhibited?

3d. Did the Committee find that there were any laws existing, forbidding loans to Hong-merchants, or prescribing the amounts beyond which they shall not be trusted by foreigners except at their own risk, or defining a period after which outstanding balances against them shall be reported to the local government on pain of forfeiture?

4th. Did any regulations on these or like points come in to affect the admission of some claims and the rejection of others?

5th. What proportions of the $ 2,261,430 are due to British claimants, and to men of other nations, and what ratios do these bear to their respective national imports and exports?

6th. Is it proposed that the claims be distinguished *nationally*, and a sum equivalent to the claims of each state be levied on its trade, or that the gross sum be collected indiscriminately?

7th. Is it expected that that the levy will be made on imports and exports, or—as would appear to have been the case in 1779—on exports solely?

8th. In this last case, how would the ends of private and public justice be secured, in the collection and distribution, for instance 1st: If an individual claiming 100,000 tales under a 5 years settlement, ship on his own account, for the same period, 20,000 picul of teas per annum, and pay the extra duty thereon of 1 tale per picul, how much of his loss will he probably regain, it being well understood that new taxes fall temporarily on the immediate holders of and dealers in, the taxed article, but ultimately on the consumer, and the open market being his only place and mode of recovery? 2nd: What is his exact position as an agent when instrumental in procuring the imposition of a new tax, leviable, for instance, on orders for teas in hand, and applicable to the satisfaction of debts due on prior sales of goods for account of other constituents? 3rd: In a public or national sense, if a state to whose citizens 200,000 tales are owing, actually pay on its trade the new levy to the amount of 400,000, is this equivalent or not, to taxing the citizens of one country for the benefit of another? The present ground of complaint and petition being that the claims on Hingtae "constitute a transfer of capital" from the foreigner to the Chinese, how can the object, a rightful recovery and restoration, be best secured, by a national, or an indiscriminate and equally unjust, collection, so as to guard against a second "transfer of capital."

9th. Have the national representatives of the claimants on the Hingtae and other Hongs, already adjusted these points, particularly the ratios of the debt, and taxation, so as to satisfy the just and probable expectations of the governments and now attentive public of these respective countries?

10th. Are the foreign residents prepared to make up, at the close of the present season, through a confidential committee of the Chamber of Commerce, a full statement of all balances due to and from the Hong-merchants, renewable annually or semi-annually, so that their whole position or liabilities may be mutually understood, in order to the application of some regular and effectual check to their further involvement?

Perhaps explanations have already been afforded on some of these points, which I have not, from inattention, met with, and there may be many others equally worthy of and requiring elucidation. A simple and distinct resumen of what has been proved and determined on, as well as of what can be shewn, of the whole case, would lay me, and others doubtless, under great obligations.

Very truly,
C. C. C.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 31st March.

The Consoo fund. We have, in another column, given such extracts relating to this subject, as we find bearing upon it in the evidence given on Chinese affairs before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1830. It is somewhat singular that a fund which ought to be of such paramount importance to the foreign trade should have attracted so little attention, that even in the evidence alluded to, it is only incidentally mentioned, and then by witnesses, allowed to have possessed a thorough knowledge of the trade of China, as if its existence were only known to them by hearsay, and that all circumstances about it were so secret that little better than nothing was known about it. Under these circumstances, the conclusion that the fund has in reality no existence, or that at least its application is not for the discharge of debts of insolvent hongs is the most naturally arrived at, and is in fact borne out by the statement we have recopied from Mr. J. R. Morrison's *Chinese Commercial Guide*, from which it appears that a duty, under the name of Consoo-fund, is levied among the Hong-merchants on the amount of their respective annual trade, to supply the ordinary and extraordinary presents to, and extortions of, their own Government, though, at the same time, whenever insolvent hong-debts are to be discharged by the Co-hong, the contributions towards their payment are levied in the same manner, by raising it's rate. The first mention we find made of a Consoo-fund is from the year 1781, when the Chinese became unable to pay large debts contracted with British merchants, and the Indian Government then interfered by sending Capt. Panton in the *Sea-horse* man of war to demand payment for claims amounting to upwards of 4 millions of dollars, and the result was a partial payment of the debts, which, as will be seen from the following extract from the Consultations of the Company's managing Committee, was chiefly owing to this interference

"In allusion to the settlement of the debts, we find the following remark, which is worthy of attention.* "It seems to be an established maxim amongst the mandarines at this place, to discourage as much as possible, all applications to the Emperor, both as they may prove dangerous to their persons and derogatory to their consequence; except in circumstances that cannot be concealed, as in the case of captain Panton, without whose interference, we are well assured, no representation from the creditors or any other body of men, could ever have reached the court. Much less can we expect the assistance of the Hoppo, through whom it must necessarily pass in the first instance."

This payment was made by levying a duty upon the export of tea and raw silk, in the same way as is now projected by the Hong-merchants. Subsequent debts were at different periods paid in a similar manner, on both imports and exports in one instance within the year, and in others by annual instalments of 10, 12 or 15 per cent of the Capital, no interest being allowed.

The present debts of the Hing-tae Hong the Security merchants have offered to liquidate in 9 years, to which the creditors very justly object, as affording them for that time merely the customary interest for the capital, which, after its expiration, would be totally lost, and we cannot but approve their endeavours to obtain the most favorable terms, which, we hope, their late memorial to Her Majesty's Government will assist them in enforcing, it having been seen that it's interference on a former occasion had a most salutary effect.

We have been accused, with what reason we are at a loss to detect, with having deserted principles so often avowed, in now soliciting the interference of the British Government, for the recovery of debts owing by the Hong-merchants, and with adopting principles formerly held forth in a memorial to the British Government, to many parts of which we have objected and still object. The protection of the British Government seems to us to be much more legitimately afforded to their subjects, for the recovery of property actually their own, and detained by the Chinese as now solicited, than, for the attainment, as was done in the former petition, of privileges, never before possessed by the British trading to China, to threaten the Chinese with a naval armament, or even to go so far, as recommended by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and the East India and China Association of London, to ask the Emperor of China politely, but backed by the same naval force to be so good as to give up, for the convenience of our trade, one of the Islands belonging to the Emperor on the coasts of his country. If Louis Philippe were to prefer the modest request of the Isle of Wight to be given up to his jurisdiction, we fancy that the Queen's Government would treat such pretension with becoming ridicule. Yet British merchants have gravely speculated on the possibility of a similar concession, nor have they, as far as we can find, ever contemplated what return was to be made by them for such a gift. It will therefore be seen that the object of the application now made to Her Majesty's Government is much more rational, nor does it necessarily follow that such intervention can only be successful through threats. The reason why we chiefly consider an interference of the Government in this case as just and necessary is, that repeated applications to the local authorities having during the period of a year, produced no satisfactory result, other means to bring about a settlement must be tried, and those means can only be found with the British Government, since, not only are we denied redress in the courts of law of the country, but the debts contracted by the Hong-merchants differ very materially, from those of mere private individuals. The Hong-merchants are appointed by the Government to transact exclusively all foreign trade, we must, whether we consider them trustworthy or not, by the order of the Government under which we live, confide our property to them, on an understanding that this body of merchants is mutually liable for each other. We accordingly put them in possession of our cargoes, and must do so without having any means of obtaining security for them beforehand, knowing them to be involved in debts far surpassing their means forced to do so by the orders of the Chinese Government, which thereby contracts a liability for debts which the Co-hong may be either unable or unwilling to pay, and as far as Hingtaes debts are concerned, we have the unequivocal assurance of the Governor, "that they shall be paid to the uttermost mite" which assurance seems to convey an acknowledgment of the ultimate liability of the Government.

It would be giving a very bad precedent indeed, were the Creditors of Hing-tae to accede to the offers of the Co-hong to pay in 9 years, particularly under the circumstances in which many of the hongs find themselves at this time, and the easy terms obtained in this instance would challenge immediate imitation. We have seen, in the case of Hing-tae, a young man, ignorant of the business he was about to undertake, and probably deficient in the monied means necessary for so large a commercial establishment, accumulate in about 4 years debts to the amount of upwards of 2½ millions of dollars to foreigners and Chinese, after which he escapes, leaving no assets, and his accounts in the greatest confusion, and successfully eludes the real or affected search after his person by the Chinese Government, under a suspicion that part of the immense sums owing by him have accompanied him, or served to render his flight successful. Others, in similar circumstances, will probably find the same means to evade the laws of their country, and thus render the property of foreigners in their hands very unsafe. The whole system of the Cohong is so very faulty that transactions like the one just described cannot fail to happen from time to time. Men of real wealth hardly ever enter the Co-hong, but frequently mere adventurers, who by some means or other have collected sufficient money for the payment of the enormous fees, the repayment of which, with high interest, becomes their first duty so soon as property from either Chinese or foreigners is confided to their Hong. The knowledge, that, even if their affairs should become prosperous, they will not be allowed, by retiring from business, to enjoy the fruits of their industry, no rich Hong-merchant being ever permitted to disengage himself from business, must naturally render them callous to the ultimate success of their trade; the command of money which their business naturally gives them, serves to encourage an expensive mode of life, and even enables them to secure themselves against want in case of failure, and against the punishment incurred by the law of their country, from the known venality of it's officers. Such are the natural causes of a vicious system, which have been hitherto partly kept out of sight by the enjoyment of the regular Company's trade, which secured to the Hong-merchants a constant and profitable business, but even under the monopoly, many of the Hongs were ever on the brink of bankruptcy, only upheld by the Company, and a great number have successively failed. Under the free trade the difficulties of the Hong-merchants have materially increased, and their poverty has urged them to transact business at a profit or commission less than requisite to cover their expenses, and to submit to considerable sacrifices to obtain the money necessary for the completion of their contracts or for the upholding of their establishments.

On making these remarks we mean them to apply merely to the system, not to individuals, being aware that among the Hong-merchants of the present day, that still transact foreign business, there are several whose activity and integrity has combated successfully against the disadvantages of their station, and that others, whose hongs are in difficulties owe them to adverse circumstances rather than to their own faults and follies, nor have they, by their inability to pay, lost the esteem and friendship of their creditors.

Many other causes, besides those adverted to already exist, to render the present Co-hong system fraught with danger to both the security merchants and foreigners, which we shall not at present enlarge on, seeing the length to which our observations have already run.

Several considerable seizures of Opium from Chinese boats are said to have been made on the river during the week, and one of 80 chests is mentioned from a teahost close to Canton.

The many questions of our Correspondent C. C. C. we are not at this moment prepared to answer, but hope that our neighbours will, by their contributions, put us in possession of the necessary information.

We have had no arrivals beyond the Southerner from Java and the *Sarah Barry*, from N. S. Wales and Lombock, in which latter Island business had come to a stand-still owing to hostilities between some of the Rajahs. We have no foreign news to communicate. We hear that the Vice-roy is expected to return to town almost immediately, to confer with the Foo-yuen, who, having been appointed to the presidency of the board of punishments at Peking, is about to leave Canton.

It will be seen from the letter of H. M. Chief Superintendent to the Chairman of the late meeting of British merchants here, that the contents of the memorial to Lord Palmerston on the state of the Hongs has his approbation and that he will support it with his Government at home.

* The Chinese Security merchants in Canton and their debts p. 8.

Birth.

At Macao, on Monday last, the 26th inst, the Lady of T. R. Colledge Esq. of a Son.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Longshan, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Teas and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight —

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company.

Canton 29th March 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. PAULUS TIEDEMAN JR is admitted this day a partner in our establishments.

S. VAN BASEL TOR LAER & Co.

Canton, } January 1st, 1838.
Batavia, }

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particul ar apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this-day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 53.
294. Sketcheson the Continent.
236. Bulwer on the Government.
266. Hallam's literature of Europe.
287. Peel's speeches.
309. Nautical Magazine No. 53.
323. Evenings with Cambaceres2 vols.due 18th March
328. Fraser's Magazine No. 89. due 19th January.
342. Westminster Review No. 52 due 13th Novber.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portugnese langnages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, | Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, | Mr. Thos. Leech,
Mr. George Dougal, | Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co, are appointed the London Acents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co...,Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....China.
Messrs. Thos. Birth, Son and Co...Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co...C. of Good Hope.
With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Monrat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sees, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges:

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and bust notes } p 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

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FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ANTONIO PEREIRA, will be despatched on or before the 8th Proximo. Apply to.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 16th March, 1838.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDES, about 700 tons, built at Dumaas of the best Teak, JOHN BURNS, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

ON SALE.

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FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarCasks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }

Of a rich class, *brand* TETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, and at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED. — Amer. *Southerner*, Tibletts, from Batavia, 9th February. *Sarah Barry*, Evans, from Hobartstown, and Lombock.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.— Amer. *Liberty*, MacDowell, for New york. *Hero of Malone*, Grundy, for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS. — Per *Bengal Packet*, omitted last week, Revd. Wm. Dean, and Mrs. Dean.

The fate of the Dutch vessel *Maria Friederika*, Capt. Gregory, so long expected from Lombock, has at last become known, and we copy the following from a letter from Lombock." From a letter received last night from the assistant resident of Bima on the Island of Sumbawah, of which I send you an attested copy, it appears that the *Maria Friederika* was attacked and taken by two Pirate proahs two days after leaving this, who, after murdering the Captain and mate carried her off, and the last that was seen of her was in the hands of the pirates at the Island of Satonda on the coast of Sumbawa, by a Chinaman who, as well as two men of the crew whose depositions were taken at Bima, escaped from the pirates at that place. (The copy of the letter from the assistant resident above alluded to has not reached the party who has favored us with the loan of this letter, and we are consequently unable to give further particulars.)

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 1st November via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 7th November, *P Chandler Price.* CALCUTTA, 14th January, *P Rob Roy.* SINGAPORE, 3rd February, *P Rob Roy.* JAVA, 9th February, *P Southerner.* MANILA, 10th February, *P Cometa.* BOMBAY, 29th December via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Alexander, Hero.* CALCUTTA, *Sultaney, Ann, Sylph, Emily Jane.* BOMBAY, *Pearl, Sydney, Hero, Carlo, Henry Clay, Richard Alsop, Brooklyn, Packet.* From the UNITED STATES, via Manila, *Panama*; via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan, Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Lucania, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Mary Dugdale ..	British	Harrison		"	Dent & Co.
Monsoon	Ameri.	———		Batavia	J. Robinson.
Blake	British	Thomson		Bombay	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rob Roy	Ameri.	Rossetter		Newyork	E. Cany.
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Roman	Ameri.	Benson		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Cordelia	British	Creighton		Liverpool....	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Ruby	"	Ranille		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Levant	Ameri.	Dumaresq		Java	Russell &.Co.
Dorothea	"	———		Valparaiso	R ussell & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Shipsare stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorie, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ———; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor	British	Lyons	255	Bombay	———
Izabella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay	160	"	Cowasjee Rehjee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenay	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Antonio Pereira..	"	Young		Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chandler Price ..	Ameri.	Dube		Philadelphia	S.B.Rawle & F.M.Lewis.
Southerner	"	Tibletts		Java	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Sarah Barry	British	Evans		N. S. Wales	Jardine Matheson & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,— 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 30. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 31st, 1838. No. 134

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 7½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 10.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	33 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.85.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 11	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	10 a 10½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Pecl.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	9.5 a 11.	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.6	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	8.3 a 10.7	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	6¼ a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2¼. a 2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		Are nearly nominal.
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	490 a 500	
,, ,, new - -	,,	420 a 425	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	390 a 400	
,, new - - - -	,,	380	
Malwa old - - - -	,,	400	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	370	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.60 a 1.65	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, White table - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.65	
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.45 a 1.55	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	8½	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	130. a 200	Dull. large stock
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	18 a 23	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10. a 14	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	26	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	17 a 32	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 25	Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	17 a 28	
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	36 a 54	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	42 a 52	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 245	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,	165	
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$ 82	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	430 a 480	
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,	360 a 370	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	5.2	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.4	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,	14	
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	72	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	55.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambiets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s d.

On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4. 4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.......................none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............. 4. 3½.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent. ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 10.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1837, TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1838.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Mar. 1838*
Patna ....old.	791	51	403,410	4,056	2,698,170	1,513
,, ...new						1,151
Benares ....old	190	42	79,800	1,137½	744,975	98
,, ...new						163
Malwa ....old	1,037	390	404,430	12,610½	6,475,592	3,089
	2,018		887,640	17,804	9,918,737	6,816

Total of deliveries in the 11 months from 1st April 1837, to 28th February, 1838, 19,822 chests, value Sp. Drs. 10,806,377.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½	2	Singapore.. ..	1	½	Hol or Hamburg..	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta			Penang	1½	1	Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1 per.	
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c..	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4900 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3750; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on Rice-ship, $ 1189.50.—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—For both bleached and grey fine Longcloths, there is a good demand at rather enhanced rates. Chintzes, of good patterns wanted. There are several parcels of inferior and unsuitable patterns and dimensions almost unsaleable at $ 3 @ 3½. Cotton Yarn, of good quality enquired for, whereas 30 @ 33 cannot be obtained for some inferior parcels.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes, without alteration in pride or demand. Longells, are again firmer at an improvement of 20 @ 30 cents. English Camblets, are without alteration. The Dutch are held at higher prices, all now, we believe, remaining being in one hand.

Rice,—has been quieter during the week, with an inclination to decline rather in consequence of a moderate fall of rain.

Straits Produce.—Rattans and Pepper, are both firmer. Betel-nut and Tin, without transactions or alterations.

Cotton.—Prices are generally well supported, but we have heard of no sale at any advance on our quotations. The clearances in the last month were,

Bombay,	Bengal,	Madras,	Total.
15.320,	3.166,	1,656,	20,222 bales,

and the remaining stock is estimated at

25,000,	5,000,	4,000,	34,000.

Opium.—There is no change whatever in the Opium-market, except that Malwa is a little firmer, the quantity of good being much reduced, and the new not yet arrived. There is also a little enquiry for the new Bengal drug, but as the deliveries continue almost entirely by the foreign boats in the river, prices generally are nearly nominal.

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—We have not heard of any further supply having actually arrived, but upwards of 1000 bales are known to be close at hand.

Tea.—The market continues quiet, very few transactions having lately taken place.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 31. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 7TH, 1838. No. 135.

Smuggling in China.

THE PROPOSED AMERICAN CONSULATE IN CHINA.

From the Chinese Repository for March.

A little investigation will show the consul, that the evasions of the Chinese fiscal laws differ considerably in character, and of course demand different treatment. The most frequent forms are the illicit storage and transhipment of goods at Lintin, evasion of duties by collusion with the provincial officers of some grade or other, and the smuggling by professed smugglers. These modes of evasion do not form a complete catalogue, but they are enough for all the purposes of illustration.

The first of these departures from Chinese regulations, the storage and transhipment business, though now lying under repeated interdicts, is the least objectionable. It is chargeable in great part to the Chinese ignorance of any debenture or bonding system, or, if such be known to them, to their refusal to adopt either the one or the other. In explanation of this prohibited business, it is to be said, that the commodities carried from China to countries west of the Cape of Good Hope, being much more bulky than those brought to it from the same quarter, it naturally occurs that many ships arrive in the Chinese waters with little or no cargo. Moreover the infrequency of direct opportunities leads to the shipment via China of goods destined to Manila, and which must be transhipped for that place on the vessel's arrival in the Chinese waters. The necessity which thus arises would be met, in any commercial country, by the provisions of a transit entry. And again, the great distance of the countries trading with China, the fluctuation of prices, or the misconception of what is suitable to a people of quite different tastes and habits, often result in the shipment of goods to Canton which are afterwards found unsaleable there, and must be reshipped to some other market, or returned to the place of production or manufacture. A further inducement to extensive transhipments exists in the regulation which admits vessels with rice cargoes under a port charge of $ 200, while vessels bringing other merchandise, or even coming empty, pay $ 3000 to $ 6000. It is, therefore, the interest of vessels bringing but few goods, to tranship them, take in rice, and escape the higher port charge, which in the present day is paid on as few vessels as can carry up the river the merchandise imported. This motive to transhipment may be regarded as a weak one, but the case is much stronger as respects goods which have been actually landed in Canton, and which it is afterwards found necessary again to reship. These not only do not get the benefit of a drawback, but they are loaded with an export duty, seldom lighter, and usually much heavier, than that paid on importation. Possibly the Chinese may not understand the working of the outside transhipments, as connected with the grace to rice vessels, or their edicts against the receiving of opium, directed against them chiefly as depots for opium, but they cannot be blind to the injustice which catches, as in a trap, the unfortunate importer of unsaitable goods, nor wonder if he compare their port to the cave in the fable, whose entrance bore many marks of the ingress of unwary visitants, but none of their egress.* In one view, the authorities which enforce such a regulation, in regard to foreign commerce, are, to say the least, quite as culpable, as the stranger who evades them; and when we call him a smuggler, we do not mean to assert that he is in the least degree criminal, but merely that he eludes a part of the fiscal system of the country. But the whole business is a grievance and a scandal, and therefore calls for the attention of a government careful of the interests of its citizens and of its own honor. The consul should use an early opportunity to bring before the provincial authorities the foreign estimate of the subject, explain the usages prevailing in all commercial countries on this point, the just and equitable grounds on which they rest, and suggest a remedy for the evils hitherto felt in China. The exchange of the cumshaw and measurement, or port charge referred to, for an equivalent duty on goods, would remove a part of the evil. The introduction of a bonding or debenture system would be a far more effectual remedy, and it is easy to apply it, under such checks as would render it on the Chinese part a perfectly safe concession. So long as their regulations detain ships twenty-four hours or more outside, waiting for a pilot, they are bound to designate some safe anchorage. This anchorage (which should be Kumsing Moon) affords an unobjectionable opportunity to effect any necessary transhipment, or to bond goods destined to other ports, or which it is desirable should not be introduced immediately. Indeed, the whole bonding system might be carried out here under the eye of Chinese officers, and entry for Canton, be considered an entry for consumption. Or, it may be required, that the entry for Canton be made within a given time, and the bonding or debenture be arranged afterwards through the hong merchants. The right of search not being claimed by the Chinese in ordinary cases, it is not desirable that it be conceded, until proper checks can be obtained against its injurious operation. It is within the power of the Chinese to dissociate the storage of lawful merchandise from the storage of prohibited goods, and since they have long permitted a transhipment of teas at Whampoa, whenever vessels have been overladen by mistake, it is only becoming that they concede to constantly recurring cases of equity, what they never refuse to accidental necessity. If the local authorities refuse all consent to these changes, the appeal is open to Peking, and in any event, the American resident will have the satisfaction of knowing, that he pursues his interest in these matters under the nominal protection, or that he sacrifices it in obedience to the claims of nominal honor.

The evasion of duties by collusion with the revenue officers goes on, at Whampoa, through the agency of the hoppo's boats, or tide waiters, appointed to guard each ship, and at Canton, by arrangements made between the linguists, hong clerks, and the custom-house examiners. In the former case, a hoppo-man agrees to land certain goods from on board the ship, at one half or one third of the provincial duty, or to buy them at a price so much above the market value. In this case the collusion does not probably extend beyond the very lowest grade of revenue officers employed on the river, and no money reaches the imperial treasury. In the Canton moral code, which is rather that of Paley than of Dymond, this is considered smuggling, while the second mode of evasion, through the linguist, is we believe, regarded as a fair introduction. It has its advantages and its disadvantages. It certainly carries the goods entered through all the forms of a legal introduction, and breaks down only at the not unimportant point, that of payment into the treasury. To take an instance; four small bales of cotton goods, say each containing 25 pieces, are strapped together at Manchester, that they may pay one half-crown instead of four to the Liverpool shipping merchant, and are delivered, in the same state, over the ship's side at Whampoa, into the chop-boat or lighter. They are noted on the chop list as one package, and when landed at Canton, if an honest set of examiners are present, duty is paid on the 100 pieces. But when so good a chance presents, it is quite as usual to make one small bale do homage to the emperor for the whole four, and the duty on the remaining three is divided between the foreign merchant, the linguist, and some dozen more of his Chinese associates. When the settlement of duties on the ship's cargo comes to be made, the smuggled goods are suppressed, and the duties on those really entered are paid to the hong merchant directly, or sometimes, if the linguist be a responsible man, through the linguist. The foreigner, in the case, goes through the usual form of entry, and he treats with the persons expressly appointed by the government to explain to him what the duties are and to collect them from him; he does not cause the revenue to be defrauded, only he is privy to and shares the spoils of the collusive entry. Some years ago, these arrangements were made so extensively, that we believe we are right in saying, that the general estimate of duties was the rate at which the linguist would introduce goods, and no one pretended to know what the real duty was, or what the linguist's arrangement was, but merely made the best bargain he could for the article to be entered. Afterwards, when the local officers began to examine and levy more carefully, the partial effect was as if the import duty had been increased 20, 30 or 40 per cent., and parties who had always refused to introduce goods by smuggling boats, or through the hoppo-men, were tempted to do so, in order to save themselves from severe losses on articles thus suddenly subjected to an unexpected imposition. Now it will be admitted, on all hands, that the foreign merchant, kept in the dark as to the real tariff, subjected to numerous exactions, is strongly tempted to take his interest or his exasperation for his guide, and to seek in the corruptibility of the lower officers, a refuge from the cupidity of the higher. It is not always between interest and duty, but between two duties, that he is distracted,—between his duty to the government, and his obligation to his absent principal and employer. Comparing himself to a man who has fallen among thieves, he maintains that he has a full right to save a little of his property, by agreeing with the bandit especially commissioned to strip him, to go halves with him and conceal from the rest of the gang that he ever had any. Certain of nothing, that he is made to pay much more than he ought, he comes to look on the sums extracted from him in times past, as a fund on which he may draw for plenary indulgence as to all present and future sins fiscal.

But whatever personal exculpations may be put forth in these cases, it is manifest that the whole system has a most unfavorable effect on the Chinese estimate of the foreign character. These evasions cannot but be known extensively, not can they do less, wherever known, than awaken suspicion of the foreigner on the score of probity. Even the local officers, who share the spoils, cannot think very well of their associates, and if we suppose that any loftier spirits among them, ever rise to stations of influence, they must carry with them no good recollections of the strangers, from whose crafty evasions, it was their early exercise to defend the revenues of their imperial master. The foreign government which consents to bear the weight of such injurious impressions, to slumber over a system so unhappy, that the only parties that can be very intent in its continuance, urge that it be broken up, consents, not to say deserves, 'to suffer as an evil-doer.'

These reasons are enough: the consul must be instructed to demand a tariff and a copy of the custom-saws, under no less a sanction than the vermillion pencil itself, and if the provincial officers, to whom this 'glorious uncertainty' is worth perhaps $ 1,000,000 per annum, refuse to forward such a request, the United States will relieve it of that unwelcome office, and meanwhile register all sums paid by American citizens for duties, to be recovered back, if found to exceed the imperial standard. His declaration, that the United States would have all their citizens abroad bear an unimpeachable character, his disavowal of all sanction on their part of individual illegalities, must satisfy the supreme government, and if any injurious regulation now evaded, is revived against the merchant, it is a fair subject for further negotiation.

The last form of evasion which we have alluded to, is the running of goods in smuggling boats, or outright smuggling. This was extensively practiced not long ago, before 'fast crabs and scrambling dragons' were destroyed by the exertions of the present governor. This mode of illicit importation may be less objectionable than the last, as to its influence in corrupting the native officers, or rather, as it makes the foreigner a less direct instrument in offering the temptation. But on the other hand, it raises up and maintains a desperate class of men in the bosom of the community, whose outlawed condition removes them from social restraint, exposes them to extraordinary temptation, and doubtless sinks them, in a multitude of instances, in crime and ruin. So long as their collusion with the officers of the preventive service is perfect, these final evils do not show themselves, but it is probable that neither here nor anywhere else can such a system prevail long, without involving collision and bloodshed. Our conclusion, therefore, is, upon full consideration, and we doubt not that the consul will arrive at the same, that no time should be lost in clearing the American community from all connection with this practice, to treating all such offences against the Chinese laws as offences against the American interest and character.

* The Chinese prohibit the exportation of forcing metals, except three tenths of the silver brought in any one vessel. In this fondness for metallic imports, and in the care with which they guard their native mines, they imitate the Japanese or perhaps the national prejudice in both cases comes from the same origin.

Versailles.

This magnificent monument of the splendour of Louis XiV, which has been hitherto renowned only as an illustration of his reign, has acquired a higher claim to the admiration of France. His present Majesty has destined this sumptuous building to a nobler use, by converting it into a Grand Historical and National Museum.

Those strangers who visited Versailles last summer—after crossing the Place d'armes, where stands the bronze statue of General Hoche,—must remember the equestrian statue of Louis XiV placed at the point of view where terminate the three avenues from Paris, St. Cloud and Sceaux; by a recent order of the King, his royal effigy is to be surrounded by the twelve colossal statues of the great men who illustrated his age, which are now being removed from the Pont de la Concorde. On quitting this court and turning to the right, facing the Rue des Reservoirs, we enter the closed vestibule, which leads into celebrated chapel where are placed the kneeling figures of Louis XIII and Louis XiV beside the altar, and harmonize so well with the spot. Returning through the vestibule, where formerly hung the large medallion representing Alexander and Diogenes, now replaced by a Louis XiV victorious—we traverse the Galleries de Pierre pavel with marble and filled with statues and busts extending to the remotest period of French history. This gallery leads into the Salle de l'Opera, which at present remains unchanged.

The whole of the private apartments looking on the gardens have been converted into saloo a of vast dimensions; those on the ground and first floor contain the whole of the great pictures which the King has been able to collect illustrative of the early glories of France. Behind these saloons, towards the Rue des Reservoirs, a new pavilion has been built, called after Louis Philippe. The upper floors looking over the park have been filled with portraits on canvas, copper, and wood, of all the celebrated personages of France that could be collected; they amount to the extraordinary number of *four thousand!*

Pursuing our way through this immense labyrinth of halls and staircases, where Europe has deposited the tribute of all her marbles and minerals, we cross the Salon d'Hercule, and on or that part of the palace situated before the principal terrace. The lower part, on the garden-side, is named after Louis XIII. in which are inscribed, in frames, the names of all the Marshals, Admirals, and Constables of France. From the vestibule of Louis XIII, and other magnificent saloons, splendid bird's-eye views are obtained over the whole of the water-works in the park, and at the foot of the grand marble stair-case we behold a vast collection of the busts of all the great literary men of France; Bourdaloue and Moliere, La Fontaine, Racine, Corneille, and a host beside. The first floor of this part of the palace has been left nearly in the state in which it has usually been shown; the most interesting apartments of the historian and the artist are the bed-chamberi of Louis XiV, and drawing-rooms of Louis XIII, in their original state, as if in readines for the *petit-lever* of the *Grand Monarque.*

Of the two small wings thrown forward on the principal court, that built by Napoleon has experienced no alteration; but that built by Louis XVIII and Charles the X, on the side of the chapel, has been entirely pulled down, and a vast stair-case is now being constructed, which is intended to form the principal entrance into the upper range of apartments. The great southern wing, above the Orangery, has been entirely changed. The whole of the former arrangements has been superseded by beautiful halls and wide galleries. As a *pendant* to the *Salon d'Hercule* on the other side of the Palace, we have here the hall of the *Quatre-vingt-douze*, a magnificent museum of painting in itself, dedicated to the rising glory of the Republic. Then follows a long succession of saloons, terminated by that of Marengo, each offering glorious pa es of the Imperial history in the years 1805, 1806, 1807, &c.

Quitting the Saloon of Marengo, near which, on the little terrace above the Orangery of the King of Rome, is the Imperial statue of Napoleon; we turn towards the garden, and enter the admirable Hall of July, consecrated to the indissoluble union of the July of 1789 with that of 1830. To this succeeds the long *Galerie des Batteilles*, which with the *Salle de Juillet*, occupies the whole Fa ade of the southern wing.

On the opposition side of the Salons of Marengo are the *Galeries de Pierre*, adorned with the busts and statues of the Republican and Imperial Generals; and at the further extremity we recognise the statue of the Pacificator of *La Vendée*, in a sitting posture, which formerly was placed in one of the squares of the town.

This is a brief and necessarily an imperfect description of the immense undertaking, for which the nation is indebted to the King. It is a monument worthy, say the French, of the best days of Greece or Rome. *English paper.*

VARIETIES.

Joseph Gillon, writer to the signet, was an early friend of Sir Walter Scott, and a man of genuine humour. Calling on him one day in his writing office, Scott said, "Why, Joseph, this place is as hot as an oven." "Well," quoth Gillon, "and is it not here that I make my bread?"—*Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

In a cause respecting a will at the Derby assizes, evidence was given to prove the testatrix (an apothecary's wife) a lunatic, and amongst other things, it was deposed that she had swept a quantity of pots, lotions, potions, &c., into the street as rubbish. "I doubt," said the Judge, "whether sweeping physic into the street be any proof of insanity." "True, my Lord," replied the counsel, "but sweeping the pots away certainly was."

Novel Four-post Bedstead.—"Will you allow me to inquire ve you make up your bed under that 'ere deal table?" said Sam. "Cause I vos always used to a four-posted afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well," replied the cobbler.—*Pickwick.*

A looker on at a public house on fire was anxious that the engines should play on a particular part were there seemed no danger,—his perseverance induced a fireman to ask the reason. "I have a long score on the wainscot," was the reply.

Foreign Orders.—A great traveller boasted that he had the honour of receiving "orders" from almost every crowned head in Europe. "Yes," said Rogers, (aside) "*orders* to quit their dominions."

Sydney Smith, preaching a charity sermon, frequently repeated the assertion, that, of all nations, Englishmen were most distinguished for generosity and the love of their species. The collection happened to be inferior to his expectations, and he said that he had evidently made a great mistake, and that his expression should have been, that they were distinguished for the love of their specie.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

At the late assizes for Donegal, an Irish schoolmaster under examination by *Mr.* Doherty, gave the following characteristic definition of nothing: "Nothing," says he "is a footless stocking without a leg."

A capital shot.—A person boasted once, in the presence of Lord Norbury, that he had shot a dozen hares at one discharge. "Then," replied his Lordship, "I suppose you must have shot at a wig."

The Sultan Mahmoud has lately issued a decree, whereby, after stating that the custom of the Turks to remain through the day idly reclining on ottomans, instead of taking salutary exercise, renders them weaker than the Franks, ordains that henceforth their apartments shall be furnished with chairs and sofas, an that the latter shall be used only for repose at night.

Expeditious Travelling.—An architect of Clifton has invented an "Aeronaut" upon a novel principle, having the advantage of *horizontal perpulsion*, which gives a velocity of fifty or sixty miles per hour! The invention has been submitted to government for military purposes, and might be eminently useful for many other objects. Its form is simple and imposing, the dimensions rather exceeding the Great Nassau Balloon. The appearance altogether is grand and beautiful—the estimated cost about £1200.—*Bristol Mirror.*

Accident gave us a glimpse the other day of one of the drollest specimens of ingenious absurdity we ever remember to have seen. It was no less than a model of a railway to take an invalid up to bed. A moveable railway is laid up the stairs with a curve at the top, the inventor saith not of what radius, and a suitable carriage provided on which the invalid is to be placed. He is then drawn up *secundem regulam* by a servant, with the aid of a system of pulleys to the first landing. Being quietly deposited in one corner, there he must wait while the servant carries up and places the rails on the next flight of stairs. Another pulley-hauling gets him to the second landing. The rails have to be again removed, and the invalid proceeds on to the third stage; and so on to his last lift. How he is to get into bed when he has arrived up stairs we are not informed.—*Railway Magazine.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Seeing myself pointed at in the Canton Register of the 3d Instant, as one of the Editors of your Journal, I applied to the Editor of the Register to learn his authority for the false assertion, and received an answer of which the following is an extract:

"I beg to assure you that it is to myself alone "that you are to attribute the paragraph in ques- "tion, and it was occasioned by the remark of the "Canton Press, beginning with, "We have been "accused" &c. I was and still am at a loss to "understand the use of the plural pronoun "we" "in this instance, if it not only covers the author "of the pamphlet, but even all the memorialists "for it is only to the author of the pamphlet and "the memorialists, that any allusion is made in the "Canton Register of the 27th March. Nothing is "said of the Editor of the C. P. or of that paper, "beyond the quotation. For the rest, I must "think you have drawn a very sharp conclusion, "when you term what is little more than a doubt, "a surmise—"a false assertion"

Now I am very willing to believe that I may have mistaken the Editor's peculiar phraseology and mode of reasoning, and accused him of a "false assertion" where he only made "false surmise," nor should I have cared to notice the charge at all, but for the same peculiarity of reasoning which mixes up the Editorship of your paper very unnecessarily, not only with my pamphlet, but also with the memorial, which is a public document.

Whilst I am upon this subject, however, I think it well to notice two other surmises of the Editor contained in the last paragraph of the same article which calls me your confessor. The Paragraph is as follows,

"On reviewing the whole question, we think there is serious cause to regret the want, of union on any and every point connected with the future conduct and protection of the trade. And seeing in the Memorial a document framed by creditors against debtors, it is singular that not only the signatures do not represent *the greatest share of the trade of the port*, but they do not represent *even the largest amount of claims against the greatest defaulter—Hing-tae*. As we have remarked before, this very circumstance will make lord Palmerston pause before he proposes any measures in accordance with the requisitions of the memorial."

Now the memorial is signed by all the British Firms who subscribe to the General Chamber of Commerce (the only dissentient at the Public meeting having signed since) except Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., and Messrs Ilbery & Co.

The first of these firms is undoubtedly the largest creditor of Hing-tae; and may possibly be of the other Hongs alluded to in the memorial as avowedly insolvent; but it will not surely be disputed that it behoves the rest of the mercantile community not merely to get their debts paid, but to know the total amount of them, and get them disposed of, with a view to security in future dealings with the Hongs.

None of the subscribers to the memorial will probably care to boast of possessing "the greatest share of the trade," who have experienced the vicissitudes of commerce, and who remember that two years ago, the unfortunate Hing-tae was flattered as the "greatest sharer in the trade" of the C hong.

I am

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The author of the

CHINESE SECURITY MERCHANTS & THEIR DEBTS.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 7th April.

THE HING-TAE DEBT.—To our readers at a distance, who are not interested in the discussion of this subject, our frequent recurrence to it, will, we fear, be anything but welcome, but we must ask their indulgence, on the plea of the great importance this question has, not only through the great amount of the debt itself, but also as its settlement may affect that of other insolvent Hongs, besides we owe to our Correspondent of last week, C. C. C., answers to the questions he then put, and we shall proceed with them in his own order.

"1st. Is it expected that the settlement of the claims on the Hing-tae Hong, when completed, will or will not include the $ 477,329 lopped off by the Committee of Examination?"

Some of the parties whose claims have been reduced by the Committee, have, we believe, not submitted to its decision, and they are of course free to take such steps as appear to them the most advisable to recover.

"2d. Did the Examining Committee discover any dealings in prohibited articles, or sums loaned on interest, or whence did the necessity arise for such reduction? Or did the Committee find that a considerable proportion of the claims are represented by individuals, now lying under sentence of expulsion from China, and that the Vice-roy was really disposed to "mix up" the opium question with that of the hong-settlement, so as to injure the claims exhibited?"

We understand that the accounts were adjusted upon the principles generally recognized in strictly commercial accounts, had the Committee to decide on any political principles, neither was it their business to defend the fiscal regulations of China by punishing those under suspicion of having violated them.

3d. Did the Committee find that there were any laws existing, forbidding loans to Hong-merchants, or prescribing the amounts beyond which they shall not be trusted by foreigners, except at their own risk, or defining a period after which outstanding balances against them shall be reported to the local government on pain of forfeiture?

"4th. Did any regulation on these or like points come in to affect the admission of some claims and the rejection of others?"

Our Correspondent, as a resident in China, must be aware that frequent orders have been issued by the Chinese Government that no foreigners should lend money to Hong-merchants, and that these latter are in fact by their own laws, required to settle and pay off their accounts once a year. But the enforcing of this law has ever been impracticable, nor has it yet been referred to in the adjustment of any insolvent Hong-debts. There is an old law that a Hong-merchant should not, at any one time, owe more than 100,000 Tales to foreigners, but this is equally obsolete in practice with the just mentioned regulation. The Committee cannot therefore have acted upon it.

5th. What proportions of the $ 2,961,439 are due to British claimants, and to men of other nations, and what ratios do these bear to their respective national imports and exports?

The claims of British merchants are for $ 2,184,831,84 of American for $ 70,694,40 of Parsees $ 240099, and of other nations $ 3,415 50

6th. Is it proposed that the claims be distinguished *nationally*, and a sum equivalent to the claims of each state be levied on its trade, or that the gross sum be collected indiscriminately?

The mode of settlement rests with the Chinese Government and the Hong-merchants. If they think fit to levy a duty on either Imports or Exports, we do not see that any one has a right to interfere. It is the prerogative of the government of a country to levy its revenue in the manner they think fit.

7th. Is it expected that the levy will be made on imports and exports, or—as would appear to have been the case in 1779—on exports solely?

The tax at present proposed by the Hong-merchants is, we believe, 7 mace on each picul of tea exported, and we have not yet been able to learn how much on each picul of silk beyond the one hitherto levied. The consoo charge on imports, as at present levied, falls principally on articles the production of India and the Straits, the principal imports from Europe having been exempted when the tax was first instituted levied by the influence of the then Chief Hong-merchant. Puankehqua. We are aware that the proposal of levying the necessary fund for the payment of the Hing-tae debt by a duty exclusively on the export trade, will eventually transfer the payment to the consumers of the Chinese goods, particularly to those of tea, in which the Chinese have not to fear any competition, and the price at which they allow foreigners to export it, must be repaid to them by the consumer abroad. This will be the case in a less degree with silk and silk piece goods and other articles which are equally the produce or manufacture of other countries, and it follows, that if the Chinese goods under a higher export duty, still compete with those from other countries, their growers and manufacturers must content themselves with a less rate of profit, and in this case the Chinese themselves would, in part at least, be the payers of the debt. If on the other hand a greater proportion of the tax, than seems at present contemplated, be levied on the imports, then the Chinese, as their consumers would bear the greatest burden, though it is much to be feared, that if taxes on imports are increased, their consumption will decrease, as enabling the Chinese manufactures to compete more effectually with the British and American which latter have of late begun to be imported in large quantities.

The 8th question is in part answered by the above observations; and, as we have before observed, it rests with the Chinese Government how to raise the funds for the payment of the debts of the Hong-merchants. That this will be effected so as to do justice, and give satisfaction to all parties, we doubt much, but we hope that the merchants of the different nations here will use their influence with the Hong-merchants so as to procure the most equitable arrangement that under the circumstances is practicable.

9th. Have the national representatives of the claimants on the Hingtae and other Hongs, already adjusted these points, particularly the ratios of the debt, and taxation, so as to satisfy the just and probable expectations of the government and now attentive public of these respective countries?

Before the term of payment is agreed on, it would be lost labour for the representatives of the different nations to interfere at all; and after such agreement their interference would, under the existing political relations of this country, be equally useless.

10th. Are the foreign residents prepared to make up, at the close of the present season, through a confidential committee of the Chamber of Commerce, a full statement of all balances due to and from the Hong merchants, renewable annually or semi-annually, so that their whole position or liabilities may be mutually understood, in order to the application of some regular and effectual check to their further involvement?

The tenth and last question of our correspondent we will undertake to reply to in the negative. Such interference with the private affairs of each commercial establishment is subject to too many objections to allow it to take place, though if submitted to, perhaps some general good might be derived from it.

Piracies.

We gave in our shipping report last week a short extract from a letter from Appenam dated 6th January, stating the Dutch Schooner *Maria Friedrika* to have been taken by Pirates near the Island of Lombock. We believe this vessel left Lombock early in October and was taken two days after. We have since seen the log book of the British ship *Mary Dugdale*, Capt. Harrison, which vessel, on her passage from Bombay to China, was attacked by Pirates near Lombock, probably by the same who took the *Maria Friedrika*, and whom their former success must have emboldened again to attempt square rigged vessels. The reception they met with from Capt. Harrison will probably lower their courage, and much praise is due to that officer for the intrepid defence of his vessel. We are astonished that the Dutch, in the immediate vicinity of their possessions, do not keep a better look out after these robbers of the sea, particularly as that Government keeps up numerous small armed vessels avowedly for the purpose of suppressing piracy. The following is the extract from the log of the *Mary Dugdale*.

"January 5th 1837. Light airs and hazy weather. At 2. p. m. we discovered three proahs to the eastward under sail; they soon after took in sail and began to ply their sweeps, and shewed their intentions by yelling in a most hideous manner, at the same time displaying their weapons, and with menacing gestures dropped within pistolshot on our starboard beam, all the time yelling their war cry and displaying their naked swords &c. Two of them had each a large brass piece out aboft, about 18 pounders; the small proah seeming to have the best supply of small arms. At 3 o'clock they commenced firing a volley of small arms, and a large piece of stone, about 8 inches in diameter, passed through the spanker, damaging the mast, and tearing the sail, and a few shot went through the bulwarks in the waist. At 3. 30 p. m., the ship having no more than steerage way, the firing was kept up, on the part of the pirates by the large guns and musketry, and on our part by our large guns, while we could get them to bear, supported by the swivels and rifles. Finding that they intended coming up under the stern, they having the advantage of about 18 sweeps on either side, we got the two heavy guns over on the larboard side, wore round on the larboard tack, and discharged the two guns and swivels full into them. To appearances, only the swivels took effect; one of the proahs being raked fore and aft, caused their crews to yell most fearfully and to row to a greater distance. The firing was then kept up at intervals on both sides—they ceased rowing, and, a breeze springing up from the south-eastward, they made sail and parted company, all three steering in for the Island of Lombock. We got clear of them about 5 p. m., Lombock peak bearing S. by W. ½ W., and the north-east end of Lombock Island, S. S. E. None of the ship's company were killed or wounded, though some had, to all appearance, a very narrow escape, there being a great number of shots through the bulwarks, sails, and into the mizen-mast. The manœuvres of these proahs seemed to be directed by a chief on board the small proah, she rowing very swift; the whole three were covered in to protect the rowers, and the armed men on the fighting deck carried long pieces of sheet-iron as shields, dancing and brandishing their weapons under cover of them."

THE MEMORIAL TO LORD PALMERSTON.—Among many remarks which the Canton Register makes in his last number against this memorial, we select the following.

"On reviewing the whole question, we think there is serious cause to regret the want of union on any and every point connected with the future conduct and protection of the trade. And seeing in the Memorial a document framed by creditors against debtors, it is singular that not only the signatures do not represent the greatest share of the trade of the port, but they do not represent even the largest amount of claims against the greatest defaulter—*Hing-tae*. As we have remarked before, this very circumstance will make lord Palmerston pause before he proposes any measures in accordance with the requisitions of the memorial."

We likewise regret that there should have been any difference of opinion, and that two British houses have not signed the memorial, but the Register's assertion "that the signatures do not represent the greatest share of the trade of the port" is altogether unsupported by fact. Among the British Agency houses here we find only two names wanting, but our neighbour of the Register does, in making the above remark, not mean to say that the signatures of all the other houses, 19 in number, does not equal that of these two? The Register must not have known what number of signatures the memorial had received, since we will not believe that the Editor, merely with the wish to injure the success of the application to the British Government, should have wilfully misrepresented so important a fact. After we published the memorial, two weeks ago, five more signatures were added, and very little trouble would have put the *Register* in possession of this fact. All Hing-tae's creditors have signed the memorial, with one single exception, and every one, without exception, present at the meeting of British merchants where the memorial was adopted, has signed it. It will therefore be seen that the memorial has met with as much popularity as can fall to the share of such documents, and we fear not being gainsaid by stating that its signatures represent by far the greatest share of the British trade at this port.

After writing the above we received the letter from the author of the pamphlet, "The Chinese Hong-merchants and their debts." We should not, without this have noticed the remarks of the *Register*, which paper has been in the habit of making similar allegations, which we have on several occasions contradicted. The Editor of this paper has its sole management and control, and to him alone therefore blame or credit is due for whatever appears in it. We do not understand why the *Register* should continue with taxing us with having editorial assistance, a suspicion we never felt or expressed with regard to the productions of our cotemporary.

The Hongmerchants have, we understand, addressed Hing tae's creditors, again offering to pay in 9 years, any shorter term, they say, it is impossible for them to comply with.

The Hoppo has again issued a threatening edict against the foreign passage boats engaged in smuggling, as likewise one against the Hospital Ship, which he complains has now been detained at Whampoa nearly a year beyond the time customary for ships to remain there, and which obliges him to an extraordinary expense, already exceeding 50 Tales, besides keeping open accounts that ought long since to have been closed.

The Governor returned to Canton yesterday from his tour of inspection.

The arrival of the *Sylph*, has put us in possession of Calcutta papers containing English news by the overland despatch, to the 5th December, of which we give extracts below. The 9d Opium sale averaged as follows, for Patna 710 and Benares 611 Rupees.

Though the letter and papers her *Panama* from New-york have not yet arrived, we hear that the elections for the state of New-york have been very unfavorable to the *Loco-focos*, or President Van Buren's party.

English News.

The Bombay Mail just arrived has brought us London News via Marseilles to 8th Dec. the heads of which we subjoin. We shall give another and fuller Precis of news to-morrow from our London Correspondent, with extracts from our files which we expect hourly.

A series of private trade tea sales comprising 65,000 packages, have just gone off well at an advance of 2d. to 4d on low priced teas compared with September prices. The rapid and steady advance in teas has greatly benefitted the merchants, and mainly aided in enabling Marseilles banks and Ferrers to satisfy all claims in full and resume operations.

On the 4th instant, the Queen was grossly insulted by a respectably dressed man named Goode, whilst riding in her carriage near the Palace. The offender who is insane has been taken into custody.

10th.—Yesterday being Lord Mayor's day the Queen's visit to the city for which immense preparations had been made, took place. The weather was unfavorable, but nevertheless the streets from Buckingham palace to Guildhall were one mass of spectators from the pavement to the house-tops. The Queen was enthusiastically cheered as the splendid procession advanced in the following order: 4 carriages with Royal Dukes and Duchesses, 6 of the Queen's carriages, the Queen in the state carriage, the foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, Noblemen, &c. The banquet at Guildhall was not surpassed by that of 1814 to the allied Sovereigns. The Queen was much gratified by her reception. The line of road was splendidly illuminated in the evening.

Previously to the Queen's visit to the city, an old German, Charles Stuber, deranged in his intellect, who had threatened to shoot the Queen on the 9th was taken into custody, and confined to a madhouse.

13th.—The account from Lisbon to the 8th mention the Treasury to be in great want of money and that efforts were making to realize some by large sales of national property. Trade was dull. The Guerilla Bands had received a check in Lower Beira and *a force had been* sent against Renichide in the south.

16th.—Parliaments was yesterday opened by commission when the Right Hon'ble J. Abercrombie was unanimously re-elected speaker of the House of Commons; the remainder of the week will be devoted to the swearing in of Members.

21st.—Yesterday Her Majesty attended the House of Lords in state, and read the opening speech, the principal points in which were that of the settlement of the Civil List, the measures to be introduced by ministers for the better regulation of Corporation Reform in Ireland, the Irish Poor Laws and the settlement of the Tithe Question. The address was moved by the Duke of Sussex and seconded by Lord Portman and carried unanimously; that in the House of Commons, after notices of several motions had been given, moved by Lord Lefevre and seconded by Mr. G. Grieg. Some discussion arose by Mr. Wakley proposing three amendments the first of which was lost by a majority of 309 to 90 and the remaining two negatived without a division. This evening has been occupied by notices of motions being given. A deputation from the House of Lords *waited on Her Majesty with the address this day.*

In Spain things assume a gloomy appearance. The last accounts state Cabrera to be within a league of Valencia with a large force and that his troops were plundering the villages of the Huerta. The most sanguine hopes of his success are entertained by the Carlists as Valencia is badly provided with the means of defence. Don Carlos was at Amurrio.

SPAIN.—The Queen Regent accompanied by her infant daughter opened the Cortes on the 19th ult. but were not received by the troops with that enthusiastic feeling which has hitherto prevailed. Things are growing worse every day and from their present state, the ministery, it is expected, will not be able much longer to hold the reins of government. Col Iriarte and D. P. Barriest, the leaders of the Mutineers at Pamplona were shot on the 16th ulto. Don Carlos had gone to Orduna and almost all his generals are under arrest; report states Bilboa to be in a state of siege and also that the Carlists had raised *that of Pupeeda.*

PORTUGAL.—Is little better than Spain, being in a continual commotion. The Chartistes are again about to take the field. A ministry had been at last formed with the Viscount de Sandeira at the head.

The Duke of Richmond and Lord Brougham presented Petitions complaining of the high rate of Postage and praying the adoption of Mr. Hill's plan of reduction.

London Market.

(From Currie & Co.'s Price Current, Nov. 25 1837.)

Dragon's Blood, in reeds	£ 7	@ £ 8	cwt.
" in lumps	£ 3	@ £ 5	cwt.
Oil of Aniseed	4 6	@ 5 6	lb.
" of Cassia	7 6	@ 8	lb.
Rhubarb, common, round	2 2	@ 2 6	cwt.
" flat	2 6	@ 3	cwt.
Dutch trimmed round	3	@ 3 6	cwt.
" flat	3	@ 3 9	cwt.
Sugar, China	18	@ 25	cwt.
Tea, Bohea, Canton	1 2	@ 1 3	lb.
" Fokien	1 6	@ 2	lb.
" Congou, common	1 4	@ 1 7	lb.
" mid. to fine	1 8	@ 3	lb.
" Campoi	1 3	@ 2 3	lb.
" Souchong	1 3	@ 4	lb.
" Pekoe	2	@ 2 11	lb.
" Caper	1 3	@ 2 2	lb.
" Pekoe, flowery	3	@ 3 7	lb.
" orange	11	@ 2 10	lb.
" Twankay	1 10	@ 2 4	lb.
" Hyson skin	1 4	@ 2 4	lb.
" Hyson, common	2 4	@ 3 10	lb.
" middling to fine	2 11	@ 5 6	lb.
" Imperial	2 10	@ 3 9	lb.
" Gunpowder	3 6	@ 5 9	lb.
Cassia Lignea	52	@ 57	cwt.
Silk			
China, Tsatlee	18	@ 22	lb.
" Taysaam	15	@ 16	lb.

A recent import of *Galanga Root* of good quality, in public sale, was taken in at 40s. the article is wanted, and at something under this price moderate quantities would be saleable.

Rather extensive imports of Manilla *Hemp*, partly from America, have been received, which have not yet been brought to sale, and prices lately have been rather nominal at £30 a £31. some small parcels having been sold at these rates: 70 Bales, however, of good quality, direct from Manila, offered at auction yesterday, realized from £32, 12s a £33, according to which our present quotations are regulated.

The public sales of Free Trade Tea, announced to be brought forward on the 18th proximo, will comprise about 190,000 Packages; the market meanwhile continues rather dull, the only kind in demand being common Congou of the East India Company's import.

There has been an active demand for Silk this week, and the former prices are fully maintained: of Eastern, the better qualities of China are chiefly in request, and to this description the sales are mostly confined.

Died.

On board the *Jane* at Lintin, on Saturday the 31st of March, ELIZABETH, wife of CHARLES FRANCIS Esq., aged 25 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Longshan, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight —

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838

NOTICE—MR. PAULUS TIEDEMAN JR is admitted this day a partner in our establishments.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, Batavia, } January 1st, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHNBAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY or BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
		DENT & Co.
		Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leech,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw,

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports:

Messrs. Leckie and Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. ..... China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co,.. Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.... C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sees, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ANTONIO PEREIRA, will be despatched on or before the 10th Proximo. Apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 16th March, 1838.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander shortly expected to arrive. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozen each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quar Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }
Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT,
No. 2 Danish Hong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.—Am. *Griffon*, Little, and *Rouble*, Bruson, from Manila, 20th and 21st March. *Panama*, Benjamin, from Newyork, 19th November. Brit. *Sylph*, Viall, from Calcutta 14th February, and 8th March from Singapore, arrived at Lintin on the 4th instant. Dutch. *Diederika*, ———, from the Indian Archipelago. *Fattal*, ———, from Timor.

PASSENGERS. — Per *Griffon*: Messrs, Russell and George Sturgis; Per *Rouble*, Mr. S. T. Higginson.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED — Brit. *Blake*, Thomson, for London. *Mary Dugdale*, Harrison, for Bristol. Amer. *Monsoon*, Remmonds, and *Roman*, Benson, for Newyork.

PASSENGER.—Per *Roman*, Mr. David Olyphant.

The *Sulimany* was to leave Calcutta for China immediately after the *Sylph*. The *Ann* had arrived, and was to follow without delay. The letters and papers per *Sylph*, arrived last night

Arrived at Liverpool, 2d November, from hence, *John Dugdale*, and *Lord Lowther* in the Channel on the 12th.

Arrived at Singapore from this, 7th February, *Julia*, Pleiades! 8th, *Esperanza*; 11th *Ariel*, *Vansittart*; 12th *Genoveva*; 14th *Tranquilidade*; The *Sylph* as we understand, immediately to return to Calcutta.

The *Ruby* is under despatch for Bombay, and the *Cordelia* the only vessel now in lading for England The *Rob Roy* for Newyork will be despatched within the next week.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th December via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 18th November, P Panama. CALCUTTA, 14th February P Sylph. SINGAPORE, 8th March P Sylph. JAVA, 9th February, P Southerner. MANILA, 21st March. P Rouble. BOMBAY, 22d January via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Alexander*, *Tapley*, *Ranger*, *Thomas Laurie*, *Vanguard*, *Parkfield* CALCUTTA, *Sulimany*, *Ann*, *Emily Jane*. BOMBAY, *Pearl*. SYDNEY, *Hero*, CHILE, *Henry Clay*, *Richard Alsop*, *Brooklyn*, *Factor*. From the UNITED STATES, via South, America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Logan Lass*; direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Lucania*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Rob Roy	Ameri.	Rosseter		Newyork	E. Cany.
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cordelia	"	Creighton		Liverpool... ...	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Ruby	"	Randle		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Levant	Ameri.	Dumaresq.		Java	Russell & Co.
Dorothea	"	———		Valparaiso	E. Renny.
Sarah Barry	British	Evans		N. S. Wales	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Shipsare stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, Bayliss; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ———; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	374	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Eleanor.....	British	Lyons	253	Bombay	"
Izzbella Robertson	"	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay..	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Overstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Antonio Pereira..	"	Young		Calcutta	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chandler Price ..	Ameri.	Dubs		Philadelphia	S.B.Rawle. & F.M.Lewis.
Southerner	"	Tibbetts		Java	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Griffon	Ameri.	Little		Manila	"
Rouble	"	Bruson		"	"
Panama	"	Beyamine		Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Sylph	British	Viall...		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Diederika..	Dutch.	———		Polynesia	———
Fattal	"	———		Timor	Jas. Macdonald.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	*Tea Black, Pecule* Congo.	Souchong.	Pow-chong.	Pecco.	*Tea Green, Pecals.* Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	255	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2850	239	....	861	327
31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept. 10	Himmaleh	"	....	280	....	....	19	644	..	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	250	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London	New York	....	2434	....	....	291	1371	110	....	239	180
1838 Jany. 9	Omega	"	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	....	66	60
3	Grand Turk	Boston	2850	316	206	....	146	....	....	....	182	102
8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	180	115
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	82	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby. 26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	50	1411	....	....	260	195
March 1	Superior	New York	....	86	178	331	436	2705	374	....	498	404
8	FredericWarren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	78	2182	475	159	352	320
9	Valparaiso	New York	....	....	25	....	250	2998	605	....	483	330
8	Morrison	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
15	Louver	"	....	2491	50	76	363	1346	49	....	14	....
21	Liberty	New York	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	22	230
April 1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	65	....	127	127
6	Roman	New York	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632		256	254
		Peculs.	212	22499	2118	1289	4026	36075	5406	171	5425	3784
		Chests.	338	37498	4236	2578	8052	53860	10604	280	6536	5330

BLACK TEA pecula 26,118 Chests 44,647
GREEN " 55,439 " 84,662
GRAND TOTAL Peculs 81,557 Chests 129,309

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 31. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 7TH, 1838. No. 135.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
„ „ blue - - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	4½. a 6½.	
„ „ 80 „ - -	„	9. a 12.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	4½. a 5½.	
„ „ - - 60 „ 38 in	„	6½. a 8½.	
„ „ - - 80 „ 38 in	„	9. a 11½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	
„ „ „ 30 @ 52 in	„	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - „ 18 @ 24 in	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yrd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
„ Spans. Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.30 a 1.45.	
„ Supers - - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - - - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	„		
Second - - - - - - -	„		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	26	
„ - - - - 40 „ 28 „	„	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	„	10½ a 11	
Assorted colors - - - - -	„	10½.	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	10. a 11.3	
„ supr. and fine - - -	„		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	„	7.5 a 10.6	
„ supr. and fine - - -	„		
Madras - - - - - - -	„	8.3 a 10.7	
Manila - - - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
„ S. American slab - -	„	24.	None.
„ nails assorted - - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	„	6½ a 6½	
„ Spanish „ - - - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - - -	„	2¾.	
„ Rod ½ @ in - - -	„	3½.	
„ Nailrod ½ and under -	„	4½.	
„ Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	„		
„ Scrap - - - - - -	„	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836 -	Cht.		Are nearly nominal.
„ „ - - 1837 -	„	470 a 480	
„ „ new - - -	„	420	
Benares old - - 1837 -	„	390 a 400	
„ new - - - -	„	380	
Malwa old - - - - - -	„	400	
„ new - - - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	370	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - - -	„	1.60 a 1.65	
„ Java - - - - - -	„	1.50 a 1.60	
„ White table- - - -	„		
„ Manila - - - - - -	„	1.60 a 1.65	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c. -			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
„ „ infr. „ - - -	„	11. a 16.	No demand.
„ „ black - - -	„	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	„	34.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - - - -	„	8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	„	18.	
„ Singapore &c. - - -	„	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
„ small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	„	6. a 25.	
„ good - - - - - -	„	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - - -	„	140. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
„ fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory- -	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings -	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	„	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified - - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	„	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	„	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	„	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	„	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - - -	„	2.	
„ Sandal Indian - - -	„	18 a 23	
„ „ Timor - -	„	10. a 14	
„ „ Sandwh. Islands -	„	6. a 8	
„ Sapan „ - - -	„	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by „	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
„ „ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8.10	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 „	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	6.70	
„ black „ „ 29 „	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	30	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 32 „	32	11.	
„ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „	27	9.70	
„ „ C. „ „ 29 „	25	8	
„ „ „ „ 29 „	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 „	34	14.25 a 14.50	
„ colored 30 „ 29 „	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ 24 „	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 „	44	14.50 a 15	
„ „ 18 „ 29 „	36	11. a 11.50	
„ colored 18 „ 29 „	33	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 29 „	36	17.	
„ damasked crimson „	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored „	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	15.50	
„ „ „ 29 „	36	16.20	
„ Canton black 29 „	34	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
„ „ black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
„ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 - -	4	1.50	
„ „ damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - - -	„		
„ Fokeen - - -	„	New	Old
„ Congou Song. k'd. - -	„		
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd.	„	24	17 a 18
„ Campoi - - - - -	„	17 a 32	Chiefly low quality
„ Souchong - - - - -	„		
„ Hung muey - - - -	„	18 a 24	
„ Pekoe - - - - - -	„		
„ Ning Yong - - - -	„		
„ Ankoi - - - - - -	„		
„ „ Pouchong - - -	„		
„ Orange Pekoe - - -	„	18 a 25	Low quality.
„ Caper - - - - - -	„	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - - -	„		
„ Skin - - - - - -	„	17 a 28	
„ Hyson- - - - - -	„	36 a 54	
„ Young Hyson - - -	„		
„ Imperial - - - - -	„	42 a 52	
„ Gunpowder - - - -	„	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T.	None.
„ „ „ „ 2	„		
„ „ „ „ 3	„		
„ „ „ „ 4	„		
„ „ „ „ 5	„	$	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	„	470 a 500	
„ Taysaam- - - - „	„		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	T. 5.3	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	4.8 a 5.	
„ Pingfa - - - -	„	6.2	
„ Candy Canton - - -	„	6.5 a 6.6	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„		
MISCELLANEOUS.	„		
Alum - - - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
„ Lintin - - - - -	„	9.	None.
„ buds - - - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	„	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
„ blue edged small	„		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
„ Canton made - - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - - -	„	82	None.
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	58	
„ small „ „ - -	„		
„ white „ „ - -	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
„ Dutch cut - - - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
„ .. .. small 96 a 98 „ 6½ per Cent „ } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent „
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent „ nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ 10.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL 1837, TO 31ST MARCH, 1838.

	IN MARCH.			FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Apr. 1838
Patna ....old.	485	490	237,650	4847	3,101,583	1,151
„ ....new	197	425	83,725			1,628
Benares ......old	257	390	100,230	1327½	824,775	422
„ ....new	90	380	34,200			76
Malwa ....old	861	390	335,790	13647½	6,880,022	1,730
	1890		791,695	19822	10,806,377	5,007

Total of deliveries in the year ending the 31st March 1838, 21,712 Chests, value Sp. Drs. 11,597, 972.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½..2	Singapore	1	½	Hol or Hamburg ..	3	2½
Ceylon		Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	2½
Madras		Mallacca	1½	1	America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta.... ..		Penang			Chili or Peru	3	..
Rangoon		Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E.coast of China ..	1	pm.
Australia		„ direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...	½	do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½	2			

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5062341 „ „

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—White and grey LONGCLOTHS of good quality are in active demand, at an advance in price, the former particlarly. COTTON YARN, continues in fair demand for the better kinds, but low qualities are unsaleable, and a large importation from Bengal has still further affected this description unfavorably.

WOOLLENS.—Nearly the whole of the SPANISH STRIPES, have been bought up by the Cloth merchants during the week, they being induced to speculate on a rise from the non arrival of further supplies, and expecting favorable accounts from the interior. They are now held at an advance of 10 @ 15 cents per yard, but this price is at present nominal. The price of LONGELLS, is fully supported from the same cause. English Camblets are as depressed as ever.

METALS.—LEAD, is rather firmer at our quotation of 6½ @ 6½. ROD IRON, has declined The other kinds without much alteration.

RICE.—From the want of rain prices have advanced from 5 @ 10 cents.

COCHINEAL.—There has been a good deal of enquiry during the week for good quality, which has advanced, and sales, we hear, have been effected as high as $ 215—inferior kinds have not improved.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Without any alteration.

COTTON.—There has been no arrival during the week, but the advance in price notwithstanding the short stocks of all kinds checked both purchases andit clearances, and Bambay have rather declined. The export to China from Bengal, it would appear, is likely to be short this season, the crop being unfavorable. The Bombay one however is reported abundant. There is no fine Tinnevelly or Bombay in first hands.

OPIUM.—There has been nothing particular to remark in the Opium-trade during the week. Old Patna and Benares have rather declined and Malwa was a little firmer from the comparatively short quantity of good. New Patna has been hitherto very little in demand, and of new Benares the quantity imported has been very short. The accounts received yerterday of the Calcutta sale must tend to depress still more, the average being fully 60 rupees under the first sale, and the whole consisting of 2255 chests only. The only deliveries of any consequence are in the river by the foreign passage boats. A strong edict against them is, it is said, to be issued immediately, but whether it will be enforced is doubtful. For deliveries and stock see above.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—About 600 bales have arrived and as many more are said to be close at hand. The holders are asking high prices, and in consequence of the favorable accounts received by the overland mail, they are likely to obtain them for a portion at least. We have heard of the sale of two or three parcels, indifferent quality at 470, and fair to good and fine at 490 @ 510 $.

TEA.—We have no transactions to report in this article.

Canton 7th April 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 32. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 14TH, 1838. No. 136.

Batavia.

Singapore Free Press 8th February.

We are indebted to a private source for the following Statements of the sale of the Opium Farms in Java for the years 1837 and 1838, from which it will be seen that the proceeds for the present year exceed those of the last by f.966,100. The Government also must have a profit of nearly one dollar a catty, or the Opium at the prices at which the farmers are obliged to receive their supplies from them, so that the revenue from the Farms alone cannot amount to less 800,000 Spanish dollars for the present year. We expect to be favored with a statement of the result of the other Government Farms on Java for 1837 and 1838 very shortly.

Opium Farms for all Java (Rent of Chersbin) for 1837.

Residencies.	Opium Bengal and Turkey pr. mas. at f.129 c. per catty.	Padjak	
			guilders copper.
Soerabaya Passeroang and Bezoekie	800 catties.	16,400	p. month.
Kederie	190 "	3,610	"
Madoeora	160 "	2,320	"
Rembang	230 "	4,370	"
Solo	1440 "	13,224	"
Djocjacarta	220 "	11,000	"
Magelang	220 "	11,000	"
Bagelen	230 "	6,400	"
Banjoemas	90 "	3,510	"
Cheribon	80 "	2,760	"
Tagal	110 "	4,320	"
Pakalongang	80 "	5,190	"
Japara	140 "	3,8 0	"
Samarang	950 "	22,000	"
	3020 catties.	110,170	p. month.
or per annum 36[illegible]	piculs.	1,461,700 Ghl. Silv.	

Opium Farms on Java Proper, 1838.

Residencies.	Opium p. month. Turkey at f.129 c.	Benares at f.129 c.	Padjak	
	catties.	catties.	copper.	
Soerabaya Passeroang Bo ekie and Kederie	485	200	422,000	p. mon.
Madoera	185	25	41,610	"
Rembang	90	140	27,400	"
Solo	340	110	27,500	"
Djokjakarta	215	75	24,910	"
Magelang	574	674	25,050	"
Bagelen	160	50	14,000	"
Cheribon	40	40	7,580	"
Banjoemas	50	40	7,000	"
Tagal	70	40	9,150	"
Pekalongang	574	174	16,120	"
Japara	25	125	10,610	"
Samarang	289	169	31,000	"
	catties. 2,125	890	206,180	p. mon.
or per annum 225 pls. Tky. opium at f.120 copper a cty.				
" 106[illegible] " Benares " at f.125 " "				
and as Padjak			f.2,057,800 Silver.	

Rock in the Straits of Sunda.

New York Daily Express, 17th November.

To Mariners.—The following extract from a journal kept by the first officer of the ship Claudius, Captain Isaac Winsor, on her late passage from Manilla to Boston, is interesting and important, as the existence of the rock to which it refers, in the direct passage through the straits of Sunda, has been doubted by many navigators.—"May 15th, at meridian, the Button bore SSW, distance 7 miles, strong SW and WSW current, from 4 to 5 knots. At 1½ P. M., felt the ship strike her fore foot, and again underneath the fore hatch. Clapped the helm hard up, and hove aback—boxed the ship off, and cleared; hove the lead over instantly, but got no soundings at 30 fathoms—saw the false keel come up astern. The Button bore S by E, distance 1½ miles. Thwart the way, SW, distance about 6 miles." The Claudius drew 19 feet water, and had on board a cargo of Manilla sugar and hemp, 900 tons and freight. What is very remarkable is, that this ship, after being discharged at Boston, was hauled upon the ways for repairs, when it was ascertained that her fore foot was wrenched off, a large piece of copper and plank under her larboard bow (garboard) was parted off, as with a drawing knife; further, as it was found, a point of rock of the bigness of a man's head, which had worked its way through the plank and became fastened between the timbers, filling up the hole it had made. In this condition the ship completed her passage from the straits of Sunda to Boston, over 12,000 miles of ocean, without leaking materially or any other damage.

Mechanical Power of Electro-Magnetism.

(From the Mining Journal.)

The following letter from New York will show that considerable progress is being made in America, in the application of electro-magnetism as a motive power. The results obtained, although on a small scale, are very interesting, and we do not see any reason to believe but what the experiment may be equally successful when brought into operation on a more extensive one. The field thus opened is vast, and we shall be glad to hear of greater attention being directed to the subject in our own country, than has hitherto been the case.

"Having seen the electro-magnetic machines of Mr Davenport, I am free to confess that I cannot discover any good reason why the power may not be obtained and employed in sufficient abundance for any machinery —why it should not supersede steam, to which it is infinitely preferable on the score of expense, and safety, and simplicity. I do not very clearly understand the principle (something about changing the poles from positive to negative, or from north to south, and electricity, in rapid succession; but this is of little consequence, as I shall be able to send you, probably by the next packet, a pamphlet containing a full exposition, with illustrative engravings. Mr Cook, who is associated with Mr. Davenport in the patent, is now engaged in preparing this pamphlet, and he has promised me the first copy that is printed. They have patented their invention in France and England.

"Before I saw the machines, I had two doubts as to the more extended application of the power. One of these I stated in my last, viz., whether the enlargement of the apparatus would be attended by any very great increase of the power; the other was founded upon what I supposed to be a necessity in the construction of the machine. I had understood that the revolving wheel was formed of iron bars, upon which the coated wire was wrapped or wound, in order to form the communication with the galvanic batteries, or cylinders of alternate zinc and copper; and that this wheel revolved within the periphery of a fixed circle, also magnetized, and that, in order to secure the requisite degree of which the points or poles of attraction and repulsion were established. Some how or other I had formed the idea that the space between the outer surface of the revolving wheel, and the inner surface of the fixed circle, was of necessity exceedingly small, in fact in fact they did all but touch; and I conceived that it would be impossible to construct large machinery, with such nicety of adjustment as to effect and retain that close proximity, without the danger of coming into actual contact. But I find that the space between is ample to allow of any reasonable play even in the small machines, with the comparative trifling degree of power employed. It is not a quarter of an inch; and with the increase of power it may doubtless be enlarged.

"The last machine constructed by Mr. Davenport occupies a surface of about eighteen inches square—that is, eighteen inches on each side, and consists simply of six platforms, having upon it an iron circular frame, with an arch extending from side to side above it, a spindle in the centre playing in this arch at top, and in a socket below, and on this spindle an horizontal wheel, formed by two cross pieces of iron, with segments of a circle at the four extremities. It is to fleet a wheel with four breaks in its periphery. Some hundreds of feet of insulated, or coated, copper wire are wound around the cross pieces, and also around the fixed circular frame; the connection with the galvanic batteries, which are three small cylinders, each consisting of six concentric tubes of zinc and copper, the outer one scarcely larger than a quart pot, is, as usual, by small rods of copper. The revolving wheel is six pounds. Attached to the upright spindle is a small cog-wheel, which may be made to work in other wheels, with a view to the purpose of showing how great a weight can be raised from the ground.

"With the three batteries acting on it, the revolution of the wheel was 1000 times in a minute; and these 1000 revolutions raised a weight of 200 lbs. one foot. The first machine made by Mr. Davenport which is much smaller and has but one battery, raised but 24 lbs. He is confident that with a number of batteries, or one very large one—say as big as a barrel—there would be power enough to drive the largest machinery; while the cost of construction would be reduced to a fifth, or perhaps a tenth, and that of attendance, fuel, &c., now forming as nearly an item in the expenses of steam power, would be almost done away with. Half a barrel of oil of vitriol and a hogshead or two of water would send a ship from New York to Liverpool; and all accident could possibly happen, beyond the breaking of some part of the machinery, which is so simple that any damage could be repaired in half a day. Surely it is a great and vastly important discovery and the wildest imagination can hardly grasp the wonders in achieving which it may, and doubtless will, become the instrument."—*Englishman.*

Hing-tae Affairs.

From the Hong-merchants to the Creditors of the Hing-tae Hong.

Dated 4th April 1838.

A respectful communication.

The foreign debts of the Hing-tae-hong we before resolved to pay in nine years by instalments, but to this arrangement you, Gentlemen, have not yet assented. Yet the period of nine years seems to us even too short, and we are not without fear that we shall be unable to repay the whole in the time stipulated. We call to mind that, of public claims upon us, the amount from year to year is not less than 300,000 Taels, consisting in tribute, charges for the military expenses of the new territory (in Tartary), subsidies for repairs of ports, and purchases of ginseng. We have also to pay up the public claims on Fat-qua's hong, amounting to more than 300,000 Taels, and those on the Hing-tae hong to the amount of 100,000 Taels and upwards. Moreover, each Hong has foreign debts of its own to discharge. Thus, in every direction, we have payments to make. And besides all this, King-qua's hong is now in arrear of the public claims on it to the extent of 300,000 Taels, while the foreign claims against it exceed a million. This hong, although, we are thankful to observe, it is your wish to keep it from bankruptcy, yet will not, we are disposed to think, be able to sustain these payments, and it will be requisite for us to make other arrangements therefor.

Of the profit, gleaned by us in the course of a year or two, though it yield, after payment of the various public claims, a small remainder, yet some thing is absolutely requisite for hire of labor, repairs, salaries and other expenses; add, with your perfect understanding of matters, and good sense, you must perceive, gentlemen, as a careful consideration of the subject, that if the time stipulated for payment of Hing-tae debts is too brief it will be impossible for us to adhere to it. Should such, beyond our power to adhere to it. Should we be able to pay the debts of another, then our own debts must remain unpaid, and we must all in consequence, successively be ruined and fail. With your known intelligence it would be difficult herein to deceive you

Even for the duties that are in arrear, and which are not on the same footing with private debts, we have been compelled to solicit the imperial favor to extend the limited period of payments to three years, and suffer us to pay them by instalments. How much rather then should the individual debts which we are discharging for others be so dealt with! We still entreat you, gentlemen, to assent to the period of nine years, that we may put forth our energies to sustain the payment, and to discharge the claim within the allotted period. Thus all may remain at ease, and we enjoy your highly prized friendship. For this purpose we write, and with compliments remain &c. Signed by Howqua, Mowqua, Ponkeequa, Kingqua Goqua, Mingqua, Saiqua, Punhoyqua, Sanqua, Kwanqua, Takqua.

A true translation.—J. R. Morrison.—Chinese Secretary and interpreter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir.—The kindness with which you have admitted into your columns my inquiries of 14th instant, and the trouble you have taken to give them a reply, induces me to trespass once more on your indulgence. The Hingtae debt, I still may be interesting only to the creditors, but there are, connected with its discussion and settlement, as the chief superintendent lately said, "more extensive considerations leading to general conclusion," which as most fail to engage the attention and fasten the curiosity of all your subscribers, wherever scattered. Had this claim been treated as a private affair, and brought to a settlement by the creditors themselves, I should not have felt at liberty to press one query in reference to it. But its complicated details, its vast aggregate, its *bearing as a precedent*, have all been forced on my attention so often and so h , that I really feel at last a kind of desperate determination to comprehend the mysterious subject. For a long time I waited for some luminous report on the case from our Chamber of Commerce, but it has not yet been forthcoming. Meantime the claimants have repeatedly brought the case into your columns and those of your contemporary, and have at length carried up an appeal to a powerful foreign government. A private claim or mass of private claims is thus converted into a public and national question, and the most valuable interests of our whole community are staked, perhaps, on its decision. More than this, the merchant has involved the politician, he has made choice of the ambassador and the admiral as his attorneys, and we cannot be sure but that peace or war, life or death to multitudes may not now be the pending alternatives. We may remember that, not three years ago, two of the greatest and most enlightened nations of Christendom, old allies, were within a hairsbreadth of a bloody quarrel, over a money claim hardly exceeding in amount the debts now due from the Co-hong to British merchants. Those of us therefore, Mr. Editor, who are friends of peace, and peaceful commerce, may well feel anxious when these debts are handed over to the strongest of naval powers for collection, and we hear its able representative in China recommend that the creditors take what is offered them, but leave terms to be dictated or settled by his government. It was under these anxious feelings, that I drew up my queries, well knowing that it became me to use, as your contemporary well says, "the most modest of all forms, that of interrogatories."

Your replies to my first four inquiries confirmed my previous impression, that the paper adjustment of the claim on Hingtae, had been made "on strictly commercial principles," i. e. without reference to their legality or illegality. It was this impression, which had made me marvel, that the claimants should be willing to forsake the ground which had so indulgently admitted their *commercial* account, and place themselves within the jurisdiction of a legal or *political* tribunal. As you suppose, Mr. Editor, I was aware that these existed or were said to exist, laws expressly forbidding loans to the Hongs, as well as restricting the accumulation of long standing and vast claims against them, on pain of forfeiture. I had certainly remarked before, and the author of they amphlet on the "security merchants" had brought it to my recollect n again, that there had been instances of such forfeiture. I had been used to regard the asserted settlements of hong debts, from 1780 to 1834, as so many waivers of *legal* right on the part of the Chinese or, perhaps as so many evidences, that the local government was perfectly aware, that their satisfaction by means of taxes on the foreign trade was a mere *farce*, a purchase of a character for benevolence *for nothing*.

These views may have been unsound, but I do not find anything in the replies with which you have favored me, to prove them so, and I therefore again inquire, what are those grounds, strong or doubtful, on which the claimants refuse the quiet, secret, *commercial* settlement, and demand, at the hazard of stoppage of trade, hostilities &c., a public investigation, and a *legal* award by *political, national* arbiters. Considering that the claims in question are chiefly represented by individuals lying under edicts of expulsion from China for their connexion with the contraband Opium trade, and that the *legal* terms for their recovery have not been generally complied with, the uninformed and the distant observer would rather incline to the opinion, that "the foreign merchants had inducements to consent to" even "a protracted payment of his dues," or at all events, to prefer not to reopen the question to settle it sub rosa, and not sub hasta.

You will see, Mr. Editor, that I have been stumbled, though a resident, by the course of the claimants, and you must correct me, if I have made a wrong inference from your replies, that the claims have been passed or rejected by the Committee, on quite other grounds, than the question will take, when it comes before two imperial courts, and is discussed on premises of political right, and legal necessity. There the statesman may waive his rights, and the master of laws may suspend or soften their execution, but solemn considerations interpose ere the other party can proceed to enforce either a waiver or a abrogation. Politicians may see their way clear through these paths, but I confess that they seem to me intricate and dangerous. I should be glad to know how far we can enumerate ourselves from embarrassing regulations and precedents as in the settlements of our claims on the hongs, by pleading that "we have no longer the *inducement* to go out to them." I have never yet been obliged to present such a claim, but I feel, that under the increasing difficulties of our commercial position, I cannot much longer maintain an exemption. Coming from a country where no exemption law can be constitutionally passed, I am extremely desirous to know how far any hong claims are incurred under binding laws and precedents, lest, on calling in national aid, I learn too late that no retracting money bill can be passed in my favor. The five next queries, I put to you, Mr. Editor, respected the manner of collecting and distributing the amount involved in the claims in question. I was aware that in former cases, the claimants, no matter of what nation, put themselves under the wing of the old cock of the walk in Canton, the E. I. Company, just as they seem now inclined to follow in the future footprints of Queen Victoria. But no considerations of this kind affect at all the grand end to be secured in this collection and distribution. The claims on the Hongs "are a bonafide transfer," so long as they continue unpaid, of so many millions of dollars, from the foreigners to the Chinese. The object then is to recover an equal number of millions from the Chinese for the use and behoof of the said foreigners. This end is not gained if the sum in question be taken from a new set of foreigners. As little is it gained if the foreigner be himself taxed to his own debt, and what is put into one of his pockets, have just been extracted from the other. These are now "transfers of capital," *bona-fide* in one sense, but *mala fide* in every other. The object is, to take the money from the wrongful possessor, and restore it to the rightful owner. To take an instance; goods from the looms of Manchester or the mines of Wales, are sold to a Hongmerchant, perhaps at a just value. The Hong pays some old debt with the purchase, and losing its little remaining credit, fails to find elsewhere an equivalent for the amount, and is declared insolvent. In this exigence the law, or the government, replaces the individual, recovers his assets and meets his dues, under certain statutes and precedents. It has received the benefit of his security for the collection of the revenue and the good behaviour of the barbarians, and it comes in, by its creature, the Cousoo, to supply the minus of its failing servant. Now the question is, whence shall the deficit be supplied? shall the Cohoist pay the foreigner? or shall the foreigner pay himself, or one foreigner pay another foreigner? Here, Mr. Editor, I find fault with the answer you gave me. You said in reply to my query, whether the claims would be distinguished nationally; "the mode of settlement rests with the Chinese government and the Hong-merchants. If they think fit to levy a duty on either Imports or Exports, we do not see that any one has a right to interfere. It is the prerogative of the government of a country to levy its revenue in the manner they think fit." Now this reply does not content me.

If the claimants can interfere with "the government of the country" to modify the term of payment, they can also interpose to point at the proper mode of the levy. If it be worth their while to petition the Queen that the claims be recovered in six rather than nine years, they can surely request that the Chinese be not suffered to evade payment altogether, by throwing the whole sums on the foreigner. It is certainly as important that the tax be laid on the right person, as that it be collected within the fitting period. You agree that beyond "the common charge at present levied," it is proposed to meet the claims in question, "by a tax which will eventually transfer the payment to the consumers of Chinese goods abroad;" yes, you repeat, "that it rests with the Chinese government how to raise the funder for the payment of the debts of the hong-merchants." Now, as to the Cousoo charge at present levied, it seems to me that there is no great mystery all the trades in Canton have their Cousoos and Cousoo charges. A Chinese conversing on this subject a few days ago, expressed himself thus, "there is not a paper umbrella sold, that does not pay its Cousoo duty." Nor is this strange; we ourselves, Mr. Editor, when we send in our annual subscription to the Chamber of Commerce, we pay our cousoo duty. It is to be granted that, to the ordinary good expenses, there are added, in the case of the Hong-merchants, various forced contributions to the government. But this simply shows that the Chinese government, instead of taxing windows, and plate, and commercial papers, taxes privileged corporations! Beyond the sums necessary to satisfy these dues, the cousoo charges have not been levied, no money has been collected from the

foreign trade, since the last Hong debt was extinguished, and of course there is no fund applicable to the pending claims in existence. It is merely blinding the eyes of correspondents, to tell them that a fund exists, levied out of the foreign trade in years past, and which is therefore maladministered if not applied to the settlement now in progress. The collection is still to be made, every cent of it, and the question—whence shall it be drawn? is at least of as much interest as—when shall it be distributed? For the creditors to petition for the latter, not the former, to press, urge, appeal, for payment, prompt payment, but to be silent as to who are to be the payers, is to lay themselves open to grave suspicions in high quarters. And now, having appealed, they have brought themselves, and their claims under judicial usage, and the calling of witnesses, the production of evidences, in short, the whole proceedings must be *de novo*. The commercial arbitration is rejected, and the whole case awaits a *legal* decision.

But the public bearings of the subject are much more important than the private ones. That a Canton merchant should adjust a "transfer of capital" to a Chinese "by a new transfer" in his ledger, is of little importance, compared to inflicting national injustice, and bringing great states into collision with each other. To satisfy ourselves that there is ground to apprehend difficulty of this kind, let us look at the operation of the new transfer.

You suppose that the tax will be 7 mace per pecul on teas exported, and some as yet unsettled rate on raw silk—say 3 tales per pecul. Taking these as the rates actually to be levied, how will they fall on the two great divisions of the foreign commerce, the British and American trade? Thus to Great Britain.

7 m. p. pl. on 300,000 pl. Teas T. 210,000	
3 t. „ „ „ 16,000 „ Silk	48,000
To the ros.	258,000
7 m. p. pl. on 120,000 pl. teas	84,000
T. 342,000	$ 475,000

So that the levy would amount in 4½ years to $ 2 256,250, or very near the amount of the admitted claims: now, of these claims—but $ 70,690, are due to, or will accrue to American citizens, while the amount levied on their trade within the same period, would be, $ 554,166,—exceeding their receipts by $ 483,472.

Mr. Editor, a settlement like this will not give satisfaction on the American side. Beside the common dissatisfaction which the British and American governments must feel, when it is seen that the Chinese *pay no part* of the insolvent debts they guarantee, there will be another thorn planted in the side of the latter, when half a million of the property of its citizens is "transferred" from the banks of the Hudson and the Ohio, to those of the Mersey and the Thames.

Now, it seems to me of vast importance that these two great states should move together in the East. By union and concert, their moral power, not their physical energy merely will be greatly increased, whether such union is most likely to be attained by new "transfers" of each other's property, shrouded in the darkness of mystification, and defended under the "prerogative," of the Chinese government, is a question I now refer again to your kind decision.

I will not, Mr. Editor, trespass further on your patience. I have simply introduced a question which other and abler men should discuss. The British representative will doubtless be, ere long, clothed with special powers, in reference to this subject, and an American commodore and agent will shortly be at Canton. A great deal of light may meanwhile be thrown on their future path, and it is our duty, as well as interest, to impart whatever we possess, Commending it to your further attention,

I am,
very truly your's.
C. C. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Punishment by Strangulation.

Dear Mr Editor.—While taking my usual walk this evening about five o'clock, I saw a large mob of Celestials together with some Foreigners, assembled, outside the wall of this town, near the St. Antonio gate, and was informed that a Chinese was about to be strangled for having been a dealer in Opium. Desirous of witnessing this scene, I approached the mob and in the course of a quarter of an hour the Tso-tang of Macao arrived, and with him from fifty to sixty police runners. A few minutes afterwards the Yew foo military officer from Casa Branca, the Heang-Shan-Heen district magistrate of Heun-Shan, and the Keun-min-foo of Casa Branca, came in rotation, followed by the unfortunate culprit in a bamboo cage borne by the two executioners and guarded by about one hundred of the Imperial infantry who were armed with boarding pikes and other formidable weapons of war.

There were two matted bamboo sheds built up for this occasion, the distance between them being from thirty five to forty yards: one of these sheds was furnished with chairs and tables, where the Mandarins seated themselves after having exchanged the customary civilities one with another: the other was the place for the execution, and was consequently fitted in a less tasty and expensive style, containing merely a slight wooden cross, about six feet in height with a hole in the upper part immediately above the horizontal cross piece.

Three guns were fired as a signal to prepare for the execution of the culprit. With his arms and legs heavily loaded with shackles of iron, he was literally shaken out of the cage, a most pitiable looking object, covered with filth, and so emaciated from an existence of about four months in a Chinese prison, as to seem more dead than alive. He was dragged to the place of execution and placed standing upon a piece of brick touching the cross with his back. The executioners commenced by lashing a rope round the legs, under the arms, and then through the hole in the upper part of the cross, after which it was passed several times round his neck and again through the hole. They then made use of a stick, resembling a long arrow, about five feet in length, which was passed through the loops of the cord and twisted round several times for the purpose of tightening the rope in order to effect strangulation. No apparent signal, other than the removal of the piece of brick from under the feet, was given for the fatal turning of the stick. The expression of the man's countenance did not change, nor was he perceived to make any struggle. The manner in which his arms and legs were shackled and tied to the cross must account for the latter circumstance. When the man had been dead about ten minutes, the mandarins departed under a salute of three guns: and shortly afterwards the executioners followed, but not until they had fully assured themselves, by examination of his eyes and mouth that he was dead. They left him still fastened to the cross, but removed from his hands and feet the shackles with which, up to this time, they had been bound. It was to continue hanging on the cross for three days as a spectacle and a warning to all dealers in opium, and others, after which period his friends would have permission to remove the body upon paying for the same.

The name of this unfortunate man was Kwok-Pung. He kept a small shop for twenty years at Shale-tow a village on the eastern side of the Inner Harbour, in the neighbourhood of the place of execution. He bore an excellent character among all those who had had any dealings with him: and was seized for having sold only a few balls or cakes of opium on account of another party. In the exaggerated report, made by the Viceroy to the Emperor, these balls or cakes of opium were multiplied into as many scores of chests, and he was represented as being one of the largest dealers in the drug, and as residing for the sake of security in the secluded village above named.

Kwok-Pung was about forty five years of age, and has left three wives and several children and a numerous circle of connexions to lament his untimely end.——by strangulation.

D.

Macao 7th April 1838.

Crape versus the rose. "Why don't you put a piece of crape round your hat?" asked a broker of me, yesterday, in Wall street. "Why should I?" replied I "For the death of poor King William." "The death of poor King William! why, I am glad he is dead." Glad! why can you be glad?" "Have they not got a fine, fat, pretty, young woman for Queen? Who would not be glad that an old fellow had gone to heaven, and left us a lovely young woman to adore on earth. Egad, I'll put a rose in my hat for joy." (N. Y. Herald)

A Thumper.—An American paper states that a person of Nashville has an oyster, which he has so tamed that it follows him about like a dog.

Powerful Inducement.—The following tempting invitation appears upon a window at a gin palace in the neighbourhood of Seven-dials:—"Stop! stop! stop! Here you may get the regular knock-me-down, sew-me-up, do-me-brown, ask-me-how, come-it-strong, out-and-out, genuine never split, cream of the valley, price twopence the glass, including brusk and a dash of carraways"

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 14th April.

We have again been favored with a letter from our Correspondent C. C. C. on the subject of the settlement of the Hong-claims, and agree with him that it is one of sufficient importance, and the clear understanding of which, as it may deserve the interference of the Government, is much to be desired We therefore open our columns to all discussions concerning these debts, and are obliged to C C C. for chosing ours as a medium to communicate his views on this matter, though on many points it seems that his opinions differ from ours as to how a settlement is to be brought about. In our reply to him we are assisted by the letter addressed by the Hong-merchants to Hingtae's creditors, of which a translation will be found in another column; the merchants again declare their inability to pay in less than nine years, and even that period is so inadequate to their means that they will probably have to ask for further indulgence of time before the debt is paid. We therefore are informed that the payment of Hingtae's debt alone will stretch their abilities to the utmost, and yet they say that, beyond that, the King-qua Hong owes upwards of 1,300,000 Taels to Government and foreign creditors, and that they are besides indebted to the Government 400,000 taels for duties owing by Fat-qua and Hing-tae, thus making the whole amount of their liabilities, beyond their own individual engagements, amount to the enormous sum of about $ 4 600,000. How then is this mass of debts to be liquidated? Do the Hong-merchants intend to pay Hing-taes debts during the first nine years, and begin with those of King-qua after that time? To such an arrangement the creditors of the latter Houg would not like to submit, nor is there any reason why such preference should be given to the Hing-tae claims. But the Co-hong have declared their inability to pay more per annum than 11 per cent of one half only of the debts of the insolvent Hongs, what measures then can be taken to secure payment for the other half also? Besides we beg to point out to our readers the evident injustice there is in the intentions of the Co-hong in the preference they intend to give to the claims of their own government, which, they say, amount to rather more than a million of dollars, and for which they have petitioned the Emperor to grant them an extension of time of three years, which, it is clear, if the Emperor grants, places his government upon much better terms than the other creditors. We see no reason why it should be thus, and this evident partiality, from whatever motives it may arise, should not be allowed.

After these preliminary remarks we shall proceed to answer some of the objections and remarks of our Correspondent, who asks again "what are those grounds on which the claimants refuse the quiet, secret, *commercial* settlement, and demand, at the hazard of stoppages of trade, hostilities, &c. a public investigation and a legal award by political, *national* arbiters?" The chief grounds are, the not only suspected, but, by them avowed, inability of the Hong-merchants to pay the debts of their insolvent members; the knowledge of the fact that great part of the substance of these merchants is annually, to the detriment of the rightful claimants, diverted to the purposes of government, and that the government, by confining the trade of foreigners to these merchants alone, and forcing the former, by the denial of allowing them warehouses of their own, to place their property in the hands of men whom they, without considering the Government ultimately liable for their engagements, would certainly not have trusted, and that under these circumstances they consider the Chinese Government as their ultimate debtor, they failing, as is the case now, to obtain just payment for their debts from the original contractors. We cannot follow our correspondent in his reasoning that because some of the creditors of Hing-tae "lay under edicts of expulsion" they should therefore be inclined to waive their claim to a speedy and just settlement of accounts. Our correspondent surely does not mean to intimate, that because a man has been ordered to leave a country, his property in that country is less his own than before such order had been given! We cannot see that the circumstance of many of the claimants of the Hing-tae hong having been ordered away, has any thing whatever to do with the speedier or more protracted payment of their debts, and if it is allowed to have any effect at all, it ought to be in favor of a speedier settlement if the Government is at all inclined to act upon their order of expulsion, which, it is well known, was successfully resisted by those concerned, on the very grounds of their claims on the Hong-merchants not having been paid. We believe moreover that none of the claims on Hing-tae have arisen from transactions in Opium, but all of them from lawful trade, and from loans in money, but the latter to a limited extent only.

Our correspondent makes, we believe, a wrong inference where he says "you must correct me if I have made a wrong inference from your replies—that the claims have been passed or rejected by the Committee on quite other grounds than the question will take when it comes before the imperial courts;"

We have before stated that the principles which guided the Committee when revising the accounts of Hing-tae's creditors, were those generally acknowledged in commercial affairs, nor was there, probably, any claim upon the Hong for value of prohibited articles. The tribunal before which the accounts were adjusted was as little likely to be biassed by unjust influence, as possible, or supposing that such influence could have existed, it was more likely to have been exercised by the Hong-merchants, the Committee being formed of three of these, one British, and two American Gentlemen. It will therefore be seen that the English interest, though nearly equal in importance to that which the Hong-merchants defended, was represented as one to three, nor is it likely therefore that any unjust claims should have been allowed to pass. The accounts therefore, such as they have been passed by the Committee, must be allowed, we think, to remain intact, as having been agreed to, with not only the sanction, but the express orders from the Chinese government to regulate them, by the Hong-merchants, a body of men with whom, in every case of difficulty and dispute, foreigners have been directed to consult, and to whom is their decision. The amount of the Hing-tae debt has therefore been legally, and we are convinced, equitably settled; its correctness ought not again to become a question to which the English government ought to submit, for, if they did, there would probably be no end to quibbles and evasions on the part of the Chinese. It is true, as our correspondent says, that there have been on a former occasion (in 1780) many claims disallowed, but they were ill substantiated, nor is it possible, at this distant time, to find sufficient evidence, so well to understand the bearings of the case as to allow it to stand as a precedent. The later settlements however, chiefly made within the last 25 years, of debts of insolvent Hongs, were agreed to without reduction, and paid by annual instalments, though it is well known that great part of the debts originated in loans of money on interest, which, to judge from Imperial edicts, are disallowed by the government. Those successive payments of such accounts have therefore established the precedent of the validity of such claims, though we are by not means prepared to say that in the Hing-tae case much, or any part of the claims, arises from money lent. Nor has the long standing of debts in former settlements affected their validity, the absurdity of the order for the Hong-merchants, at the end of every year, to pay off all debts owing to foreigners, being too well understood to allow of its ever having had any weight in transactions between foreigners and Chinese.

Our correspondent complains of the apparent injustice to allow the Co-hong to pay the debts of its involved members by a tax levied on the trade, and that such tax should be imposed chiefly on articles of export, whereby the Chinese will escape payment altogether, whilst the burthen of the tax would be unequally and unjustly divided among exporters of Chinese produce. We will not deny the justice of these remarks, but fear that if a payment of the debts is at all effected by the Co-hong, this injustice must be submitted to, foreigners having neither the means nor the right to interfere, as we said before, in the fiscal regulations of the Chinese, and they must be left to agree on the means to raise the necessary funds as they best may, and the only thing left to us is to influence them in the choice of those means as far as the weight of our influence will avail. The injustice of levying the tax on exports rather than imports we have no hesitation to acknowledge, but that injustice, leaving questions between nations aside, must be born by every tea-drinker for the next ten years to come, who, though he had no share in running the Hong-merchants into debt, will, if he consumes 4 lbs of tea per annum, be taxed to the extent of a penny half penny every year.

By the [illegible] of South America (Amer.) from the West coast of South America, we have received a file of [illegible] Sandwich Islanders, from which we find however nothing to extract. We noticed some time since that two Catholic missionaries arriving there had been ordered out of the country, and see now in these papers that the anti-catholic measures are being followed up by the king, he having published a prohibition to all Catholic teachers to reside on the Island; if any should arrive, they are not allowed to land, or, if their health should render this absolutely necessary, they must be provided with a passport from the King. If contrary to these orders such missionaries should be landed, the ship will be forfeited, and the Captain be liable to a fine of 10,000 $! It also provides that if any foreigners or natives should assist each other in the tenets of the Catholic religion they are to be fined 100 $ each. Nor is this all, this royal proclamation is so worded that not only Catholic teachers, but teachers of other of the Christian sects may equally be amenable to this law. It is very evident from this proclamation that the missionaries have gained the ear of the king, and are the temporal rulers as well as spiritual guides of their flock. Throughout this document the Christian Catholic religion is only styled the religion of the Pope, as if it had no kindred with that of the Protestants. We are very sorry to see religious fanaticism again raise its head, and that teachers of Christianity should, for the purpose of persecution, abuse the ignorance of the rulers of that remote corner of the world. But the power, it seems, is theirs, and

"Man dressed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make the angels weep."

Chile and Peru.—A friend of ours has favored us with the following accounts received from Valparaiso per the *Factor*, which left in December. The two Republics of Peru and Chile were not yet at peace; business was very dull, and, indeed, in Chile in a state of complete stagnation. Reports from the Chilian army, which previous advices (*Canton Press*, 10 *March*.) left at Arequipa, are to the following effect: The Peruvian Dictator, General Santa Cruz, had assembled an army of ten thousand men, and invited the officers commanding the Chilian troops to be present at a review of them; they accordingly witnessed it, after which Santa Cruz proposed to them either to fight or to agree to an honorable treaty, they to retire with their arms, to be paid for their horses &c, &c, and Chile to pay the debt due to Peru. The latter alternative, viz the treaty, was accepted by the Chilean commanders, Blanco and La Fuente, but the Government of Chile refused to ratify it, a month being allowed them to consider. After the expiration of this term the Chilian Government sent their fleet to Callao, to convey their refusal, with orders *to capture and cut out of harbour any Peruvian vessels, and in fact to recommence the war*. The bad faith with which the Chilian Government has treated the generous proposal of Santa Cruz, at whose mercy their small army at Arequipa was altogether, cannot fail to waken their cause; meanwhile their foolishness and treachery prolong a war in which neither of the two countries can possibly gain anything, yet which must be ruinous to them both.

We are obliged to our correspondent "D." for the account he gives of the execution of a dealer in Opium at Macao, and marvel much at the same time that the Chinese should have chosen the Portuguese territory for such an exhibition. It is well known that the municipal government of Macao permits the free traffick in Opium, and chests of this drug may be daily seen to traverse the streets. This anomaly of seeing a trade tolerated, carried on by chests, which is punished by death when in retail, requires some explanation, and we are astonished at the apathy of the government of Macao to allow such disproportionate punishment to be inflicted for an offence which, by them, is tolerated and encouraged. We understand that this poor man suffered upon the representations of the Canton Government, by express orders of the Imperial council, to whom he had been represented as a man very influential in that line of trade, and whose being made an example of, would have a salutary influence upon others. The truth is, the man was a poor retail dealer, whose chief sin, poverty, could only be expiated by strangulation.

Another edict from the Vice-Roy against the Hospital ship has, we understand, appeared. In it it is threatened to drive the ship away by force, if she still continues disobedient, and to have the Hong-merchant, linguist and comprador delivered over to the Heun-magistrate for exemplary punishment.

Through the kindness of Mr. Morrison we are enabled to lay before our readers the Governor's reply to the address from the British merchants we published three weeks ago, and to two private memorials addressed to him on the subject of the Hing-tae debt by two English houses.

(Translation.)

Tang, Governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, &c., &c., to the Senior Hong-merchants, for their full information.

On the 8th of April I received from Dent and others, [creditors of Hing-tae,] an address, as submitted,—and also like addresses from Jardine and Turner.

[Here follow the three addresses—in full.]

These coming before me, the Governor, I have fully investigated the subject. You Keehang and his associates, merchants of the Hing-tae Hong, having managed their affairs badly, and fallen in debt to the foreign merchants, these, seeing their difficult position and urgent necessities, and the impossibility of their at once paying off their old debts, conceived the idea of taking advantage of these circumstances to scrape and peel them, and

spelling give them goods at an enhanced price, after the them to receive the same. Another debts reached the large amount of two millions of money. It is thus certain, that these merchants brought on their trouble themselves,—and also that the origin of the whole is to be found in the secret plundering exercised by the foreign merchants and their large, risking speculations. I, the Governor, in humble deference to the extreme goodness cherished by the great Emperor, and his tenderness towards foreigners, made no inquiry into the conduct of these foreign merchants, but simply directed Yen Kechang and his associates to be apprehended and tried, and their property placed in secure keeping. I, at the same time, commanded the two bodies of merchants, the Hong-merchants and the foreigners, to examine and ascertain in concert the real amount of the debts; and I laid my injunctions on the Hong-merchants to determine in what portions, and within what period, they would pay off the whole on behalf of Yen Keehang, and his fellows. Thus I arranged that the money should certainly be recovered. Afterwards, on all the foreign merchants representing that the period of fifteen years was too protracted a one, I granted permission to reduce it to twelve years, within which period the whole of the debts should be discharged. In this indeed I have gone to the utmost degree of kindness, and the extreme verge of justice. The foreign merchants, though they have been born and have grown up out of the pale of civilization,—yet are all provided with innate consciousness of good. How greatly ought they to be roused by gratitude, to rest in a dutiful and implicit obedience! Yet hardly was the former decision declared, when now again these foreign merchants Dent and others, and Jardine, and Turner, scheming to gain a speedy settlement, oppose my decision, and bring their addresses separately before me. Such ill-considered and unreasonable expressions as are here found—whence can they have emanated, unless from persons of hearts and feelings alien from those of the rest of mankind!

As an instance of this,—I take the consoo charge, of which one address speaks. This is a charge which should go to reward the toil of the Hong-merchant. I, the Governor, before made examination regarding it, and found that it had not been kept to accumulate from year to year. The Hong-merchants however themselves addressed me, with a proposal for the future to pay the consoo charge, as on former occasions into the general chest, to enable them to meet the stipulated instalment of former debts. This cannot be called ought else than the utmost degree of honorableness. If it be said that the consoo charge was instituted for the discharge of debts, let the foreign merchants ask themselves, if, while trading in the celestial Empire, they would wish to regard the profits which they enjoy as profits obtained merely for the purpose of payment of debts?

In regard to the consumption of goods, (referred to in Mr. Turner's address) in nothing is it more difficult to determine the amount. How can a comparison be instituted in this respect of one year with another? And amid the revolutions of trade, how shall it be ascertained that the prosperity which has preceded is not, in itself, the evidence of an approaching declension of trade?

In the note, a copy of which Jardine has presented, I observe, however, the statement, that the Hong-merchants have agreed to pay off the debt by instalments in nine years. If this be indeed the case, it is an act of liberality on the part of the merchants, affording a more ready recovery of the money, to which there is no reason,—my desire being to show kindness to the far-travelled,—why I, the governor, should not vouchsafe my sanction. I will therefore direct the financial and judicial commissioners to assemble the Hong-merchants, and, on ascertaining if this is true or false to determine once more upon a secure arrangement, and report for my investigation.

Besides so doing, I issue also this order, upon its reaching the said Senior Hong merchants, let then faithfully examine the subject, and at once report in answer. And, at the same time, let them enjoin my orders on the said foreign merchants, requiring their obdience thereof.

I, the Governor, have the rule over, and administration of, these provinces, and have to keep in tranquility and subjection those both within and from without; yet do I not refuse to the trivial and insignificant foreign debts a full and perfect administration of justice, and a complete settlement of them. But the foreign merchants, Dent and those with him, utterly dead to a sense of my goodness, presume in their address to represent, that they have requested their government to move the present sovereign of their nation to send an officer from afar to discuss the matter,—endeavoring thus to drive me to adoptmeasures. What perversity can exceed this mad and absurd barking! Let Dent and his fellows be most severely rebuked, and let them be commanded to imprint the laws upon their hearts, constantly to adhere to them. The severity of the Celestial Empire, represented by the sword of the executioner, is awful! Beware not again rashly to adventure a trial of it!—Oppose not these commands!

Tao-kwang 18th year, 3d month, 17th day
(11th April, 1838.)

(True Translation)

J. R. MORRISON.

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838.

NOTICE.—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Longshm, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. PAULUS TIEDEMAN JR is admitted this day a partner in our establishments.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, Batavia, January 1st, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dongal,	Mr. James S. Stopford,

and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....China.
Messrs. Thos Blyth, Son and Co.,..Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co....C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.

Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozens each.—by

EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 18th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages,

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Elliza Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts
One Hhhd } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
Of a high class, brand PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT,
No. 2 Danish Hong

ON SALE

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Am. *Factor*, Pearse, from Coquimbo 6th January. Brit. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, from Singapore (omitted in our last.)

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Seph.* Yiall, and *Antonio Pereira*, Young, for Straits and Calcutta. Amer. *Rob Roy*, Rosseter, for New-york. *Levant*, Durmaresq, for Java.

PASSENGER.—Per *Rob Roy*, Mr. E. Cany.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th December via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 18th November. *Panama.* CALCUTTA, 14th February *Seph.* SINGAPORE, 8th March *Seph.* JAVA, 9th February, *Southerner.* MANILA, 28th March, via Macao. BOMBAY, 22d January via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Alexander, Tapley, Hooper, Thomas Lowrie, Vanguard, Parkfield, Ormell.* CALCUTTA, *Sultaney, Ann, Emily Jane.* BOMBAY, *Pearl, Sydney, Hero,* CHILE, *Henry Clay, Richard Alsop, Brooklyn.* From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez;* via London, *Logan Lass;* direct *Courier, Annawan, Lucania, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cordelia	"	Creighton		Liverpool...	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Ruby	"	Randle		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Dorothea	Ameri.	———		Valparaiso	W. H. Reny.
Sarah Barry	British	Evans		N. S Wales	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Runnymede	"	Wildridge		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Eleanor	"	Lyons	253	Bombay	Captain Lyons.
Rouble	Ameri.	Bruson		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Shipsare stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austria*, Rees; *Col-Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lindis*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ——; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay	160	.. ..	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chandler Price ..	Ameri.	Dabs		Philadelphia	S. B Rawle & F. M Lewis.
Southerner	"	Tibbetts		Java	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Griffon	"	Little		Manila	"
Panama	"	Benjamin		Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Diederika..	Dutch.	———		Polynesia	———
Fattal	"	———		Timor	Wm. Macdonald.
Factor	Ameri.	Pearse		Coquimbo	Russell & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comm. [illegible]
1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. [illegible]
7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 32. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 14th, 1838. No. 136.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 ,, -	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	Very dull.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	1.90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	22 a 23.	dull.
Fine singles - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	11½.	Small stock.
Assorted colors - - -	,,	10½.	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	10. a 11.5	Small stock.
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7 5 a 10.6.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	8.5 a 11.	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	6¼ a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2¼.	
,, Rod ½ a in - - -	,,	3¼.	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under -	,,	4½.	
,, Hoop ¼ @ in - - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	470	
,, ,, new - -	,,	405 a 410	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	390 a 400	
,, new - - -	,,	380	
Malwa old - - - -	,,	430 a 440	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	370	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.45 a 1.55	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.45 a 1.55	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3¼. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - -	,,	8¼ a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	140. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½ a 8	
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6⅞ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	18 a 23	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	14 a 17	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20 a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.40	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.00 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	23	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	35	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st.	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pck. k'd	,,	24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - -	,,	17 a 32	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 25	Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	17 a 28	
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	36 a 54	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	42 a 52	
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - $	,,	470 a 510	
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,	370 a 380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.5 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d.	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - -	Pl.		None,
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; as *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are require d for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	2½	2	Singapore	1	¾	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3	2
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal ..	3	2
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	2½	2
Calcutta			Penang	1¼	1	Chili or Peru	3	[illegible]
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	[illegible]
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg.	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1	[illegible]
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c.	½	[illegible]
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Block are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 11⅝ inches: measurement is taken on each side of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ [illegible] 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3750; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223, Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 a 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice-laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4 4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.................. none ...
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............. 4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 216.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. .... 212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24¼ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very scarce
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet .. £ 10,
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1837, TO 31ST MARCH, 1838.

	IN MARCH.			FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Apr. 1838
Patna ....old.	485	490	237,650	4847	[illegible]	1,151
,, ...new	197	425	83,725			1,629
Benares ......old	257	390	100,230	1327½	824,775	422
,, ...new	90	380	34,200			76
Malwa ....old	861	390	335,790	13647½	6,980,022	1,730
	1890		791,695	19822	10,806,377	5,00[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the year ending the 31st March 1838, 21,712 Chests value Sp. Drs. 11,597, 972.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS continue in good demand, and white of fine quality particularly are much wanted, and the price has advanced. There are very few in importer's hands. Chintzes of good patterns and in moderate quantities would sell readily. COTTON YARN, is much neglected and all but of good quality nearly unsaleable.

WOOLLENS.—The demand has not been so brisk within these few days, and our quotations, which are the same as last week's, could with difficulty be obtained LONGELLS are firmer, and both scarlet and assorted colors have advanced a little; none, we believe remain in first hands. CAMLETS without improvement in price or demand.

METALS.—LEAD, may be quoted a little higher than last week. IRON has also advanced.

RICE.—There has been a considerable fall of rain during the past week, and prices have consequently declined 5 @ 10 cents.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—A small lot of PEPPER recently imported of good quality, has been disposed of at 8¾. In BETELNUT, RATTANS, and TIN, we hear of no alteration.

SANDALWOOD.—An importation of Timor Sandalwood is reported as sold at Macao at $ 16 per Pecul.

COTTON.—In the absence of any arrivals, and the stock of all kinds being so very short, the speculators are demanding higher prices, and to which purchasers must submit, but the clearances are very small.

OPIUM.—We have heard of small sales of new Patna at 410, and most holders would, no doubt, gladly realize at that price, and even under. The demand for Malwa has been very brisk and as high, we hear, as 440 has been given for good quality, of which little remains The deliveries have been very large at Whampoa, particularly of Malwa. The deliveries at Lintin to the 8th were; Patna, old 84; new 180; Benares, old 60; new 29; Malwa, 99; Total 571 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—About 1100 bales have altogether lately arrived, and purchases were largely made in the beginning of the week at from 470 @ 510, but the market is a little quieter, a further quantity being expected down, and there being a difficulty in getting it Shipped off.

TEA.—With the exception of a few transactions for the American market; there is nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.—There is no available tonage here for England, but, as so many vessels are daily expected from England, freights must decline.

CANTON, 14th April, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 33. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 21st, 1838. No. 137.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF THE COMBINED TRADE IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN VESSELS AT CANTON.

from 1st July 1836 to 30th July 1837.

IMPORTS.		British Ships.	Ameri. Ships.	Total Qutity.	Price.	Per	Total Vle Sp. Drs.
Broad Cloth	Yds.	1295979	263344	1538823	$ 1.20	Yard	1870848
Camlets	Pces.	16257	5042	21299	25.	Piece	532475
Long Ells	,,	89124	34472	123596	9.	,,	1112364
Bombazetts	,,	4613	6344	10957	11.	,,	120527
Woollen Yarn	Pls.	165	76	241	100.	Pecul	24100
Flannel	Yds.	2400	...	2400	.33	Yard	792
Blankets	Pairs	1322	1251	2573	4.	Pair	10292
Velveteens	Yds	4996	4400	9396	.20	Yard	1879
Cotton Yarn	Pls.	18431	4932	23363	40.	Pecul	906320
Long Cloths	Yds	3629849	3605826	9235675	.12½	Yard	1154458
Do.	,,	....	391117	391117	.14	,,	54756
Domestics	,,	7286	469220	476506	.10	,,	47651
Handkerchiefs	Doz	35620	20783	56403	1.20	Dozen	84603
Chintzes	Yds.	119808	194964	314772	.12½	Yard	39346
Cambrics	,,	22850	3600	25850	,,	,,	3231
Linen	,,	10920	5726	16646	1.	,,	16646
Canvas	Bolts.	....	490	618	12.	Bolt	7416
Gold Thread	Cats.	167	....	167	40.	Catty	6680
Cochineal	Pls.	349	132	481	180.	Pecul	86580
Smalts	,,	166	....	166	38.	,,	6308
Ginseng	,,	52	1509	1561	60.	,,	93660
Quicksilver	,,	2054	501	2555	115.	,,	293825
Tin Plates	Bxs.	1200	....	1200	7.50	Box	9000
Tin	Pls.	15732	834	16566	19.	Pecul	314754
Spelter	,,	2955	3049	6004	5.50	,,	33022
Lead	,,	14961	9946	24907	6.	,,	149442
Iron	,,	16238	3490	19728	3.	,,	59184
Copper	,,	54	2288	2342	29.	,,	46840
Amber, False	Cts.	42	....	42	20.	Chest	840
Betel Nut	Pls.	23755	2005	25760	3.	Pecul	77280
Bicho de Mar	,,	134	....	134	6.	,,	804
Birds' Nests	Cats.	373	....	373	20.	Catty	7460
Camphor Baroos	,,	121	....	121	40.	,,	4840
Cotton, Bengal	Pls.	240192	....	240192	T. 9.	Pecul	3008400
Bombay	,,	347580	....	347580	8.5	,,	4103375
Madras	,,	89519	....	89519	9.	,,	1119738
Cornelians	Value	135700	....	135700	....	Value	135700
Cloves	Pls.	198	122	320	28.	Pecul	8960
Ebony	,,	9796	....	9796	3.	,,	29388
Elephants' Teeth	,,	532	....	532	85.	,,	45220
Fish Maws	,,	1501	....	1501	55.	,,	82555
Glass Beads	Cts.	10	....	10	18.	Chest	180
Gum Olibanum	Pls.	3820	....	3820	3.	Pecul	11460
Animi	,,	157	....	157	4	,,	628
Myrrh	,,	205	....	205	5.	,,	1025
Copal	,,	67	....	67	20.	,,	1340
Bdellium	,,	1234	....	1234	4	,,	4936
Horns, Rhinoceros	,,	20	....	20	20.	,,	400
Unicorn	,,	63	....	63	40.	,,	2520
Kayubuco Wood	,,	33	....	33	5.	,,	165
Mother Cloves	,,	46	....	46	10.	,,	460
Mother O'Pearl Shells	,,	1619	449	2068	4.	,,	8272
Nutmegs	,,	....	39	39	120.	,,	4680
Opium, Patna	Cts.	7199	....	7199	778.	Chest	5593376
Benares	,,	2575	5	2580	683.	,,	1762140
Malwa	,,	17687	....	17687	675.	,,	11937225
Turkey	Pls.	292	446	738	611.	Pecul	450918
Pearls	Value	120000	....	120000	....	Value	120000
Pepper	Pls.	1231	2292	14693	8.	,,	116824
Pimento	,,	30	....	30	10.	,,	300
Putchuck	,,	357	....	357	18.	,,	6426
Rattans	,,	8155	3781	11936	3.	,,	35808
Rice	,,	218949	577578	796527	1.50	,,	1194791
Saltpetre	,,	10631	....	10631	7.50	,,	79733
Sandal Wood	,,	10325	....	10325	22.	,,	227150
Sapan Wood	,,	142	....	142	3.	,,	426
Sea horse Teeth	,,	44	....	44	40.	,,	1760
Sharkfins	,,	4650	....	4650	26.	,,	120900
Skins, Beaver	No.	....	1465	1465	4.	Each	5860
Fox	,,	....	1198	1198	1.20	,,	1438
Land Otter	,,	7376	6773	14149	6.	,,	84894
Rabbit	,,	9980	56	10036	40.	,,	55760
Sea Otter	,,	834	310	1023	4.	,,	4092
do. Tails	,,	719	....	9980	.50	,,	4990
Musk-rat	,,	4735	410	5145	1.	,,	5145
Soap	Pls.	162	....	162	3.	Pecul	486
Stock Fish	,,	1195	....	1195	5.	,,	3975
Sundries	Value	77224	8456	85674	....	Value	85674
Treasure, Gold	,,	4911	....	5911	....	,,	5911
Plate Pina	,,	87393	35485	122878	....	,,	122878
Bar Silver	,,	70229	....	70229	....	,,	70229
Dollars	,,	307409	428482	735894	....	,,	735894
			Balance				352991

EXPORTS.		British Ships.	Ameri. Ships.	Total Qutity.	Price.	Per.	Total Vle. Sp. Drs.
Alum	Pls.	35632	10	35642	$ 2.50	Pecul	89105
Anniseed	value	4215	200	4415	....	,,	4415
Arsenic	Cts.	114	....	114	10.	Chest	1140
Bangles	,,	66	....	66	50.	,,	3300
Baskets	value	120	120	120	....	,,	120
Beads	Cts.	1345	....	1345	18.	Chest	24210
Brass Leaf	,,	731	....	731	45.	,,	10395
Bricks	No.	100000	....	100000	5.	Mil.	500
Camphor	value	28489	69500	97770	....	,,	97779
Capoor Cutchery	Cts.	78	....	78	6.	Chest	468
Cassia	value	58315	60900	119215	....	,,	119275
Cassia Buds	Pls.	....	30	30	14.	Pecul	420
China Ware	value	16346	32179	48525	....	,,	48525
do. Ink	Cats.	....	231	231	1.	Catty	231
do. Root	Pls.	665	....	665	3.50	Pecul	2328
Cochineal	,,	153	....	153	180.	,,	27540
Copper	,,	11	....	11	20.	,,	220
do. White	Bxs.	49	....	49	50.	Box	2450
do. Ware	value	830	....	830	....	,,	850
Corals false	Cts.	124	....	124	40.	Chests	4960
Cotton Yarn	Pls.	5643	....	5643	40.	Pecul	225720
Crackers	Bxs.	3762	21700	25462	....	,,	36748
Dragon's Blood	Pls.	....	6	6	60.	Pecul	360
Fans & Fire Screens	No.	....	161143	161143	1.50	Each	2417
Feather Fans	,,	....	2200	2200	.40	,,	884
Galangal	Pls.	266	127	393	3.50	Pecul	1376
Gamboge	,,	....	13	13	55.	,,	715
Gauze	value	300	10100	10400	....	Value	10400
Gold Ware	,,	4450	....	4450	....	,,	4450
Grass Cloth	Cts.	4120	103940	108060	....	,,	108060
Gum Benjamin	Pls.	38	....	38	40.	Chests	1520
Hartall	Pls.	612	....	612	14.	Pecul	8568
Hats	Bxs.	56	....	56	50.	Box	2800
Ivory Ware	value	2900	352	7728	....	Value	7728
Kettisalls	Cts.	2007	....	2007	11.	Chests	22077
do. Silk	,,	61	....	61	13.	,,	793
Lacquered Ware	value	3630	5929	9559	....	Value	9559
Marble Slabs	Bxs.	3856	....	3856	5.	Box	19280
Matting	value	4592	104368	108960	....	Value	109960
Mats, Bamboo	,,	....	33	33	....	,,	33
M.O'Pearl Buttons	Gross	....	184300	184300	10 cts.	Gross	18430
Slabs	value	....	50	50	....	Value	50
Musk	,,	17600	....	17600	....	,,	17600
Nankeens	,,	108718	33686	141404	....	,,	141104
Oils Spice	Pls	78	173	251	....	,,	23100
Paper	value	38113	200	38313	....	,,	38313
Pearls false	,,	1399	....	13991	....	,,	14991
seed	,,	105	....	105	....	,,	105
Preserves	Bxs.	1056	....	1056	4.	Box	4220
Rattans, Split	Pls.	....	100	100	20.	Pecul	2000
Rhubarb	,,	122	95	127	....	Value	57276
Raw Silk	,,	20397	128	20525	....	,,	8154766
Silk Piece Goods	value	358219	2006315	2364525	....	,,	2364525
Silver Ware	,,	4645	....	4645	....	,,	4645
Sugar	Pls.	63805	13469	77274	....	,,	584559
Sugar Candy	,,	31377	40	31417	....	,,	305334
Sweetmeats	Bxs.	1161	2225	3386	....	,,	36375
Sewing Silk	Pls.	....	410	410	450. Taels	Pecul	184500
Tea,							
Bohea	Pls.	1749	1266	2417	30900		
Congo	,,	183509	....	183509	872288		
Caper	,,	3098	....	809	1:2444		
Souchong	,,	19100	17483	36583	1304660		
Pouchong	,,	....	2322	2322	58050		
Campoi	,,	287	....	287	8610		
Ankoi	,,	1274	....	1274	28754		
Hongmuey	,,	3989	....	3989	127648		
Pekoe	,,	2952	802	3754	233652		
Orange Pekoe	,,	7088	....	7088	219728		
Black		224449	21873		8014740	=	11131584
Hyson	,,	19923	9993	29916	1564988		
Young Hyson	,,	5118	63275	68393	1696268		
Hyson Skin	,,	12613	12524	25137	603466		
Twankay	,,	31448	3181	31629	1001060		
Gunpowder	,,	4587	7790	12377	655546		
Imperial	,,	3149	5722	8871	448179		
Green		76838	102488		6333451	=	8796468
Not specified		6925	....	6925	23545		327019
Tiles	No.	21000	....	21000	10.	Mil.	210
Tobacco	Pls	400	....	400	25.	Pecul	10000
Trunks	Sets	329	157	486		Value	10849
Umbrellas	Cts	200	....	200	20.	Chests	4000
Velvet	Bxs.	119	....	119	70.	Box	8330
Vermillion	,,	1096	....	1096	63.	,,	69048
Sundries	value	62615	2287	64902		Value	64902
Treasure Gold	Tls.	43919	....	43919	23.50.	Taels	1032096
Sycee	,,	2058754	....	2058754	5 p. cent	Prem.	3002350
Dollars Sp. S. A.		68304	....	68304	1 p. cent	Det.	68253
Disbursements on							
179 British ships } 26 American do. }		561000	177000				738000
					Spanish Dollars.		38,579,358

Spanish Dollars. 38,579,358

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Canton, 10th April 1838.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Secretary.

Law Report.

The following law report, copied from the *New-york Journal of Commerce*, of a trial regarding Opium is one bearing so fully on the trade of this past season that we believe it will prove generally very interesting and useful.

SUPERIOR COURT, oct. 11th.

JUDGE OAKLEY, presiding.

Oliver G. Gordon vs. Edwin W. Benjamin.

This was an action to recover the balance of an account. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that in the Spring of 1833, the defendant shipped 43 cases of Opium from this port for Canton in China, consigned to Mr. Gordon, with instructions to remit the proceeds in tea and silk. The opium arrived at China in September, 1833, and on the 26th of that month Mr. Gordon sold it to John R. Latimer, who purchased it ostensibly for himself, but in reality for the firm of Jardine, Matthesons & Co. who were then endeavoring to get a monopoly of all the opium at Canton.

Opium being an article which loses considerably in weight by being opened, this is never done at Canton until it is sold to the Chinese dealers, and as the introduction of it into China is prohibited by the government, the European merchants who reside at Canton, have it stored in ships at Lintin, about forty miles from Canton, where it remains until delivered to the Chinese purchasers, who smuggle it into the country.

Mr. Gordon sold the opium in question for $ 609 the picul, at four months credit, subject to inspection when being delivered to the Chinese purchasers; or if any of it remained unsold at the commencement of the Chinese new year, 1st of February, it was then to be weighed and settled for, and on these conditions the opium was delivered to Mr. Latimer, on board a store ship at Lintin.

In the month of January following, the opium was examined, and part of it alleged to be of very inferior quality, and Mr. Gordon was asked to make a proportionate allowance on the price he sold it at.

There being no civil tribunal in China which takes cognizance of transactions between foreigners, when disagreements arise between them, they are referred to arbitration, and in cases like the present, the matter is referred to the masters of the store ships, whose award is always considered binding on both parties. On the present occasion the examination of the opium was referred to four masters of store ships who pronounced part of it bad, and made an award in favor of the purchaser, which was allowed him by Mr. Gordon.

In the mean time, before the bad quality of the opium was discovered, Mr. Gordon had sent the defendant by different shipments, teas and silks to the amount of $ 27,674, in anticipation of the proceeds of the opium, and after it was examined, and he was obliged to refund part of its cost, a balance remained due to him by the defendant, to the amount of $ 1553, to recover which, he instituted the present action. The hand writing of three of the four ship masters who signed the award, was proved in evidence.

For the defence it was alleged that when the defendant consigned the Opium to Mr. Gordon, he instructed him to sell it, and send China goods to the amount of it, and no more; that Mr. Gordon was bound to adhere strictly to these instructions, and that if he sent goods to a greater amount than the proceeds of the opium, he was liable to suffer the loss. It was also objected that there was not sufficient proof of the award, or test to have been properly made; as neither Mr. Gordon nor any agent of his was present when the opium was examined. A question of law was also raised, as to whether an award made in China was binding on a party here, who had never been consulted in relation to it, or given his consent to such a reference. And in order to lay ground for the inference that the award had been improperly made as regarded the bad quality of the opium, an offer was made to produce evidence that the opium was in good order and of good quality when shipped here, and that opium is not likely to deteriorate in its quality by a voyage from this to China.

The evidence so offered was objected to on the part of the plaintiff, and the objection sustained by the Court, which decided that evidence of the of the quality of the opium when leaving New York would be of no importance whatever, as if the award had been made according to the usual practice of China, it was a matter of no moment what the quality of the article was when shipped.

Counsel of both sides then summed up and

The Court charged the jury. That this was an action to recover the balance of an account, and the plaintiff had a right to recover, if his agency had been correct. There was no evidence to show the quality of the opium, and the Court had thought proper to exclude evidence of its state when leaving this country; for if the award had been made according to the usual practice of China, it must bind the parties, even though the Captains had made an error as to its value. And this the Jury were not to enquire into. The case stood upon the same footing as any dispute here, in which the parties agree to refer it to Mr. A and Mr. B, who make an award according to usage and law, and no matter what mistake may have been made, as the parties have attested their own tribunal, they must be bound by it.

The question for the Jury was, whether the reference was made according to the usage of foreign merchants at Canton. If they believed that the dispute had been mutually referred by the parties to persons who had a right to determine it,—that they did settle it,—and that Mr Gordon paid their award,—the Court can see no reason why he should not be paid it back.

Verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest, being $ 2000, 53.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Lord.

For the defendant, Mr. Cutting

Gleanings.

A POOR FELLOW.—Now lately we are brought to the acquaintance and another species of fellow, he with the poor fellow—another, and yet another. A worn-out

good fellow makes a poor fellow. A poor fellow is a kind of waste but for superfluous pity, and the dregs of sympathy: compassion is not kindly administered, but carelessly thrown at him. His name is mentioned at tables where once he sat gaily and glorious; and there starts up at the sound of it a vision of a thread-bare coat of doubtful color, of a napless hat with a crown that flaps up and down in the wind and with a flabby brim that will never flap up again—a vision of leaky shoes, of greasy trowsers, of lantern jaws, and long gray hair; and the guests say, "Poor fellow"—then they drink their wine to drown the thought of him—thus laying the ghost in a red sea. A poor fellow is like a drone in autumn—there is something passing melancholy in the slowness of its gait, and there is in its form and aspect that which tells of a by-gone summer—of an evanescent brightness—a temporary flutter and gaiety; but cold winds are come, and heavy, and the poor shivering drone is creeping to as warm a death as it can find. The pity with which men look upon a poor fellow, is as different from the compassion with which they regard a poor man, as the praise which they bestow on a good fellow differs from the respect with which they treat a good man. There is something painful in the familiarity of pity, and the pertness of a half humorous sympathy. Even the truly generous feel some repugnance in administering to a poor man. A poor fellow reminds you of pay days; and there is a thought, not to be surmounted, that some moral obliquities have assisted to form the downward slope into the valley of adversity; while the poor fellow himself feels more deeply than all, the contrast of the present with the past; he knows that the past will never be present again, therefore he wishes the present to be past as soon as possible.—Poor fellow! Drop the curtain—Drop the curtain.—*London Pretentious.*

POOR DEBTORS.—In the Pickwick papers we find the following affecting description of the situation of the *poor debtors*, in the Fleet prison in London. It is disgraceful no civilization that man should be thus allowed in this boasted age of philanthropy to tyrannize over and oppress even unto death his fellow man:—

"The poor side of a debtor's prison is, as its name imports, that in which the most miserable and abject class of debtors are confined. A prisoner having declared upon the poor side, pays neither rent nor chummage. His fees, upon entering and leaving the jail, are reduced in amount, and he becomes entitled to a share of some small proportion of food, to provide which the charitable persons have, from time to time, left trifling legacies in their wills. Most of our readers will remember, that until within a very few year past, there was a kind of iron cage in the wall of the Fleet Prison, within which was posted some man of hungryl ooks who, from time, to time rattled a money box, and exclaimed, in a mournful voice, "Pray, remember the poor debtors; pray remember the debtors." The receipts of this box, when there were any, were divided among the poor prisoners, and the men on the poor side relieved each other in this degrading office.

Although this custom has been abolished, and the cage is now boarded up, the miserable and destitute condition of these unhappy persons remain the same. We no longer suffer them to appeal at the gates to the charity and compassion of the passers by; but we still leave unblotted in the leaves of our statute book, for the reverence and admiration of succeeding ages, the just and wholesome law which declares that the sturdy felon shall be fed and clothed, and that the penniless debtor shall be left to die of starvation and nakedness. This is no fiction. Not a week passes over our heads, but in every one of our prisons for debt, some of these men must inevitably expire in the slow agonies of want if they were not relieved by their fellow prisoners."

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—We find in a New York paper the following marriage announced:

At Norfolk Va., Ollenbockenoffenoffengraphensteiner, Dutch Consul to the United States, to widow Mary Slamslute.

Expensive. A Frenchman in one of our city hacks having observed that the coach in which he travelled had passed another, exclaimed to his friend, "Bear! se coash, vich was before, hine by, is now behind, peesenly, very."—*Amer. Paper.*

Hing-tae Affairs.

When last week we published the Governor's reply to the several letters addressed to him by the creditors of the Hongs, we omitted to give the two letters from two commercial houses, which we now recopy from the *Register*.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICE-ROY.

It is with extreme reluctance we again trouble your excellency with the affairs of the Hing-tae hong; but having waited in vain for upwards of two months in expectation of a reasonable proposal from the Hong merchants, for the liquidation of said debts, in pursuance of the order issued by your excellency on the 6th day of January last—11th day, 12th moon—we can no longer delay bringing to your excellency's notice that on the 20th day of January last, we received an assurance from the senior Hong-merchants, Howqua and others, that our claims should have their particular attention in course of the first month of the Chinese year; but up to this hour nothing has been done

On the 26th day of this moon we addressed the enclosed letter to Howqua and the other merchants of the Co-hong, from which and his reply it appears that the foreign merchants have in the last four years paid upward of $1,500,000 to the *Hongyune* fund, without claiming from the said fund one dollar; now, when the Hing-tae hong, by an act of swindling, retains foreign property to upwards of two millions of dollars, they, the Co-hong, propose paying the sum back without interest in nine years!

This proposal is so manifestly unjust, that we bring it once more to your excellency's notice, in full confidence that orders for a more equitable settlement will emanate from your excellency's sense of justice; and save yourself and us the trouble of further appeal. With this view we address your excellency, and remain &c.

(Signed.) JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, April 8th.

Enclosure referred to in the above address. Letter from Mr. Jardine to Howqua, and the other members of the Co-hong. Dated 21st March.

Dear Sir,—I was favored on the 13th ulto. with your letter of the 12th, proposing to liquidate the debts of the Hingtae hong by instalments in nine years, and requesting me to communicate the same to the other creditors.

This communication was made accordingly and their unanimous refusal to accept such unreasonable and unjust terms was made known to you by Mr Turner and myself early in this month; but having heard nothing from you or the Consoo since, I shall now reply to your letter in writing.

The creditors have attentively examined, and duly weighed, the arguments, advanced by the Cohong; and I beg leave to trouble you with a few observations thereon.

Your statement of the debts due by the two hongs of Guewqua and Ponqua,—1,400,000 Taels,—or $1,944,444,—paid in ten years, from the limited foreign trade of the period, is liberal in the extreme, when compared with your offer to pay the claims against the Hing-tae hong, $2,261,439, in nine years from a trade of nearly double the amount.

In the course of six years the debts of Manhop and Chunqua were paid from the proceeds of Teas out of the Company's treasury, between the years 1829 a 1834, amounting to $1,095,300; when the quantity of that article annually sent to England was only 30 millions of pounds; and the same contributions which enabled the Co-hong to pay annually 837,431 for the three last years, have been paid by the foreign merchants to the Consoo fund, or *Hongyune* (for the use of the hongs), ever since: that is for four years on upwards of 40 millions per annum, without one dollar having been claimed by them from the said fund. And still the Co-hong propose paying the claims now made in 9 years, after having already received more than three fifths of the whole sum claimed:—$1,513,136.

Is this reasonable or just?

It is well known that the foreign claims have on all occasions, and at all times, been paid by this *Hongyune* tax on the foreign trade; a tax instituted for the express purpose; and which ought to have ceased being levied the moment there were no foreign debts to be paid off. In fact, the Co-hong must have gained rather than lost by the payment of the foreign claims from means so abundantly ample.

I remain &c.

(Signed.) WILLIAM JARDINE.

Address from Messrs. Turner & Co. Dated April 8.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of the two Kwang Provinces.

A Respectful Address.

We received, so long ago as the 8th January, your Excellency's reply to our former petition, and should have considered it necessary to answer it much earlier, but for the solemn pledge made to us by the senior hongmerchant, that a satisfactory settlement with Hingtae's Creditors should be come to in course of the 1st moon of the present year. Resting upon this pledge being faithfully redeemed, we were in hopes that there would no longer be any necessity for troubling your Excellency.

It is therefore with extreme regret that we now find the necessity returned upon us of appealing to your Excellency, and that, too, with feelings of the keenest disappointment to complain, not only of the pledge so solemnly given not having been redeemed, but of the day seeming to be as far distant as ever for settling our very heavy and long pending claims.

Your Excellency, in replying to our last petition, states, that the hongmerchants had of themselves proposed to liquidate the debts of the Hingtae hong in fifteen years; but that your Excellency, considering that period too long, had directed them to reduce it to twelve years.

Upon this we beg to remark, that, had your Excellency's reduction of three years brought the time of payment within seven years from the period of the hong's stopping, we should have felt disposed to accede to it; but when the magnitude of the amount is considered, and how greatly the want of so large a portion of their capital must cramp the trade of the several creditors, and also what heavy pecuniary loss they are suffering by no interest whatever being allowed them; when this combination of evils is considered, your Excellency will not be surprised to learn, that our determination is not to cease appealing to your Excellency's sense of justice, until a more equitable period be named.

And, as the hongmerchants have of themselves recently proposed to reduce your Excellency's period of twelve to ten years, your Excellency cannot but perceive in such a proposition, an admission on their part of the unreasonableness of their first offer, and that they only wait the further commands of your excellency to agree to a more just settlement.

To convince your excellency of the unanswerable reasonableness of our proposal, we have only to lay before you the following facts:

First. That from the year 1829 to the year 1834, the Co-hong paid the following amount of debts owing by insolvent hongs, viz.

Debts to Foreigners	$ 2,226,767
Duties	„ 488,619
Making in all	$ 2,715,315

paid in the space of five years, being at the rate of $540,077 per annum, being more than sufficient to pay off in a much shorter period the amount due from Hing-tae, supposing no interest to be paid thereon.

Secondly. That from the early part of 1834 until the present date, no claim whatever has been made by foreigners upon the Cohong, though the foreign trade has regularly contributed the regular Hong Yung tax for the purpose of liquidating foreign debts. And

Thirdly. (To which we particularly beg to call your Excellency's attention) the trade of the Port, both of imports and exports, has increased fully one third, and that too on articles the Consoo duties on which press most heavily. An illustration of this most important fact, we beg to refer your Excellency to the statement at foot.

With such an accumulation of facts in our favor, what reasonable objection can the Cohong raise to our most equitable, and, for our own welfare, far too indulgent, proposal? Your Excellency will surely not allow poverty to be pleaded, when so large sums have been levied within these four years for the Consoo Fund—a Fund established expressly for paying the debts of bankrupt hongs, and upon which no claim whatever has been made by foreigners during the whole of that period! Your Excellency is besides well aware, that we look not to the Hong-merchants for satisfaction of these claims, but to the imperial government itself. It is the fixed notorious law of the Empire, and upon the good faith of which the British nation has for so long a period traded with it, that the imperial government holds itself responsible for the just debts of its subjects.—We cannot but regret the annoyance your Excellency complains of from these our frequent remonstrances, and earnestly entreat your Excellency at once to put an end to them by an early settlement of our just demands.

We have &c.

(Signed) TURNER & Co.

(Appended)

Comparative Statement of Tea and Silk Exports, and Cotton Imports, in the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837.

Teas in	1832	347,318	Peculs.	
„	1833	355,191	„	
„	1834	401,350	„—Pls.	1,104,259.
„	1835	484,340	„	
„	1836	468,066	„	
„	1837	544,119	„— „	1,496,525.
			Increase,	392,266 Pls.
Silk in	1832	Bales 6583		
„	1833	„ 4436		
„	1834	„ 8061—18,780	Bales.	
„	1835	„ 9000		
„	1836	„ 9923		
„	1837	„ 10,762—28,985	„	
		Increase	10,205	Bales.
Cotton in	1832	Peculs 449,068		
„	1833	„ 417,398		
„	1834	„ 442,640	Peculs.	1,309,106
„	1835	„ 630,766		
„	1836	„ 506,117		
„	1837	„ 642,372	Peculs.	1,779,235
		Increase	Peculs.	470,129

Canton Regatta Club.

The Committee hereby give notice that the third meeting will take place between the 20th & 28th of May, when the following Races will come off.

A Piece of Plate for 4 oar'd wherries, entrance fee $ 10, with $ 25. from the Fund, two Boats to start or no Race,

A Piece of Plate for 2 oar'd wherries, entrance fee $ 5, with $ 25 from the Fund, two Boats to start or no Race,

A Piece of Plate for Seullers, entrance fee $ 5, with $ 25 from the Fund, two Boats to start or no Race,

A Piece of Plate for 6 oar'd Gigs, entrance fee $ 10, with $ 25, from the Fund, two Boats to start or no Race,

A Piece of Plate for 4 oar'd Gigs, entrance fee $ 10, with $ 25, from the Fund, two Boats to start or no Race,

A Piece of Plate for 4 oar'd Gallies, entrance fee $ 10, with $ 25 from the Fund, two Boats to start or no Race,

A Subscription Cup presented by the Committee value $ 50, for Boats of all classes, winners included, the property of the members of the Club, Gentlemen pullers, entrance fee $ 5, to be given to the 2nd Boat, three Boats to start or no Race,

A Piece of Plate for Sailing Boats owned by members of the Club, to come off the following week, entrance fee $ 10, with $ 25. from the Fund, three Boats to start or no Race,

All nominations to be sent in to the Secretary one week previous to the meeting, with the exception of those for the Committee Cup which will close the day before the Race.

By order of the Committee,
(Signed) GEO. WOOLLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Canton, April 16th 1838.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 21st April.

A Correspondent of the *Register*, under the signature of M, complains in the last number of that paper of the remarks we made last week on the respective claims of creditors of the Hing-tae and the Kingqua hongs, he wishing so make it appear that the creditors of the former have a right, as to payment from the Co-hong, to precedence over the latter, and the only grounds upon which he rests his position are that Hing-tae has been declared insolvent by the Government, while Kingqua still carries on business, and that the creditors of the former are on the eve of a settlement with the Co-hong to pay in 9 years, which settlement has not been equally demanded by those of the latter. As to Kingqua's insolvency there can be no doubt, since we have it black on white from the Hong-merchants, signed by them and King qua himself among them. They say in their letter to Hingtae's creditors dated 4th April *(vide Canton Press 14th)* "Thus in every direction we have payments to make. And besides all this King-qua's hong is now in arrear of the public claims on it to the extent of 300,000 Taels, whilst the foreign claims against it exceed million. This hong, although we are thankful to observe, it is your wish to keep it from bankrupcy, *yet will not, we are disposed to think, be able to sustain these payments, and it will be requisite for us to make other arrangements therefor.*"

This, signed by the insolvent Hong-merchant himself, seems to us equal to an avowed bankrupt; nor does the Hong-merchants address to the creditors "thanking them to observe that it is their wish to keep it from bankruptcy" invalidate this evidence, since the remark seems to have been elicited in answer to a letter, from one or more of the creditors, to the Co-hong, silently passing over however the condition on which such indulgence was offered which was, that they were to be treated the same as the creditors of Hing-tae. Though we do not think it conducive to the general interests of the trade here to allow hongs, avowedly bankrupt, to continue doing business under an accumulating load of debt, being convinced that, without credit, they will find it impossible to carry on a remunerating trade and only get more deeply involved, yet the question, whether the Hong is to be closed or not, rests entirely with the Governor, who has hitherto forborne to take active measures for the recovery of the duties owing by King-qua, which we have seen to amount to 300,000 Taels, and if, after the Co hong shall have agreed to pay the King-qua debts, that Hong is allowed to continue in business, King qua's situation will be similar to that of a bankrupt in England after he has obtained his certificate.

It is well known that King-qua's embarrassments are of long standing, and that consideration for his great age and respectability as well as of friendship for one of his partners have hitherto induced most of the creditors to abstain from asking for the interference of the Government; and not only did the creditors agree to wait, but they even, merely with a view to help him through his difficulties, assisted him with loans of money, and these now form part of the debts owing by him. Instead however of this indulgence enabling him to retrieve his affairs, the Hong has become more deeply involved than before, nor do the same considerations for saving it exist now in the same degree as before, old King-qua having been dead some time. If therefore the Cohong should start any difficulties against placing the creditors of this hong on the same footing with those of Hing-tae, and that they will do this we much doubt, the only resource of the claimants will be to demand the interference of the local Government, when, as a natural consequence, that Hong must also be shut up, and the creditors come upon the Consoo tax in the same manner as those of Hingtae.

M. in conclusion says:

"Once allow this principle (of amalgamation) to be established, and who would be willing to delay pressing his claims on any other delinquent hong, for settlement by the Cohong, let the cause of delinquency be what it might? It would, in fact, be constituting all the hongmerchants copartners for every private as well as public purpose, and render all liable for the engagements of each, let these engagements be ever so injudicious or unfair.

"It appears, therefore, to be both the right and interest of the creditors of Hingtae firmly to resist every attempt to blend their claims with those on Kinqua, which would not only be unjust, but embarrass and delay the settlement of all."

The "principle of amalgamation" already exists, and it is well understood, at least it has been frequently acted upon, that the Hong-merchants are "Copartners for every private as well as public purpose," for on this principle do the Hingtae claimants demand payment by means of the Consoo tax, and upon this principle have the debts of Manhop, Chun-qua, and many others been ultimately paid.

We should be sorry to see the creditors of Hingtae, as M. threatens, resist the equal settlement of the debts of King-qua, as such resistance would probably only still more protract a final agreement without a prospect of the least advantage to the former, whose pretensions, if they share them in common with M., are evidently too unjust to be allowed.

We give in, another part, the statement of the Chamber of Commerce of the combined British and American trade in the season 1836-1837. They differ in no respect from the separate statements of the respective trades published by us last year.

A military officer poisoned himself by taking Opium on Sunday last, in one of the foreign Factories, in consequence of losses at gambling. When Doctor Cox was apprized of it, he immediately went to offer his assistance, but came too late.

We publish in another column the regulations for the next boat race of the Canton Regatta Club for the information of amateurs.

The Hong-merchants have addressed, we hear, another letter to Hing-tae's creditors, explanatory of the reasons why they cannot promise, in less than ten years, to pay off the debts of Hingtae. The document having appeared only yesterday, we are not enabled to lay a translation of it before our readers.

The arrival of the *Emily Jane*, and the politeness of some of our friends has put us in possession of Calcutta papers to the 18th February, but they contain nothing but of local interest, and are chiefly filled with the accounts of the honors shewn to Sir C. Metcalfe on his return to Europe. The famine in the upper provinces is represented as being still unrelieved, and the sufferings of the population are said to be dreadful. Calcutta merchants suffered from a great scarcity of cash, aggravated, to judge from the reports of the papers, by Government refusing to make any more advances upon produce shipped to Europe.

We have seen only one Singapore paper as yet, and that of the 8th March, which only gives the news, already well known, of the December overland mail.

BIRTH.

On board the "Vansittart," off Singapore, on the 14th of February last, the Lady of Farquhar Macqueen, Esq., of a Son.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the sums will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838

NOTICE.—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Bradbon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Louis'sian, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Society will be held on Saturday the 5th of May, for the sale of the books which have finished circulation, and other business of the Society.

20 April, 1838.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } per 1000
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. . . . . " " " 1.50.
" Policies and folio pages. . . . " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE of GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
		DENT & Co.
		Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. George Dougal, Mr. John Lowe, Mr. Thos. Leech, Mr. James S. Stopford, and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. . . . . Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. . . . . China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.... C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDAN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JONAS BURG, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON,—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to
Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Few cases of excellent PORT WINE a 6 $ per dozen in cases of 3 dozen each.—by
EGLINTON MACLEAN & Co.

Canton 19th January 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of Messrs. NEWTON GORDON & MCUBBON'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter-Casks imported by the *Elsie Stewart.* Apply to,
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SUGARS at 9 $ per box.
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts, One Hhd. } OLD BROWN SHERRY,

Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and the ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN, Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT,
No. 2 Danish Hong.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA CONSOLOR-UM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper,

also

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, 150 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, and at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Mexican. *Hermosa Luisa,* Peredo, from Mazatlan Amer. *Luconia,* Henry, from Boston 11th November, and Batavia 22d February. *Claudius,* from Batavia 3d March. *Charlotte,* Gore, from Manila, 7th April *Splendid,* Laud, from Newyork, 29th November. *Emily Jane,* Shelstone, from Calcutta 18th Febr., Singapore 22d March.

PASSENGER.—Per *Charlotte,* Mr. R. G. Shaw jr.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—*Lady Hayes,* Paterson, for Sydney *Ruby,* Randle, for Bombay.

The *Earl of Clare,* and *Cowasjee Family,* had arrived at Calcutta. The *Sulimany* was to leave Diamond Harbour a few days after the *Emily Jane* sailed.

The *Fattal Djawat's* despatch for Manila has, for the present, been postponed, owing to a survey being thought necessary before she can put to sea.

The arrival of the *Diederika* from Polynesia was a false report.

The following vessels had passed Anjer: Febr. 1. Amer. *Francis Staunton,* from Manila for Boston. 14 Febr. Span. *St. Geetrudis,* from Manila for Cadiz. *Esperanza,* from do, for United States.

Arrival at Batavia—8th Port. *Cesar,* from Macao. Brit. *Juliet,* Wilson, from Sydney. 9th Dutch *Pleiades* from China. 21st Amer. *Claudius,* from Boston, and 22d *Robert Fulton,* from Philadelphia. 27th Brit. *Asia* from Sydney.

Sailed thence. 8th Brit. *John Knox,* for Singapore 10th Amer. *Sachem,* for Soerabaya. 13th. *Indemnity,* Brit., for do. 15th Amer. *Mandarin,* for do. 28th Amer. *Courier,* for Samarang, and *St. Lawrence,* for Cowes March 3d Port. *Cesar,* for Lisbon.

The Amer., *Sachem* and *Mandarin* and Brit., *Indemnity* were on the 21st February in Soerabaya roads.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th December via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 29th November, *Splendid.* CALCUTTA, 18th February *Emily Jane,* SINGAPORE, 22d March *Emily Jane.* JAVA, 3d March, *Claudius.* MANILA, 7th April *Charlotte.* BOMBAY, 3d February via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton Alexander, Tapley, Ranger, Thomas Lawrie, Vanguard, Parkfield, Orwell,* CALCUTTA, *Sullaway, Ann, Cowasjee Family.* BOMBAY, *Pearl* Sir Chas. *Malcolm,* SYDNEY, *Hero,* CHILE, *Henry Clay, Richard Alsop, Brooklyn,* From the UNITED STATES via South America, *St. Louis, Metabes;* via London, *Logan Lotus;* direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat.*

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 *to this date.*

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Peculs Congo.	Souchong.	Pow-chong.	Pecco.	Tea Green, Peculs. Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	.....	.....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	.....	.....	755	2950	239	....	861	327
31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	291	123
Sept. 10	Hinmalek	"	....	286	.....	.....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio	"	....	....	.....	.....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	.....	.....	250	2621	214	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London	New York	....	2134	.....	.....	201	1371	110	....	279	180
1838 Janv. 2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	187	102
8	Asia	New York	212	3449	.....	.....	277	2023	479	....	180	115
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	.....	82	341	3120	308	....	359	244
Febry. 26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	.....	.....	50	1411	....	....	260	198
March 1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	374	....	406	404
8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	.....	.....	75	2182	475	159	352	328
8	Valparaiso	New York	....	41	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
8	Morrison	"	....	609	5	2	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	.....	.....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
15	Lower	"	....	2491	50	76	363	1246	49	....	14	....
21	Liberty	New York	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	229	230
April 1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	650	....	127	127
1	Roman	New York	....	327	40	123	270	1629	632	....	256	254
11	Rob Roy											
		Peculs.	212	22499	2118	1289	4026	36625	5408	171	5425	3784
		Chests.	335	37498	4236	2578	8052	53860	10604	280	6536	5330

Total including the Cargo of the *Rob Roy.*	BLACK TEA	peculs	28,182	Chests	48,266
	GREEN	"	58,180	"	88,988
	GRAND TOTAL	Peculs	86,362	Chests	137,254

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship ..	....	.....	900	.....	.....
Cordelia	British	Creighton	....	Liverpool... ...	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Dorothea	Ameri.	———	....	Valparaiso ...	W. H. Rony.
Sarah Barry	British	Evans	....	N. S. Wales	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Romaymede	"	Wildridge	....	Singapore...	Lindsay & Co.
Eleanor	"	Lyons	253	Bombay	Captain Lyons.
Rouble	Ameri.	Bruson	....	"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Chandler Price ..	"	Duhe	....	Philadelphia	S.B.Rawle. & F.M. Lewis.
Southerner	"	Tibbetts	....	Java	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Panama	"	Benjamin	....	Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Factor	"	Pearse	....	Coquimbo	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Shipsare stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane,* T. Rees; *Lord Amherst,* Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia,* Gregorio, *Psyche, Kennedy*; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules,* Parry; *Austen,* Rees; *Cul-Young,* Bayliss; *Jardine,* Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin,* (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes,* ——— ; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabelle,* Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	974	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace	....	Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker	....	Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone	....	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright	....	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Griffon	Ameri.	Little	....	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Fattal Djawat	Dutch.	———	....	Timor	Wm. Macdonald.
Hermosa Luisa ..	Mexic.	Peredo	....	Manathan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Luconia	Ameri.	Henry	....	Java	J. Robinson.
Claudius	"	———	....	"	———
Charlotte	"	Gore	....	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Splendid	"	Laud	....	Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Emily Jane	British	Shelstone	....	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoda 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. do 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 33. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 21st, 1838. No. 137

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in.	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 ,, - - -	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	Very dull.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,	1.	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	
,, - - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	,,	11½.	Small stock.
Assorted colors - - - - -	,,	10½.	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	103 a 11 8	Very small stock, and quotations nearly nominal.
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	8 5 a 11.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	9.5 a 11.5.	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheat. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6½ a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2¾.	
,, Rod ⅝ @ in - - -	,,	3¼.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	4½.	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	470	
,, ,, new - -	,,	400 a 405	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	390 a 400	
,, new - - - - - -	,,	385 a 390	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	440 a 450	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	370	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.45 a 1.55	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.45 a 1.55	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8½ a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - - -	,,	140. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory - -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified, - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	18 a 23	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	14 a 17	
,, ,, Sandh Islands	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	17 a 32	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung maey - - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 25	Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	18 a 28	
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	36 a 54	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	42 a 52	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - - 8	,,	470 a 510	
,, Taysaam - - - - ,,	,,	370 a 380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.8	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.5 a 6.6	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½	2	Singapore	1	½	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3	
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3	
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	2½	
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1½	1	Chili or Peru	3	
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1	
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c...		
Sand. Islands ..			France	2½	2			

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during the remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Stock are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4350 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	none...
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £10. No vessels.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1837, TO 31st MARCH, 1838.

	IN MARCH.			FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Apr. 1838
Patna .... old.	485	490	237,650	4847	3,131,580	1,131
,, ... new	197	425	83,725			1,628
Benares ...... old	257	390	100,230	1327½	824, 775	427
,, ... new	90	380	34,200			76
Malwa .... old	861	390	335,790	13647½	6,980,022	1,730
	1890		791,695	19822	10,806,377	5,007

Total of deliveries in the year ending the 31st March 1838, 21,712 Chests, value Sp. Drs. 11,597, 972.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—White LONGCLOTHS, continue to be much wanted and our quotations for the first moderate supplies will be readily obtained. Gray are also in good demand COTTON YARN, of inferior quantity is very depressed with a large stock; good water twist would sell at $ 40 @ 44. CHINTZES, The supply of Chintzes of good patterns and quality has been moderate, and our highest quotation will be obtained for the first arrival.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES, have rather declined, the reports just received of the northern markets not being so favorable as had been expected, but we have heard of no sales during the week; there are very few in importers hands. LONGELLS, maintain their price, but the purchases are very limited at present rates. CAMLETS. English are almost unsaleable at our present ruinous quotation. Dutch are on the advance rather, all being bought up.

METALS.—Iron is enquired for at our prices.

LEAD,—has declined, a large supply of native lead having come to market.

RICE,—is without alteration—the weather continues tolerably favorable.

STRAITS PRODUCE,—without change, there being no importations. TIN is a little firmer.

COTTON,—the whole stock on hand is not more than about 20,000 bales —Bombay 14,000. Bengal 4000, Madras 2000, which accounts for our high quotations, and which cannot be sustained on further importations.

OPIUM.—The deliveries continue very active at Whampoa from the foreign passage boats in the face of the threats of the mandarins. The supply of good Malwa is very short, and the price for a day or two was run up to nearly 500 $—but this was nominal, and it as rapidly receded to 440 @ 450, at which it goes off readily. The demand for the new Bengal drug is not so active and the arrival of the *Emily Jane* will tend to lower prices still more. Turkey is almost unsaleable at our quotation. The Lintin clearances to the 15th, and which include those at Whampoa, consisted of Patna, old 98; new 402; Benares, old 93; new 61; Malwa, 467; Total 1121 Chests.

EXPORTS.

NANKING SILK.—There have been further arrivals which, with the 1100 reported last week are estimated at about 2000 bales, nearly all Tsatlee, and of these fully one half have been purchased at from 475 @ 530—and we find the demand is still brisk. The export was about 4000 bales up to the 10th, and from 700 @ 1000 have been since shipped or are in the course of shipment.

TEA.—We have no transactions to report, and prices remain as before. The exports to Great Britain to this date consist of

Black lbs 24,370,133.
Green .. 6,847,200.

Total ..31,218,133.

and there are only two ships loading, which will not make the export more than 32,200 000 lbs up to the 30th inst, against 38,177,200 lbs last season.

CANTON 21st April 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 34. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 28TH, 1838. No. 138.

Burmah.

From a letter written by Doc. Heifer, at Se, Dec.-37

THE THREE PAGODAS

Singapore Free Press 22nd March.

It is a general opinion amongst the few, who ever have heard of the passage into Siam, called the Three Pagodas, that this must be a stupendous pass through mountains many thousand feet high, fathomless precipices on the right and left, rivulets winding their silver streams in a most picturesque manner through every fissure, cataracts thundering over enormous rocks, &c, in fact a Claude Lorraine "*tableau en gros.*"

To this point at least were my expectations raised by accounts received in Maulmain from connoisseurs who said that they were amazed and delighted with the alpine grandeur of the scenery The accounts of one gentleman who visited the place, I suppose the last, were so deviating from the other descriptions, that I thought he must have been on the spot in the time of heavy fogs. thick mists, and moist vapours, so that he lost all that magnificence of the scenery, when rocks and mountains, abysses and silver streams disappeared. I was much more convinced of the prosaic turn of his mind, and want of susceptibility to admire the beauties of nature, because the accounts of the Burmese which I gathered were equally more or less wonderful.

Many days before our caravan arrived there, the Three Pagodas were the topic of general conversation, and I was amused with the never ending stories of the wars between the Burmese and Siamese in these parts, in which the latter were always the victors. for it was impossible to penetrate through this mountain pass; the Siamese had nothing to do but to await quietly the arrival of their foes, after having loosened rocks and mountains, and when they arrived to throw them upon their heads, by which, on the last occasion, 3000 at once were smashed to pieces, whose bleached bones, they pretend, are disseminated to this hour through this terrible passage.

Since this time the three Pagodas have attained a kind of awful celebrity amongst the people. To these fables, or at least very much improved truths, must be added that, indeed, scarcely any body ventured to visit the place before the British took possession of the country, for the sly Siamese, preserving always a kind of superiority in the mountains, caught many who were so bold as to approach these wonderful regions, and carried them away into slavery. Some hunters, however, attracted by the numbers of elephuts, or by mysterious accounts, or because some men have a natural bent to brave danger, frequented annually the place, but, to use their own expression. always "with a stick in their mouth" to keep silence.

Nothing is so much a proof of the utter change which these provinces have undergone during the last ten years, as the complete confidence, which all the inhabitants have of the inviolability of their persons, and to this day it seems to them extraordinary, that they can wander, not only to the Three Pagodas, but every where, without fear of meeting a plundering party, or even a single lurking Siamese to disturb them. The consciousness of the faith and power of their present rulers is also one of the best means to insure their submission and attachment.

The historical origin of the Three Pagodas I do not know, nor what may be the reason, that in old and very incorrect European maps, this name is a substitute for mountain and rivers to fill the empty space. All I could hear is, that a long time ago, there was a great war between the Siamese and the Burmese, which finished as all wars do, with peace making, but not content with a simple cessation of hostilities, it was agreed that there should be also an everlasting friendship between the two nations, and to celebrate that "holy alliance" they met on the frontier. The Burmese built one Pagoda on their ground, and the Siamese another on their ground, and between these a third was built half by the Siamese and half by the Burmese together on the neutral territory.

These Three Pagodas are now only three heaps of stones, each about ten feet high, and small pieces of brick, scantily dispersed, prove only that they are the remains of some building. They are situated in a sloping plain of calcareous rocks. The surrounding scenery is sombre and desolate; the vegetation is scanty, and the trees around stormbesten and stunted. In vain will the traveller seek the "alpine magnificence." From the level of the Zamee-Khyoung (a part of the Attaran) he will ascend gradually in a valley, sometimes of several miles width, generally fertile, and often qualified for improved cultivation, now covered chiefly with forests, and after two days march he will unexpectedly find himself before the three insignificent heaps of stone, and to his astonishment he will then perceive, that he had left already all the passes, abysses, and other terrors, behind him without knowing it.

From the Three Pagodas it is impossible to get a view of the country, but to the N. by W. is a solitary limestone mountain which repays amply the great trouble of ascending it. The whole unknown region towards the east lies spread wide open before the wandering eye. It is an indeterminate succession of mountain ridges, the last certainly upwards of 8,000 feet high, at a probable distance of from 80 to 100 miles. As far as the spy-glass can discern, all is one uninterrupted dense mass of forest, without a single cleared spot, to designate the existance of man, the wild elephants alone swarming in great numbers in this solitude, manifests their presence from time to time by a sudden cracking of bamboos and underwood through which they pass.

To draw the line of demarcating of the frontier round the Three Pagodas, would be a very difficult task, for it is not, as supposed, a chain of mountains running from north to south, but a high table land intersected by differently extended ridges. If the highest chain of mountains, from which the rivers run into the Bay of Bengal, were to be taken as the natural frontier, then must the British territory occupy some 80 or 100 miles breadth more to the eastward, for the true source of the Attaran and its tributaries is to be sought far beyond the Three Pagodas. The imaginary frontier is now a great vacuum drawn *ad libitum*, and much time will probably elapse, before these uninhabited parts will become a matter of dispute or mere discussion.

Maulmain.

Maulmain Chronicle, January 20.

We hear that the raising of a Talien corps is proceeding very successfully. About a hundred substantial looking fellows, may already be seen morning and evening, on the parade ground, undergoing the drilling process, and when the corps is filled up, as it will no doubt shortly be, it will make a very respectable appearance and form a portion of military defence or attack, of which no commander need be ashamed. Whether its prowess will soon be tried or not is a question involved in some doubt at present, for it is now said that the King of Burmah is most peacefully inclined—that his visions of extended acquisitions are departed from him, and that he desires nothing more than to live on good terms with his English friends—so much so, that he is ready to sign the treaty of Yandaboo, and admit a British Resident at his Court. We should, however, be glad to have some confirmation of the truth of this report, as it is so much at variance with some of his previous declarations that we are not prepared to give it entire credence. But be that as it may, of a military force stationed here, a Talien corps will form an important part, and in due time might become a substitute for the Madras Sepahis. Had the Government, since its occupation of these provinces, studied its own interest, it would have raised long ago a regiment or two of Taliens. They are all the natural enemies of the Burmese, and physically quite their equals. They are in their native country and amongst their friends and relatives, and so far as these considerations act as stimulants on the mind of the soldier, they will have their effect on the mind of the local levies which may be made here. The transport of native troops from Madras to this place, is attended with very considerable expence to the Government, for the sepahi is not only brought here, but the additional expense of furnishing a supply of such articles of food, as his cast permits him to eat, must be incurred. By substituting, therefore, the Taliens for them, the item of expenditure for transport vessels will be greatly diminished, and to this consideration may be added that of the uniform cheapness of all articles of consumption, and the fact that the natives are not in the least degree fastidious as to the kind or quality of the food, or where they happen to find it. That they are stronger and more athletic than the natives on the other side of the Bay is too well known to admit of dispute; consequently they may be expected to endure labour with less fatigue, and particularly in times of active service to last longer. Should there ever be another occasion for sending a military force into Burmah, it might be supposed, for several reasons, that a Talien corps would be a most useful adjunct. Their habits of life and their acquaintance with the language, people, and country, would enable them to perform many services in aid of a march, with ease and despatch, which might be difficult for foreigners to accomplish.

How the Taliens will behave, when transformed into regular, disciplined soldiers, and brought into the open field, remains yet to be proved; but there is no reason to doubt that, they will be quite equal to any Asiatic enemies with whom it may be their fortune to contend.

We are curious to know what effect the news of training and arming the Taliens will have on the Court of Ava. As hundreds will be magnified into thousands by the time the report reaches the king's ears, it is not improbable that the oilgeibrium of the royal mind may be a little disturbed.—*Singapore Free Press 15th March.*

Chinese trade in Singapore.

We have been kindly furnished by the local authorities, with a tabular statement of all the Junks and Topes that have visited this port, from China, Cochin-China, and Siam, since the commencement of the present year, with their separate tonnage, and the number of the crew and passengers on board of each, which we publish in an after column. The total number of passengers is 2,069 all from China, with a very trifling exception; and it is observable that it is only from ports in the province of Fuk-keen, or Hokien, that there are numerous emigrants, the Junks from the province of Canton and Seanghai, bringing comparatively few. The total amount of tonnage exhibited by the table is 9,854 tons, and the number of Junks 65, which divides itself between the three countries in the following proportions.—

From China.....	Junks.....	28	Tons 5965
" Cochin-China	Do. and Topes	27	" 1829
" Siam	Do. and Do	10	" 2060
		65	9854

The two last mentioned items by no means represent however the amount of the *native* trade or tonnage either from Cochin-China or Siam, during the period included in the statement, as from both these countries, square-rigged vessels, under native management, have at the same time imported valuable cargoes. The number of Junks from China is thus rear considerable; and many of them having as usual had on board a portion of their cargo for Java, the tidings of the new Import Tariff at Batavia was heard with some dismay, as it subjects their importations to double duty by having touched at this port.

It is not to be understood that the whole of the above large number of passengers landing from the Chinese Junks make an addition of any permanent nature to the population of this Settlement, the major part of them very soon dispersing themselves among the neighbouring countries.—*Ibid.*

Female Infanticide.

(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)

"Ho lun-yuen in his ode on the drowning of females says.—"The nature of the tiger is most cruel, yet it knows the relation betwixt parent and off spring.

"Man is the spiritual part of all things; shall he be inferior to the tiger? In bearing a boy or a girl, conception and bringing forth are the same with respect to both.

"I have heard that when female children are killed, the state of suffering is beyond comparison—whilst yet in its blood unable to speak, it cries in the tub of water—long suffering ere it dies—O alas! the heart of parents that can endure this!

"I would advise my people not to kill their daughters. All that is required for their head pins, and raiment will not impoverish you. The disposition of daughters is most tender. They love their parents better than sons do. Many sons go from home; daughters cleave to their parents. Many sons are disobedient to their parents; daughters are obedient. Many sons wander to a distance; daughters keep at home. Sons have little feeling; daughters always weep for their parents. Daughters love their virtuous husbands, and in many cases increase the honor of their parents.

"Do you not observe how Te-so (whose name occurs in ancient story) prevented the punishment of her father? Don't you remember how the female Tang-heang opposed a tyger and rescued her father?

"The female Shan at the age of 18, knew how to conduct the funeral rites of her father. The virtuous and dutiful females of ancient times were very numerous. It is impossible to mention them all.

"The magistrates sometimes wrote tablets in their praise. The Emperor also graciously conferred presents on them. Some were made ladies of the palace—some wives of the nobility. If you preserve the lives of your daughters, a happy recompence will be the consequence."

Trade of Great Britain to the United States.

From a paper read by Mr. Porter to the British Association at their meeting at Liverpool,

The tonnage of vessels which entered the ports of the United States from foreign countries, in each year, from 1821 to 1836, distinguishing American and British from other shipping, was as follows:—

Years ending 30th Sept.	American.	British.	Other Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Centesimal Proportion of Brit. to American Tonnage.
1821	765,098	55,198	29,338	846,624	7.21
1822	707,961	70,589	29,872	808,502	8.97
1823	778,271	98,553	29,915	894,739	11.56
1824	850,033	67,351	35,016	952,400	7.92
1825	886,754	63,036	29,891	973,681	7.15
1826	942,286	69,295	36,359	1,047,660	7.35
1827	918,456	99,114	38,475	1,056,346	10.79
1828	868,381	104,176	46,656	1,018,604	11.69
1829	872,949	86,377	44,366	1,003,692	9.89
1830	967,727	87,231	44,689	1,099,127	9.02
1831	922,952	216,887	66,061	1,204,900	23.39
1832	949,622	288,841	104,197	1,342,660	30.41
1833	1,111,441	383,487	113,218	1,608,146	34.50
1834	1,374,670	453,496	114,857	1,642,722	42.19
1835	1,352,553	525,372	111,388	1,993,963	39.18
1836	1,255,384	547,616	132,807	1,935,597	43.62

These figures do not in any way justify the complaints of those persons who can see nothing but ruin to the shipping interest of this country from the relaxation of our navigation laws, introduced by the late Mr. Huskisson, and adopted and carried out by his successors in office. The most interesting part by far of our trade with America consists in our exports of manufactured goods. The extent on the shipments in 1815 is evidently the result of the renewal of commercial intercourse after the war, but the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, 1835 and 1836, followed long periods of friendly intercourse. The serious falling off that occurred in 1808 and 1809 arose, as already stated, be attributed to the effect of our celebrated orders in council, issued in retaliation for Napoleon's Milan and Berlin decrees. Nearly one-third of our foreign export trade in 1805, 1806, and 1807, was carried on with the United States. Our trade with the continental nations was destroyed so far as the powers of France could destroy it, and under these circumstances it was of peculiar importance that we should preserve, as far as possible, a branch of trade which gave so much and such constant employment to our merchants and manufacturers. It is difficult to account for the blindness and infatuation of the government, which could adopt a course by which, what was so important to the nation, both commercially and politically, was put to hazard. The great political advantage of this trade may be thus explained. The merchants of the United States were accustomed to send American produce to the continent of Europe, to a much greater value than the goods they took in return. In their dealings with this country, their practice was directly the contrary; their purchases from us being always much greater than the American produce taken off by the English markets. The means for liquidating the balance thus raised against the American merchants were found in the circumstances of their trade with the remaining portion of Europe. The fund which these merchants had provided them in excess, furnished what was wanting to pay for the balance of their purchases from us, and a safe and most convenient mode of transmitting the funds for this purpose was offered in bills on the English treasury; the specie wherewith these were purchased being applied to pay subsidies and military charges on the Continent, for which this government was answerable, and for which it was difficult otherwise to provide. It cannot be necessary in this place to dwell upon the failure which so signally attended the retaliatory orders in council of the English government. Our enemy had shut up every channel within his power through which our commerce could flow, and we, instead of looking out for new channels, or making the most of those which were beyond the control of our enemy, most unwisely added him to his scheme, by putting a stop to all trade that was not conducted through those old accustomed channels. As might have been expected, the regulations of the belligerents were met such as the government of the United States would adopt for the prosecution of their trade with Europe. Finding that their flag was excluded from the ports of the Continent, except upon terms which they considered degrading, all commercial intercourse with either of the belligerents was interdicted; and the result, as it affected our manufactures, is apparent in the diminished amount of our exports. This system of non-intercourse was followed, as will be remembered, by a declaration of war against this country on the part of America, affording, it is to be hoped, the last instance in which two powerful countries, whose interests are so nearly identical in every position that can increase the happiness and advance the true dignity of human nature, will suffer themselves to be dragged into hostility for the gratification of mistaken ideas of honour. The high degree of importance to each country of the trade which it carries on with the other, need no further exemplification than is offered by the tables appended to this memoir.* The proportion which that trade bears to the entire foreign trade of each country are there given. In this point of view, it would appear as if the intercourse were of more importance to America than it is to this country, inasmuch as the trade with the United Kingdom bears a larger proportion to the whole trade of the United States than our trade with those States bears to the whole foreign trade of this country. But, on the other hand, it may be truly said, that this densely peopled country is necessarily more dependent for prosperity upon its trade than America, and would suffer more from the loss of the smaller proportional amount of its commerce, which is involved in the intercourse we have been considering, than the United States would suffer from the loss of the much larger proportional amount of its trade which depends upon England.

"*Centesimal Proportion which the Trade between the United Kingdom and the United States of America bore to the whole Foreign Trade of each Country respectively, in each year, from 1821 to 1835.*

Years.	Centesimal Proportion which the Trade with England bore to the whole Foreign Trade of the United States.	Centesimal Proportion which the Trade with the United States bore to the whole Foreign Export Trade of England.
1821	35.95	16.95
1822	36.16	18.57
1823	31.70	15.41
1824	31.75	15.86
1825	37.67	17.31
1826	29.09	14.77
1827	30.63	16.67
1828	34.75	15.78
1829	33.75	13.45
1830	33.13	14.09
1831	41.78	24.50
1832	38.99	15.09
1833	38.13	19.52
1834	39.61	16.43
1835	41.26	22.31

The proportion which our export trade with the United States bore to our whole export trade, was—

N. B.

"In the foregoing pages, all remarks upon the state of convulsion into which this most important branch of our foreign trade has lately been thrown have been avoided, partly because its occurrence is too recent to allow of a sufficiently calm estimate being made of the cause or causes which led to the catastrophe, but chiefly because it would be difficult, if not impossible, to enter upon the subject without departing from that line of strict statistical search which it is to desirable to preserve in the proceedings of this Section of the British Association. It is with much satisfaction that I venture, in conclusion, to offer one remark, which, however, falls sufficiently within the limit thus drawn. The shipments of British produce and manufactures, in the year 1836 amounted, according to the value declared by the exporters, to 53,368,571£., of which sum, America took 12,425,405£., or 23.28 per cent. The total shipments in 1835 amounted to 47,372,270£.; of which America took 10,568,485£., or 22.31 per cent; the difference between the two years being, on the total shipments, 5,996,301£., and on the shipments to America, 1,857,130£. Without admitting or denying that these figures give evidence of over-trading, I would venture to call your attention to the circumstances of the two people—namely, that the means of obtaining the comforts of life are enjoyed by a larger proportion of them, than is the case with any other people; that the habits and predilections of the citizens of the United States lead them to give a preference to British goods; that ours is the cheapest market in which they can procure many articles necessary to them; and that we are, out of all proportion, the best customers for the raw produce of their soil; and

* Several interesting Tables are given in the Report of the Section, confirmatory of the statements contained in it, which were found impracticable to be given here for which we must refer our readers to the Report itself. —*Liverpool Gazette.*

I would then ask whether, if the trade of the two countries were put upon a proper fotoing, and conducted upon enlightened principles, that amount of traffic should be considered excessive which gives annually to every citizen of the United States articles of British growth and manufacture to the value of sixteen shillings and sinepence three farthings!"

From Sir. A. Johnston's, annual report of the proceedins of the Asiatic Society.

On the subject of the *third* division, the following circumstances were related, and possess much commercial interest.

"The first, that of the frontiers of the British possessions in India having been recently extended, partly by conquest, partly by acquisitions obtained by treaties, to the neighbourhood of the province of Yunnan, the western province of China. The second, that of the discovery which has recently been made, that the tea-plant is growing in a tract of country extending 300 milles within the British territories. The third, that of British traders having been enabled, in consequence of the opening of the trade with China to all British subjects, to visit parts of that empire which were never visited before by British subjects, and to become better acquainted than they formerly were with the produce of the different islands in the Eastern Archipelago, and with the various wants of their inhabitants. With a view to these circumstances, the committee have taken measures for procuring all the valuable information which is preserved in the archives of the Jesuits, at Naples, Rome Genoa, Venice, Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon, respecting Upper and Lower Assam, Munipore, Bong, the north east parts of the Burmese empire, Laos, Cambodia, Cochin-China, and all the western provinces of China; for calling the attention of the British public to the moral, political, and commercial importance of the Anglo-Chinese college, established at Malacca by the late Dr. Morrison, and so liberally supported by Sir George Staunton; for encouraging the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff to proceed in his very interesting inquiries relative to the history, literature, and science of China, to the practice of medicine in that country, and to the different idioms which are spoken by the people of Japan, who inhabit the coasts of that empire for acquiring a knowledge of the island of Quelport, which, from its local situation, is of as much importance to those who wish carry on a trade with Japan and Corea, as the island of Singapore is to those is to those who wish to carry on a trade with Siam and Cochin-China on the one side, and all the islands of the Eastern Archipelago on the other; for having translations made from the Dutch into English of all the papers in the Dutch records of Ceylon, Cochin, Negapatnam, and Malacca, which throw any light upon the history of the islands in the Eastern Archipelago, and upon the trade which was, and is still, carried on between the Dutch settlements and those islands; and for obtaining from Mr. Earl,—a gentleman whose observations as to these islands, and the policy which the British government ought to observe with respect to their inhabitants, are of so much value,—the information which he collected during the recent voyages which he made to Borneo, and many of the islands in the Eastern Archipelago."—*Lit. Gaz.*

Hingtae Affairs.

FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS TO THE CREDITORS OF HINGTAE.

A respectful Communication.—Some time since we took under consideration the debts of the Hingtae hong, and decided that we would pay them in nine annual instalments. Of this, we sent you information, by letter. But, though a long time has elapsed, we have not yet received any reply from you.

We have now reconsidered the subject of these debts owing from the Hingtae hong to you, and also your opinion, frequently expressed to us severally, that, if, from the fixed sum of five taels for commissions and charges on the tea, we deduct in every instance one tael for repayment of the debts, the whole may certainly be paid out of the probable transactions of your trade, and need not fall at all upon us. Though, in this view of the subject, it would at first sight appear that we shall not be taxed to exert ourselves; yet, on carefully weighing the matter, and estimating its real bearings, we are convinced, that such an arrangement would be attended with great hardship to us. For, at the present time, the sum of five taels for commissions and various charges exists only in name, and not in reality.

This will be seen to be the case, if we consider the impracticability of prescribing fixed rules as to the manner of conducting the tea trade. Sometimes, teas are contracted for at certain prices, and the market price afterwards rises above or falls below the sum stipulated. So that, it is impossible to ensure even the return of expended capital. And whence, then, shall the sum of five tael's be drawn? At other times, the tea is purchased as opportunities offer, or is prepared directly for us upon the farms where it is grown. As we cannot foreknow wether the prices we shall receive will be high or low, it is impossible, in such cases, to calculate whether we shall not be losers. And how, then, can we ensure the receipt of this sum of five taels? Again, after contracts are arranged by us, it sometimes happens, from sudden changes in the condition of our affairs, that the tea-men, pretending that the tea is not according to muster, withdraw from the contracts. And whence then shall the five taels be derived? If it be said, as soon as you purchase sell again,—we answer, that this may occasionally be done, but not oftener than twice or thrice in every ten cases. Such an arrangement can certainly not be effected at all times.

To small and insignificant branches of trade, no fixed rules can be prescribed. How much less is the large trade in a staple commodity such as tea! We cannot, because any of you, gentlemen, should select a first class of tea, proceed to purchase for you, at that particular moment, and at any specified price, the chops of tea that you select. For should we deduct the five taels from such specified price, and pay the remainder to the tea-merchants, how do we know that these will sell to us upon such terms? Moreover, gentlemen, it is commonly the case, that we make previous contracts with you, stipulating the price and the quantity to be furnished. And consequently we must make early contracts for, or early purchases of, a large number of chops of tea, to enable us to meet the amount stipulated. And, after all this, the tea inspectors often do not agree in their opinions of the tea: and there is much good tea, that is declared not good. It will happen, too, that, in consequence of your home prices having fallen, some will withdraw from the amount of their contracts, on the ground of the tea being not good, or being unsuitable. From these causes the tea that we have purchased before hand and kept so long on hand, is in very many cases unsaleable. And it frequently occurs, that the tea so kept on hand is, from a decline in the market prices, sold at a loss of from three or four to upwards of ten taels per pecul. All this is well known to you, gentlemen, from your own observation; and is not ungrounded assertion on our part. And when we thus lose, how can we assure ourselves of the before mentioned sum of five taels;

As to these five taels, too there are several items to be paid out of them. For various duties and fees upon the tea there have to be deducted three taels. Interest on the bargain money, and charges for receipt of goods, for surplus of goods, &c. consume a fourth tael. And for the hire of work and necessary expenses of our establisments, we have to depend upon the chance of receiving the remaining tael. These five taels barely suffice, then, do defray the expenses of the year. And when to this consideration are added the facts, that we cannot always realize this sum, and that it is now proposed to us, out of this sum to make a further payment of one tael, we find ourselves inthe midst of difficulties.

Formerly, before the dissolution of the company, we trusted to our shares of the tea-trade, for an annual profit, which amounted often to 500,000 taels, and even more.

As to the Consoo Fund, it has always existed only in name, and has not been a fund of realized money. Every year after payment of public claims on us, whatever remained was applied to defray the necessary expences of our establishments, arising from salaries, wages, &c., and to repair such losses as we might have incurred. Whenever any hong failed, we then agreed, with a view to the payment of the public and foreign claims upon it, to form, temporarily, a fund modelled on the Consoo charge for general affairs, and to pay the annual instalments out of it, in proportion to the amount of the commercial transactions of each. When at any time the profit on our shares of the tea trade, joined to the Consoo charge, did not suffice for the payment of the instalment of foreign debts, then due, and of the public claims of the current year, we had to reduce the expenses of our establishments, in salaries, &c., to the extent often of 50,000 or 60,000 taels a year. The stable hongs could meet this emergency and sustain themselves. But to the infirm hongs the result was loss, which amounted in the course of a few years to some hundreds of thousands. Their capital being small, and their original means thus gradually diminished, they were led to buy dear and sell cheap, to keep their money in circulation and patch up appearances, till their difficulties increasing from day to day, the final result was their failure. And each failure involved the whole body in difficulty; and thus one followed in the footsteps of another.

This was the case even before the company had been dissolved. And now, since the dissolution of the company, the hongs Wanyuen (Fatqua) and Hingtae have both failed, leaving debts unpaid to the amount of 2,900,000 dollars. The existing hongs have also reported their outstanding debts to amount to 2,900,000 dollars newly incurred, besides 100,000 dollars of an old date. In addition to these, the annual public calls upon us require an expenditure of several hundred thousands. And the expenses of our various establishments do not fall short of 500,000 or 600,000 dollars. Since the dissolution of the company, we have had from our proportion of teas no profit whereupon we can depend. The duties and charges on tea at present are also irregular, and are not conformed to one standard, so that we cannot calculate beforehand our probable gain or loss. Hence it is impossible for us to adopt a brief period for settling the claims that are to be paid.

The foundations of the trade also have been injured by the precedent set by the Hing-tae Hong: (That Hong) received, as duties and fees on cotton, only eight mace and upwards, amounting at the most to eleven mace, and on tea, two taels and upwards, amounting at the most to something above three taels.* These two staple commodities are considered the chief ones in the foreign trade, and if they yield no profit, but on the other hand cause loss of capital, what can we do? You say, that of late years the various imports and exports have been increased several fold. But, under these circumstances, the more they are increased, the more we are involved. Losing year after year, and paying interest on the top of interest, so that in a few years we have become liable for the heavy amount of two millions and upwards, what remnant can we have of a Consoo fund? This state of affairs is the result of the change in the times. At this time the trade of every hong is carried on with difficulty and want of substantiality; and we have besides been heavily involved by Hingtae. If we are able still to carry on a large commerce, it is only by strenuous efforts, and by watchful devices to repair every breach. While we have thus to look to our own standing, without rest or cessation, how can it be possible for us at the same time to make speedy payments on behalf of others?

For the reasons that we have thus pointed out, we have repeatedly met together to consult, and to form some plan, however difficult, of repairing these breaches and saving ourselves. We have now resolved, that each hongmerchant shall set aside in the public treasury of the Consoo house, but under his own charge, the profits of his transactions, whether in exports or imports, as also the receipts under the name of Consoo charge for general affairs; and that at the close of the year the whole shall be disbursed. We have resolved that the foreign debts of the Hingtae hong shall be repaid in nine annual instalments; that the old debts and the public claims shall be paid off in the times fixed; that the public claims of each ensuing year shall be paid up as they fall due; and if there be any overplus, it will be required for the necessary expenses of the several hongs, to pay the salaries, &c., due from them. Only, with regard to the Teenpaou hong (Kingqua), a little more must be added, to enable him to discharge the foreign and the public claims upon him. The Hingtae account is however so large, that we are not without fear, that our resolution to pay it within the period of nine years, can hardly be kept. For the foreign debts and the public dues of each hong merchant will at the same time be a heavy weight an him, and will cause much embarrassment. Should we make the period yet more brief it would be really impossible for us to meet our engagements. We take now the facts of the case, and set them before you, gentlemen, praying you to give them your attentive consideration, and also to communicate them to all the gentlemen. For this purpose we write, &c.

(Signed by the Eleven Hong merchants.)
3rd month, 28th day. (30th April, 1838.)
True translation.
(Signed) J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

* The full charges on these two articles amount to from thirteen to fifteen mace on cotton, and to between four and five taels on tea. By the Hing-tae Hong lowering these charges, and so underselling the other merchants, these were forced to follow his self-injurious precedent.
TRANSLATOR.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 28th April.

Our readers will find, in another column, Mr. Morrison's translation of the Hong-merchants letter to the Creditors of Hingtae, the receipt of which we mentioned last week. The whole burthen of the long document is that the Co-hong refuses to pay Hingtae's debts in less than nine years without even pledging themselves to liquidate the whole within that period. The reasons they assign for their inability to pay sooner are, their own poverty and the difficulty they experience in levying the extra duty required to produce the necessary funds. Much of their reasoning is childish, f. i. that of the impossibility of accommodating their sale-prices to the new duty—it surely is not more difficult to lay 6 than 5 taels on a given price, or to deduct them; nor is it impossible, as they alledge, to determine, with some degree of approximation at least, how much the duty of 10 much per picul is likely to yield upon the year's trade, the annual exports of tea being pretty well ascertained. The Hong-merchants were, it seems, in want of a good argument to defend their conduct and, not finding one, took up with the first that suggested itself without caring apparently what degree of weight it would have. In their case however, we much fear, that indifferent reasoning will be as useful as the very best logic, since they seem determined, happen what will, not to pay in less than nine years; nor seem they to be at all anxious to conciliate the good will of their creditors, since their accusations of them, of not fulfilling their contracts whenever circumstances makes their refusal desirable, and of refusing teas on the plea of their not being of the quality agreed on, are not at all called for in the argument in question, and, if the truth were told, it would, we believe, be found that the Hong-merchants have much more frequently failed to fulfil their contracts, than foreigners, and the complaint is not uncommonly heard of Hongmerchants, to whom advances for next season's teas have been made, selling, after receiving them, the best chops for cash, and obliging the contractors to receive those of inferior quality in order to cover the advance under which they are.

We are well aware that the situation of Hongmerchants it by no means enviable; they are on the one side exposed to all kinds of extortion by the Government officers, and on the other made to suffer from the misconduct of those of their own body; but at same time it cannot be denied that part of the difficulties under which they now are have been brought about by their own supineness and apparent in difference as to the affairs of the Cohong. Had they been active, and taken proper measures for the preservation of their interest, they ought never to have allowed individuals of their body to carry on as they have done, and, since they are responsible for each other, we cannot suppose that they were not able to control, in a manner at least, their own members, so as to render it impossible for one to ruin the whole. The indifference shewn by them may probably be occasioned by the slight personal interest Hong-merchants have in the well-being of their corporation, since, if success attends their commercial enterprizes, they, by never being allowed to retire, can consequently never enjoy the fruits of their industry. The whole constitution of the Cohong requires remodelling, and we are astonished that no attempt of the sort has been made by the Hong-merchants since Hing-tae's failure, as that event must, more than any other, have made them aware of the danger of their situation. Their avowed determination of paying into the Consoo fund the Consoo charge, as soon as due, is but a feeble step towards ameliorating their condition, nor do we think is it likely to be often acted on, the same determination having previously often been come to, and as often set aside. We do not, for the sake of the foreign trade in general, regret that the state of the Co-hong should be constituted as it is, and that consequently the merchants are continually in hot water, as it were, since it prevents the Chinese to monopolise or control it effectually to the disadvantage of foreigners, and as the repeated difficulties of the security merchants must eventually cause that body to be dissolved, or as least established on a different plan from what it is at present, and cause the trade probably to be thrown into the hands of a greater number of Chinese.

The hong-merchants will with difficulty extricate themselves from their present engagements or make good their proposal to pay Hingtae's debts in nine years, seeing that they will, besides, have to pay King-qua's debts (which, in spite of the not very clear arguments of our cotemporary to the contrary, we continue to consider to be entitled to just as much consideration as Hingtae's). Their statement that the *newly* incurred debts of the different hongs is2,900,000 Dollars, and the *old* amounts only to 100,000 *$*, is an evident misrepresentation, at least as to the *old* debts, nor do we exactly understand what is meant by saying "only, with regard to King-qua, *a little more* must be added, to enable him to discharge the foreign and the public claims upon him." Do the Hong-merchants thereby mean to insinuate that the deficit of the King-qua hong is so small that very little assistance will enable him to pay off his debts? This cannot have been their meaning, or they have forgotten that in their letter to Hing-tae's creditors, dated 4th April, (*Canton Press* 14th) they expressly state the *arrears* of this hong to the government to exceed 300,000 Taels, and his debts to foreigners to amount to one million and more? We discover therefore in this letter from the Co-hong an attempt at mystification, trying to represent, as of no account, or at least of no importance, the debts owing by King-qua. The *Register* also attempts to prove that the debts of Hing-tae were more *legitimately* incurred than the others, *because* the former were *simple contract debts*, whilst part of the latter arose from *money lent*; an argument so totally void of support that we are surprised our cotemporary could not exert his brains with better success, in finding some other specious argument that had at least the semblance of reason to misguide. Every one engaged in trade in China is aware, or ought to be, that strictly to follow the several enactments of the Chinese government concerning the foreign trade is impossible, nor has there hitherto, in the settlement of debts of insolvent Hongs, any distinction been made as to debts arising whether from loans of money or from sales of goods, nor whether the debts were recently incurred or of longer standing. That the debts had been really and truly contracted was considered a sufficient claim for their being paid. We must therefore in these cases beguided by precedent, and it is the interest of every foreign trader to have such precedent acknowledged and continued to be acted upon. It is an unhappy argument for the Register to say of the creditors of King-qua, "they have broken the laws of China and are not therefore entitled to be paid—my friends have not done so—ergo, their's is the preference"—but what if they have been equally regardless of the laws of the celestial empire? if, though they should not have lent money to Hing-tae, a concession we are not disposed to allow, they had allowed years to pass on without obtaining payment from him for debts contracted, would the law of China, our cotemporary has thought proper to bring into play, not likewise invalidate their claims?

We reluctantly enter on such discussion, but we could not allow it to pass without remark, the observations of the Register which, if attended to, have a tendency to place foreigners on a still less favorable footing than before, whilst they ought to unite to defend "old establi-hed custom" wherever this has prevailed in their favor against the oppressive regulations of the Chinese Government. It does not sit well, in our opinion, on foreigners, for a momentary private advantage, to attempt to upset practices which have hitherto been advantageous to the foreign trade generally; they ought, in all cases where the general welfare of the community is at stake, to make common cause for its protection, and not quote *Chinese law* one against the other.

The only arrival during the week has been that of the *Sultanay* from Calcutta and Singapore, without however adding anything of interest to our very slender stock of news. Not less than seven vessels are expected direct from England, but their non-arrival has nearly stretched our silent impatience to the utmost, whilst our neighbours are wondering what *can* have become of them; we can only suppose that they are baffled by calms or contrary winds in the China sea, and our surmises are borne out by the long passage the *Sultanay* had from Singapore. Since the invention of steam-navigation, "coming events" in these distant regions "cast their shadows before" much longer than was their wont, and we now frequently hear, by way of Bombay, of vessels having sailed from England months before they make their appearance here; the consequence is that almost every boat leaving Lintin for Canton sees some vessel standing in, at too great a distance to make her out; this is reported in Canton, and conjecture is busy to guess at what she may be; one supposes her to be such or such a vessel, when another, standing by, hearing the name mentioned, turns conjecture into certainty, and presently it is known all over the place that the——has arrived, but the next boat soon undeceives us and a returning East-coast trader, has probably been the innocent cause of the delusion. These rumors are very frequent, and extremely tantalizing to those who still believe in them; the best rule is never to give credit to such reports until you receive your letters and bills of lading.

The local Government continues to issue frequent edicts against the foreign passage boats, as they are still called, though their occupation in that way is nearly gone, and, accordingly, another mode of its appearance on Monday last from the Governor in which he again expresses his concern at the want of obedience to his reiterated commands still evinced by the passage boats, which continue to linger on the river. He threatens as usual to drive them away, but their obedience to his threats keeps pace with his sincerity, for we will not for one moment suppose the Government officers really solicitous to send these boats away, through means of which they must derive very handsome emoluments, and which would, of course, cease with their absence from Whampoa, where, it appears, the greatest part of the smuggling on the river is now concentrated, their appearance in front of the Factories being much more rare now than some months ago. If the Governor wished to drive these boats away, nothing could be easier, by merely preventing them to pass the bogue; but no such attempt has been made, and the officers of Government act pretty much like a venal M. P. who, to gratify his constituents, makes a blustering speech against a measure, whilst he silently votes with Ministers. No where, we believe, has any government attained to the perfection of the Chinese in making practice differ from theory, and whilst from the latter the uninitiated have at times been tempted to hold up the Chinese and their Government as the very paragons of moral excellence, worthy of every body's imitation, those who have an opportunity of seeing how that theory is disregarded in practice, have come to a very different, but, probably, the more correct, conclusion, that the rank weeds of mendacity, deception, and venality find in China the richest soil to prosper, and have by their luxuriant growth, made the moral condition of the whole nation one impenetrable jungle.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight —

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
" Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.
Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.
Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Lungsiau, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.
26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.
Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY or BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE
Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar. GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Society will be held on Saturday the 5th of May, for the sale of the books which have finished circulation, and other business of the Society.

20 April, 1838.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
		DENT & Co.
		Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co..... China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co... C. of Good Hope.
With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE,
on
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 21st March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to.
Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by auction by STANFORD & MARKS on board the barque AGNES, at HONG-KONG.
On Saturday the 5th of May, all the effects of the late CAPTAIN LANGASTER, consisting of PLATE and PLATED WARE NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, and CHARTS, WEARING APPAREL, CABIN FURNITURE, WINES, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BOOKS, PISTOLS, SWORDS, sundry stores &c., &c.,
Sale to commence at 11 A. M.
TERMS—CASH.
Canton, 24th April, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.
Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter Casks imported by the *Elisa Stewart.* Apply to, DANIELL & Co.
Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box.
Apply to EDMUND MOLLER.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhhd }
Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT,
No. 2 Dunsh Hong.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE
THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER and PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.
BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.
also
DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.
At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1826 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS. on one sheet of Postpaper.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, and at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. — British. *Sulimany*, Macfarlane, from Calcutta and Singapore—left the pilot, on 3d of March and Singapore on the 23rd.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.— Amer. *Dorothea*, Watson, for Cowes for orders. Brit. *Cordelia*, Creighton, for Cork for orders.

The *Sarah Barry*, for London will be despatched on Monday next at 11 A. M.

The *Whalerwitch*, arrived in Singapore on the 16th and sailed thence for Calcutta on the 18th March.

After the despatch of the *Sarah Barry* there remain no vessels at Whampoa in lading for England.

The shipping at Lintin has removed to Hong-kong early this week.

The following vessels had passed Anjer: Febr. 1. Amer. *Francis Saunton*, from Manila for Boston, 14 Febr. Span. *St. Gertrudis*, from Manila for Cadiz. *Esperanza* from do, for United States.

Arrived at Batavia—8th Port. *Cesar*, from Macao. Brit. *Juliet*, Wilson, from Sydney. 20th, Dutch *Pleiades*, from China. 21st Amer. *Claudius*, from Boston, and 23d *Robert Fulton*, from Philadelphia, 27th Brit. *Asia*, from Sydney.

Sailed thence. 8th Brit. *John Knox*, for Singapore. 10th Amer. Sachem for Soerabaya. 13th, *Indemnity* Brit., for do. 15th Amer. *Mandarin*, for do. 25th Amer. *Courier*, for Samarang, and St. *Lawrence*, for Coven March 2d Port. *Cesar*, for Lisbon.

The Amer. *Sachem* and *Mandarin* and Brit., *Indemnity* were on the 21st February in Soerabaya roads.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th December via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 19th November, ₱ *Splendid*. CALCUTTA, 1st March ₱ *Sulimany*. SINGAPORE, 2nd March ₱ *Sulimany*. JAVA, 3d March. ₱ *Claudius*. MANILA, 7th April ₱ *Charlotte*, BOMBAY, 3d February via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Alexander, Topley, Ranger, Thomas Laurie, Vanguard, Parkfield, Orwell*. CALCUTTA. *Ann, Cowasjee Family*. BOMBAY, *Pearl, Sir Chas. Malcolm*. SYDNEY, *Hero*, CHILE, *Henry Clay, Richard Alsop, Brooklyn*, From the UNITED STATES via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan Lotus*; direct *Courier, Anawan, Surat.*

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Pecuk: Congo.	Souchong.	Pow-chong.	Pecco.	Tea Green, Pecuk.: Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2850	239	....	861	327
31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept. 10	Himmaleh	"	....	280	....	....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	280	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London	New York	....	2434	....	....	201	1371	110	....	219	160
1838 Jany. 2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2866	316	206	....	146	....	....	102	102
8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2923	479	....	180	115
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	82	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby. 26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	50	1411	....	....	260	195
March 1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	374	....	406	404
8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	78	2182	475	159	352	320
8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
8	Morrison	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
15	Louver	New York	....	2491	....	76	363	1346	49	....	14	....
21	Liberty	"	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	220	230
April 1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	650	....	127	127
5	Roman	New York	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632	....	256	254
11	Rob Roy											
		Peculs.	212	22499	2118	1289	4026	36675	5406	171	5425	3784
		Chests.	335	37496	4236	2579	8052	53860	10604	280	6536	5330

Total including the Cargo of the *Rob Roy*. BLACK TEA peculs 28,182 Chests 48,266
GREEN " 58,180 " 88,988
GRAND TOTAL Peculs 86,362 Chests 137,254

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship ..			909		
Sarah Barry	British	Evans		N. S. Wales	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Runnymede	"	Wildridge		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Eleanor	"	Lyons	283	Bombay	Captain Lyons.
Rouble	Ameri.	Bruson		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Chandler Price ..	"	Dubs		Philadelphia	S.B. Rawle. & F.M. Lewis.
Southerner	"	Tibletts		Java	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Panama	"	Benjamin..		Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Factor	"	Pearse		Conjimbo	Russell & Co.
Charlotte	"	Gore..		Manila	Russell & Co.
Canton	Hamb.	Gerdes	480	Macao	F. S. Hathaway.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregoris, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Ross; *Col-Young*, Bayliss; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ———; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Isabella Robertson	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	Hudson	330	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Anna	Port.	Gay..	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Sagueney	British	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Omega	Dutch.	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate....	British	Wallace		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Syed Khan	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Red Rover	"	Hart	90	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Griffon	Ameri.	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fattal Djawat	Dutch.	Little		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Hermosa Luisa ..	Mexic.			Timor	Wm. Macdonald.
Luconia....	Ameri.	Peredo		Macatar....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Claudius	"	Henry		Java....	J. Robinson.
Splendid				"	
Emily Jane	British	Land....		Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Sulimany	"	Shelstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
		Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 34. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 28TH, 1838. No. 138.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Ps.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 ,, - - -	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	Very dull.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,	1.	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Ps.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Ps.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	11½.	Small stock.
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	10½ a 10¾.	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	102 a 11.8	Very small stock, and quotations nearly nominal.
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	8.5 a 11.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	9.5 a 11.5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheag. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	6¼ a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2¾.	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - -	,,	3½.	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under -	,,	4½	
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	470	
,, ,, new - -	,,	410	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	390 a 400	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - -	,,	460	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	370	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.45 a 1.55	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.45 a 1.55	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3¾. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	8¼ a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	140. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	18 a 23	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	14. a 17	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT IN T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, by ,,	28	13	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20 a 6.50	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	17 a 32	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 25	Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	18 a 28	
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	36 a 54	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	42 a 52	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - $	,,	470 a 510	
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,	370 a 380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.5 a 6.6	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	Pl.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambiets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles* &c, *Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	3	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang	1¾	1½	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blacks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other *Foreign* vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4.4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............. 4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, .. small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubs feet £10. No vessels.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1837, TO 31ST MARCH, 1838.

	IN MARCH.			FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Apr. 1838
Patna .... old.	485	490	237,650	4847	3,101,580	1,154
,, ... new	197	425	83,725			1,628
Benares ...... old	257	390	100,230	1327½	824,77 5	422
,, ... new	90	380	34,200			79
Malwa .... old	861	390	235,790	13647½	6,980,822	1,730
	1890		791,695	19822	10,806,377	5,007

Total of deliveries in the year ending the 31st March 1838, 21,712 Chests, value Sp. Drs. 11,597, 972.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The stock is very short with an active demand for bleached and grey Longcloths, and chintzes, as also for COTTON YARN of good quality; but the inferior is almost unsaleable,

WOOLLENS.—The dealers, we hear, find a difficulty in disposing of their late purchases of SPANISH SERIPES at former rates; but the stock is not lorge. LONGELLS, assorted colors, have rather improved, the advance being principally on the black and purple. Scarlets without alteration. No favorable change in CAMBLETS.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—There have been no arrivals.

RICE.—The weather continues favorable for the next crop.

COTTON.—The holders are standing out for higher prices, but the clearances are, in consequence, very short. The *Sulimany's* cargo is the only accession to our small stock.

OPIUM.—Another edict has been issued against the foreign passage-boats, but no active measures appear to be adopted to enforce it, as the deliveries continue very brisk at Whampoa. Malwa has again advanced from the non-arrival of the Bombay ships. New Patna has also been in better demand, and considerable sales were made during the week at 395 up to 415. New Benares has been selling at 385 @ 390. The deliveries to the 22d were. Patna, *old* 114, *new* 599; Benares, *old* 115, *new* 69; Malwa, 646; Total 1543 Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—There are about 1000 bales still unsold, and as there is no opportunity of shipping it off the demand has rather slackened; the finer Chops are still held at 500 @ 515, but the generality of the silk is but of midding quality.

TEA.—There have been enquiries for and, we bear, some purchases of old Congous, beyond this nothing is doing. The exports up to this day are

Black teas	24,799,200 lbs.
Green ,,	6,948,800 ,,
Total	31,748,000 lbs.

CANTON, 28th April, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 34. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 28TH, 1838. No. 138.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Ps.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	Very dull.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,	1.	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Ps.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Ps.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	11½.	Small stock.
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	10½ a 10¾.	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	10.3 a 11.8	Very small stock, and quotations nearly nominal.
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	8.5 a 11.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	9.5 a 11.5.	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheathg. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	6¼ a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2¼.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3¼.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	4½.	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	6.	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,	470	
,, ,, new - -	,,	410	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	390 a 400	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	460	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	370	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.45 a 1.55	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.45 a 1.55	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	24.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	8½ a 8¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	5. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	140. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory - -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	14. a 17	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 27 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	15.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.80	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery,
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	4	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl.	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd.	,,	24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	17 a 32	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 26	Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	18 a 28	
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	36 a 54	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	42 a 52	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	None,
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	,,	470 a 510	
,, Taysaam - - - - ,,	,,	370 a 390	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.5 a 6.6	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	None.
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

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Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1½	1½	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg.	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1	pm.
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...		½ do.
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

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Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet £10. No vessels,
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1837, TO 31ST MARCH, 1838.

	IN MARCH.			FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock on Apr. 1838
Patna ....old.	485	490	237,650	4847	3,131,580	3,154
,, ...new	197	425	83,725			[illegible]
Benares ....old	257	390	100,230	1387½	894,77[illegible]	422
,, ...new	90	380	34,200			74
Malwa ....old	861	390	335,790	13647½	6,990,022	1,730
	1890		791,695	19822	10,306,377	5,007

Total of deliveries in the year ending the 31st March 1838, 21,712 Chests, value Sp. Drs. 11,597, 972.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The stock is very short with an active demand for bleached and grey Longcloths, and chintzes, as also for COTTON YARN of good quality; but the inferior is almost unsaleable,

WOOLLENS.—The dealers, we hear, find a difficulty in disposing of their late purchases of SPANISH STRIPES at former rates; but the stock is not large. LONGELLS, assorted colors, have rather improved, the advance being principally on the black and purple. Scarlets without alteration. No favorable change in CAMBLETS.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—There have been no arrivals.

RICE.—The weather continues favorable for the next crop.

COTTON.—The holders are standing out for higher prices, but the clearances are, in consequence, very short. The *Sulimany's* cargo is the only accession to our small stock.

OPIUM.—Another edict has been issued against the foreign passage-boats, but no active measures appear to be adopted to enforce it, as the deliveries continue very brisk at Whampoa. Malwa has again advanced from the non-arrival of the Bombay ships. New Patna has also been in better demand, and considerable sales were made during the week at 395 up to 415. New Benares has been selling at 385 @ 390. The deliveries to the 22d were. Patna, *old* 114, *new* 599; Benares, *old* 115, *new* 69; Malwa, 646; Total 1542 Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—There are about 1000 bales still unsold, and as there is no opportunity of shipping it off the demand has rather slackened; the finer Chops are still held at 500 @ 515, but the generality of the silk is but of midding quality.

TEA.—There have been enquiries for and, we hear, some purchases of old Congous, beyond this nothing is doing. The exports up to this day are

Black teas	24,799,200	lbs.
Green ,,	6,948,800	,,
Total	31,748,000	lbs.

CANTON, 28th April, 1838.

NOTICE. — *Is hereby given* that the *Honorable* Company's Agents are ready to receive to-side Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Longshan, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY or BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar. GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Society will be held on Saturday the 5th of May, for the sale of the books which have finished circulation, and other business of the Society.

20 April, 1838.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. . . . . " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY

PARTIES, desirous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured), before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
		DENT & Co.
		Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, | Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, | Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, | Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. . . . . Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co. . . . Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. . . . . China.
Messrs. Tuca Birch, Son and Co. . . Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co. . . .C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damsun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to.

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by auction by STANFORD & MARES on board the barque AGNES, at HONG-KONG.

On Saturday the 5th of May, all the effects of the late CAPTAIN LANGASTER, consisting of

PLATE and PLATED WARE, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, and CHARTS, WEARING APPAREL, CABIN FURNITURE, WINES, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BOOKS, PISTOLS, SWORDS, sundry stores &c., &c.,

Sale to commence at 11 A. M.
TERMS—CASH.

Canton, 24th April, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter-Casks imported by the *Elisa Stewart.* Apply to,
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }
Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Dan sh Hong.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA CONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper,

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by MR. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance. . . . . $ 12
For six Months. . . . . " . . . . . $ 7
For three " . . . . . $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, 100 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each, and at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. — British. *Sulimany*, Macfarlane, from Calcutta and Singapore—left the pilot, on 3d of March and Singapore on the 23rd.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Dorothea*, Watson, for Cowes for orders. Brit. *Cordelia*, Creighton, for Cork for orders.

The *Sarah Barry*, for London will be despatched on Monday next at 11 A. M.

The *Whatsrwiteh*, arrived in Singapore on the 16th and sailed thence for Calcutta on the 18th March.

After the despatch of the *Sarah Barry* there remain no vessels at Whampoa in lading for England.

The shipping at Lintin has removed to Hong-kong early this week.

The following vessels had passed Anjer: Febr. 1, Amer. *Francis Saunton*, from Manila for Boston, 14 Febr. Span. St. *Gertrudis*, from Manila for Cadiz. *Esperanza* from do, for United States.

Arrived at Batavia—8th Port. *Ceaur*, from Macao. Brit. *Juliet*, Wilson, from Sydney. 20th Dutch *Pleiades*, from China. 21st Amer. *Claudius*, from Boston, and 22d *Robert Fulton*, from Philadelphia, 27th Brit. *Asia*, from Sydney.

Sailed thence. 8th Brit. *John Knox*, for Singapore. 10th Amer. *Sachem* for Soerabaya. 13th, *Indemnity* Brit., for do. 13th Amer. *Mandarin*, for do. 25th Amer. *Courier*, for Samarang, and St. *Lawrince*, for Coves March 2d Port. *Ceaur*, for Lisbon.

The Amer. *Sachem* and *Mandarin* and Brit., *Indemnity* were on the 21st February in Soerabaya roads.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th December via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 29th November, *Splendid*. CALCUTTA, 1st March *Sulimany*. SINGAPORE, 22d March *Sulimany*. JAVA, 3d March. *Claudius*. MANILA, 7th April *Charlotte*, BOMBAY, 3d February via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Alexander, Topley, Ranger, Thomas Lowrie, Vanguard, Parkfield, Ornell*, CALCUTTA, *Ann, Cowasjee Family*. BOMBAY, *Pearl, Sir Chas. Malcolm*. SYDNEY, *Hero*, CHILE, *Henry Clay, Richard Alsop, Brooklyn*, From the UNITED STATES via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat.*

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Pecuis: Congo.	Souchong.	Pow-chong.	Pekoe.	Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	182				171			194	176	
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	428			255	2850	239		861	327	
31	Duncan	"	139	7		58	2488			391	123	
Sept. 16	Himmaleh	"	280			19	644			142	138	
Oct. 6	Horatio	"				28	1683	23		174	161	
6	Hanover	Providence				250	3631	244		256	129	
Dec. 27	London	New York	2434			201	1371	110		279	180	
1838 Janv. 2	Ourga	"	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60	
3	Grand Turk	Boston	2860	316	206		146			182	102	
8	Asia	New York	212	3449		272	2023	479		180	115	
8	Eben Preble	Boston		1945		92	341	3125	308	359	244	
Feby. 26	Argyle	Baltimore		39	22		50	1411		260	195	
March 1	Superior	New York		867	178	381	436	2765	374	406	404	
2	Frederic Warren	Boston		1320			70	2182	479	159	392	329
5	Valparaino	New York		83			50	2080	665		483	330
8	Morrison	"		609	522	330	422	1936	651		167	144
15	Naples	Boston		1811			208	1792	138		96	95
15	Lower	"		2491	50	76	363	1246	49		14	
27	Liberty	New York		399	114	94	345	2985			220	230
April 1	Monsoon	"		1493	198	164	253	718	650		127	127
6	Roman	New York		377	400	123	270	1629	632		256	294
11	Rob Roy	"										
		Peculs.	212	22499	2118	1289	4926	36625	5408	171	5425	3784
		Chests	338	37498	4236	2578	8052	53860	10604	280	8536	5330

Total including the Cargo of the *Rob Roy*, BLACK TEA peculs 28,182 Chests 48,256
GREEN " 58,180 " 88,998

GRAND TOTAL Peculs 86,362 Chests 137,254

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship			800		
Sarah Barry	British	Evans		N. S. Wales	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Runnymede	"	Wildridge		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Eleanor	"	Lyons	253	Bombay	Captain Lyons.
Rouble	Ameri.	Bruson		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Chandler Price	"	Dubs		Philadelphia	S.B. Rawle. & F.M. Lewis.
Southerner	"	Tibletts		Java	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Panama	"	Benjamin		Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Factor	"	Pearse		Coquimbo	Russell & Co.
Charlotte	"	Gove		Manila	Russell & Co.
Canton	Hamb.	Gerdes	480	Macao	F. S. Hathaway.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Ross; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent, & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ——— ; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Governor Findlay	British	Fauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Porter	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Maria	"	Gay	160	"	Cowasjee Ebuljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Dunsaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenay	British	White	165	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Owenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Griffon	Ameri.	Little		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Fattal Djawat	Dutch.			Timor	Wm. Macdonald.
Hermosa Lufsa	Mexic.	Peredo		Manadan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Luconia	Ameri.	Henry		Java	J. Robinson.
Claudius	"				
Splendid	"	Land		Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Emily Jane	British	Shelstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 35. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 5TH, 1838. No. 139.

Religion of the Chinese.

From a Correspondent.

We have often heard the question proposed, what religion have the Chinese? This subject, though often discussed, is perhaps not as clearly understood as it deserves to be. Having read of religions of state, Budhism and Taoism, as the prevailing superstition of the Empire, we began to enquire, how far it could be said with justice, that these were the principal sects. As far as the state religion is concerned, few people, and even mandarins, do scarcely know what it is.

From all we have been able to learn, it appears that Heaven's son, being the mediating power between heaven and earth, and the representation of all living creatures, has also thought it fit to establish a religion of his own of which he is very naturally the high priest. The worthies he has canonized are also worshipped in various degrees, with this proviso however, that he can raise and degrade an idol according to his deserts. The catalogue of these beings has during successive ages very much been swelled, so that it now presents a list appalling to every ordinary mind. The leading feature in this worship is pantheism; heaven and earth are the greatest objects of adoration, and the imperial ancestors with the orient sages share in the homage; —then follow rivers, mountains, the sea, etc—with —then follow rivers, mountains, the sea, etc—with sundry spirits presiding over them. The religion itself is a mere ceremonial without any additional quality to affect the hearts of the votaries. Budhism is the creed which has the most followers, but it is the mere religion of the priesthood, the common people themselves do not profess to belong to it exclusively. Taoism has been much curtailed by this foreign superstition, and its priests have been obliged, in many instances, to conform themselves to its usages, but it is not an article of faith to which lay men subscribe, and thus confined to cloisters and temples. We have therefore still to answer: what is the religion of the mass of the people? A Chinaman, as may be found upon very slight observation, is not very accessible to religious impressions, nor does he care much about an invisible world. In this particular he widely differs from the Japanese and the inhabitants of India, and in fact, from almost all the Asiatic nations, who are generally bigots to their superstition. Neither government nor the priesthood have provided the people with religious instruction, it is nowhere communicated but in temples to boys who wish to join the fraternity. Nor do magistrates enjoin adherence to any creed, their commands being only of a negative nature—not to follow any heresy—or false doctrine; the grand question, what is orthodoxy remaining unanswered.

According to Kanghe's idea of the subject, the duty towards parents—mandarins, and every other relation of life—is to be religion. Yet, notwithstanding this total indifference, old custom—this powerful tyrant—has given rise to a system of national religion to which few China-men will refuse assent. The ancestors are the highest object of adoration, and he must be a very degraded being who does not keep a tablet or a stick of incense for his progenitors. The very beggars and criminals worship these; in the meanest hovels and smallest boats we find a place allotted for their shrines—; he who neglects this religious duty is not a Chinese. Of a supreme being the nation has a very faint and confused idea, the most solemn appeal is made to heaven and earth, and whenever they wish to talk gravely about religious matters—it is the never varying—heaven and earth.

Every craft and occupation have moreover their respective presiding idols, which get a little incense and gilt, or rather tinned, paper for their share, or perhaps even a candle, a cup of tea, and sweetmeats A China-man does not pray, and it is only on solemn occasions, when he is about consulting his good or bad luck, or makes a vow, that he knocks head before the idol which he wishes to propitiate. National festivals there are but two—the new year and the feast of the tombs; these are kept by every one without distinction; the others, though very numerous, are celebrated by only a very few. Their observance consists in good eating and drinking and gambling. Without making the least distinction about Taoism or Budhism, the Chinese crowd in considerable numbers to the temples, bring their sacrifices, and, having given a share to the priest, feast with great glee upon the rest. There is nothing wasted upon the idols, nor any more but a bare subsistence given to the priest. When the craving appetite is satisfied, the temples become a scene of riot, and, both to please the dumb idols as well as to attract the attention of the people, a play is there performed. When this is finished, the religious ceremonies are also at an end, nobody cares any more for the idols. Temples are thus built as public places of amusement, and are as much maintained by the community. The whole of the religious observances consists therefore in rioting and a stale ritual. Such is the creed of the most numerous nation on the globe, which is too rational to be addicted to idolatry, and too ignorant and irreligious to worship the Almighty Creator of heaven and earth, and the saviour of mankind.

Japan.

From "Brief sketch of the Dutch intercourse with Japan from its commencement in A. D. 1600, to the present time. *Chinese Repository for April.*

The discussions which took place in 1744, resulted in a determination on the part of the Dutch, not to abandon the Japan trade. Some improvement probably took place in the mode of conducting the business, under which it partially revived. But the Dutch East India Company, which had made dividends to the amount of thirty millions of guilders, in the first twenty years of its existence, and had been continued by successive renewals of its charter, was now on the decline. Its profits were exhausted in military establishments, and its difficulties increasing, the states-general assisted it in 1581 with a loan. Thus embarrassed, the Company seems to have been tasked enough to continue the Japan trade, on the old footing, with two annual vessels, carrying ill assorted cargoes, averaging hardly ƒ300,000 per annum. In 1782, no ship arrived at Nagasaki, to the great surprise of the Japanese. In 1796, the Company's dividends were suspended in consequence of the occupation of Holland by the French troops, when all commercial calculation and credit were necessarily destroyed. In 1798, the Dutch made use of an English vessel, but *having no American pass*, to carry on the business of that year, and this vessel was admitted to Nagasaki, but probably not under the American flag. Holland, again falling under French domination, the Javan islands were taken possession of by Great Britain in 1811, and the Dutch factors at Desima had been more than three years without communication with Europe, when the expedition planned by sir Stanford Raffles arrived at Nagasaki, in 1813. We may be allowed to quote a paragraph from the recollections of M. Doeff, the then president, expressive of his feelings during this long seclusion; 'No one,' says he, but a resident of this period at the factory can form a conception of our state of mind. Separated from all intercourse, close prisoners in a spot which ships scarcely ever pass, much less touch at, knowing nothing, guessing nothing of events in the remainder of the globe; uncertain whether for the next ten or twenty years, or to the end of our lives, a ship of our country would ever greet our sight; living under the constant inspection of a suspicious nation, which, treating us it is true with kindness, and allowing us to want for nothing they could supply could yet never consider us as entirely men; this was a sad lot and sadder prospect.' This picture of his distresses is heightened by the description of his various shifts to better his lot, by making Schiedam from juniper, and spirit from corn, which yet, in despite of the assistance of the good natured Japanesse, would have a pitiery flavor; and how he made long breeches of an old carpet, and shoes of Japanese straw slippers inlaid with leather; and to this must be added his complaints of the perishable nature of the 'whitish liquor, with, something of the flavor of the white beer of Harlime, but which would not keep above four days.' These afflictions were, however, obviated on the arrival of the above expedition, but the upperhoufd would not admit toe claims of the English to trade with Japan, in virtue of their possession of Java, and pertinaciously kept his office. On the restoration of the Dutch East India colonies at the peace in1815, the trade with Japan was revived, and M. Doeff was relieved by the arrival of a legitimate successor in 1817, after having resided in Desima more than ten years. Since that time the trade has been carried on quietly, under the direction of the Dutch government, with the exception of the years 1828 and 1829.

The two vessels which are now annually sent to Japan are chartered, and the principal articles of their cargoes laden by the government, which receives and employs, chiefly in the Batavian coinage, the copper that constitutes the chief return from Japan. The minor articles sent in those ships are put on board by private merchants, who purchase at auction their permits to take this part in the trade. We have no lists of cargoes later than that of 1806, given in Raffles' History of Java, and which consisted of sugar, tin, woollen cloths, chintzes, pepper, spices, sapan wood, &c., valued at ƒ 175,000; the returns for which were in copper, and camphor, The balance in favor of the voyage is set down at ƒ 175,000. But in this account, the copper is assumed by the mint at ƒ 53 per pecul, a rate considerably above the market price.

In 1820, it is understood that some relaxation of the trade as to annual amount took place, but, whatever may be the changes for the better in the spirit or measures of the Japanese government, it is not probable that the Dutch monopolists will willingly permit any tempting disclosures to be made. If report be true, the profits now derived are not considerable, the expenses of the establishment at Nagasaki consuming the share accruing to the Dutch government, though something is made by those who transact the private trade. This view of the case is confirmed by the fact, that, when the busines was handed over to the new E I. Company in 1827, they preferred to resign it again to government, after an experience of two years. It should not, however, be forgotten that a Company which can command the bayonets of a colonial despotism, to aid it in settling prices for the produce of an Archipelago, may not think it worth its while to carry on a branch of business sufficiently profitable for moderate men.

We close our present summary of Dutch intercourse with Japan by adding, that, six or seven years ago, one of the gentlemen of the factory at Desima, made an arrangement with the prince of Satzuma, to deliver him a cargo at some outport of his principality, but the Batavian authorities took effectual measures to frustrate a plan which might have placed the position of their servants at Nagasaki, as well as the profits on the adventures of that year. Against this last consideration, this fear of diminishing profits already paltry, what promise of general benefit, what hope of a new era, could be expected to weigh!

Latest English News.

From the Sing. Free Press of 7th and 12th April.

Of the intelligence which has arrived since Sunday last from canada, we may pronounce generally, that it is of a favorable nature, in as much as there is no appearance of the rebels having anywhere met with success, or indeed shown themselves in arms against the cess, or indeed shown themselves in arms against the crown of Her Majesty. There is not throughout any of the official dispatches which have yet transpired any symptom of alarm on the part of Sir J. Colborne at the progress or occurrences of the insurrection, or of anxiety for its probable result. If indeed, (of which as yet there appears do doubt); that gallant officer, with the small force under orders, shall succeed in holding Quebec and Montreal during winter, it is morally certain that the powerful reinforcements already prepared to join him at the earliest opening of the St. Lawrence will remove all reasonable apprehension here, and all sanguine anticipation in unfriendly quarters, as to the *ultimate* consequences of this wild outbreak on the part of the French Canadians. The assemblage however in Lower Canada during the next spring and summer of a about well disciplined and well commanded corps of 10 000 Englishmen, may produce advantages in our relative position towards other parties, as well as the dupes of M. Papineau, which will amply repay the cost and trouble of these transports thither and of their future maintenance and operations. A spirit of undue encroachment upon British territory, in other provinces than that of Lower Canada, founded perhaps upon a knowledge of the turbulence prevalent throughout the latter province, and on a presumption of our consequent weakness there, may encounter a seasonable and wholesome rebuke, upon finding that the effective force of England in North America will have been trebled at the very first moment when the elements cease to obstruct it. On these grounds we approve of and rejoice at, the amount of the reinforcement now under orders of readiness for embarcation. But how small a portion of this perplexing subject is disposed of by the success, however signal and decided, of the British arms! How many important and anxious questions are left floating after the Sovereignty of England shall have been fully vindicated, and the power of her laws at least tacitly recognised, by the cessation of all open resistance! Have we yet—have the most far sighted of our statesmen bethought themselves how to make profit of that victory which now, we suppose, will venture to dispute that there is at least a fair prospect of achieving? Has any of our statesmen yet pondered upon the means of improving dispersed and broken rebels into contented and loyal subjects of Queen Victoria's crown? Are the French Canadians to be continued in possession of privileges which they have so obdurately turned against the hand that bestowed them? On the other side, stripping away their privileges, can we hope or trust, as vassals, those on whom, as freemen, we have been forced from a regard to our own security to triumph? Shall we leave at the mercy of a majority of voters elected to the provincial parliament by an illiterate and prejudiced rabble, detesting the name of England, the old revenues of the crown, constituting the only fund upon which we can reckon with the least reliance for the support of civil government within the colony? Again, would it be a convenient measure, would it be a safe one, to employ the Englishman as a keeper over the Canadian, should the latter prove intractable, or continue disaffected? These are, one and all, momentous questions. They are now but slightly thought of or dimly looked at, but they are more pregnant with durable danger and embarrassment than any question the solution of which touches merely the defeat or triumph of some 3,000 or 4,000 soldiers.—*Times, January 3.*

THE KING OF HANOVER.

(From the Courier, December 23.)

Matters seem coming to a crisis with Prince Ernest. His military force has been obliged to interfere at Gottingen, to repress the manifestations of the students in favor of the exiled Professors. To get rid of them, he has again violated the laws of the land, and has sentenced seven respectable gentlemen to banishment without inquiry or trial. What will become of that once famous University, which cannot flourish if Professors dare not or will not teach what is liberal and what is true, is not difficult to predict; and the celebrated Georgia Augusta, the proudest memorial of the wisdom of George II., and of his minister, Munchausen, will soon, like many other former Universities in Germany, spoken of as a thing that was

The following may be taken as a pretty correct enumeration of the force intended to be embarked for Canada, which is to proceed to Halifax as soon as the means of transport in ships of war can be provided:

1 Regiment of Cavalry, augmented to,	450
93d Highlanders, augmented strength.	900
Brigade of Guards, say.	2,000
65th from West Indies, augmented strength.	600
23d Fusileers and 71st Lt. Inf. augmented strength.	1,200
Augmentation of 100 rank and file to all Regiments in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—namely, 1st Royals, 15th, 24th, 32d, 34th, 43d, 66th, 83d, and 85th.	900
Total.	5,750

The 11th and 73d, ordered home from the Mediterranean, are to land at Gibraltar, there to await instructions in case their services should also be required in Canada. The *Inconstant*, which has proceeded to Cork, will take on board there 25 of the 93d Highlanders; the remainder will follow as other vessels arrive. Two companies of Artillery are also, it is said, under orders for the same destination.—(Globe.)

MAILS TO THE EAST INDIES 1838.

The Overland Mails for India via Falmouth, will be made up at the Post Office, according to the arrangement in between Her Majesty's Government and the East India Company, on the following days:—

Saturday, Jany. the 20th		Saturday, July the 7th.	
,, Feb the 17th		,, Augt. the 4th.	
,, Mar. the 17th		,, Sept. the 1st.	
		,, the 29th.	
,, April the 14th		,, Oct. the 27th.	
,, May. the 14th		,, Novr. the 24th.	
,, June. the 9th		,, Decr. the 22nd.	

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters for the East Indies via the Mediterranean and Red Sea ..... single 2s. 6d,
Ditto ditto ..... double 5s. 6d.
and so on in proportion provided such Letters are intended to be sent via Falmouth.

——————if especially marked via Marseilles, to be charged as under:—

Single, the British Rate...	0s.	10d.
,, the French Rate...	1	10½
Making to Egypt ...	2	8½
And on each Single Letter to the East Indies, by the latter route an addition of	1	6
In all		3 8½

No Inland Postage is to be charged for Letters of the East Indies, posted at any place in the United Kingdom.

N. B.—The French Packets leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st. of each month, and reach Alexandria in about ten days in Summer, and twelve days in Winter.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

(From the Atlas, December 24.)

On Wednesday a general meeting of the proprietors of stock was held. The court was made special to consider a resolution for the abolition of the Company's agency at Canton, and on other matters; Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart. in the chair. The minutes of the last general and special courts were read. The chairman acquainted the court that the resolution of the Court of Proprietors granting the sum of £20,000 had received the confirmation of the Board of Control. Mr. Wordsworth then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice for the abolition of the Company's agency at Canton. He expressed his regret that the directors had not, seeing the facilities of obtaining remittances from India by other means, abolished this agency. As, however, that had not been the case, he now asked the Court of Directors and of Proprietors to put an end to it. As there were, no doubt, many gentlemen present who were not aware of the nature of this agency, he would state that the gentlemen composing that body drew bills in Canton on the Bengal Government which were either purchased with money or bills payable in England, on condition that goods were placed in the hands of the Company, the bills being drawn for one-third less of the value of such goods, which were hypothecated to the East India Company, with power of sale in the event of the bills not being duly paid. The effect of these operations was to render the exchange very changeable and injurious to commercial transactions and many parties considered that they were illegal, they were against the spirit of the law by which the commercial operations of the exist India Company were abolished. That hon. proprietor concluded by moving:—That it is expedient to discontinue the East India Company's finance agency at Canton, inasmuch as it deranges the operations of commerce between Great Britain and China, to the great injury and loss of the British merchant, manufacturer, producer, and consumer, while it is not indispensable as a means of enabling the Company to place sufficient funds in this country to meet the territorial payments of India.—Mr. J. G. Whiteman seconded the resolution.—Mr. Marriott said that if there had been any violation of the contract made between the Court of Directors and the Government, the latter would take the proper steps to keep them to that contract. The chairman said he should oppose the motion. He certainly was, he confessed, a little surprised to hear in that court gentlemen rising and advocating the interests of the trader, and agent and the manufacturer; in fact every interest but that of the East India Company. The whole of the dividend just made depended upon the realization of their remittances. After some further speeches, the chairman put the resolution, which was negatived by a very considerable majority.

SATURDAY, 9th DECEMBER.—The last sale of the East India Company's Tea finished yesterday afternoon when considerable feeling was exhibited at the closing of the intercourse which had hitherto subsisted exclusively between the Trade and the Company, the last Lot a single chest, became an anxious object of competition, as a curious memento of the closing scene, and was finally purchased by Mr. Gibbs, a gentleman whose good taste in wines is generally known, at about 5s. above its intrinsic value.

Canada.

The alleged grievances complained of in Canada by the Papineau party may be summed up in six articles, which we shall comment upon, in the order in which they appear in an address of the House of Assembly to his late Majesty William IV., dated February 28, 1837, reiterated in an address of the same party to the Governor-in-Chief, dated 3rd October in the same year. The first grievance is substantially to the following effect:—

1. That the Members of the Legislative Council or branch of the Provincial Legislature, answering to the House of Peers in the mother country, are appointed by the Crown for life; whereas the Canadians contend for the right of electing the Upper Chamber by popular suffrage, and for a limited time.

This is the master grievance of the Papineau party —a grievance which England cannot redress in the manner pointed out without giving up the colony altogether. The Legislative Council forms the only constitutional link that secures the British settlers in Lower Canada the protection guaranteed to them by the mother country; and we hold it impossible to render it popularly the elective without granting to the Canadians the power of choosing, when it may be most convenient for them to abrogate every vestige of the sovereignty obtained by England under the triple, right of conquest, treaty and possession. That the Supreme Government has wantonly and insultingly abused the prerogative enjoyed by it of nominating members to seats in the Legislative Council we most readily admit; but this evil might be corrected without having recourse to an extreme measure, calculated and seemingly intended to destroy the influence of the Crown in directing the Colonial administration. We are but too well aware that the Canadians had cause for just exasperation when they beheld the Chief Governor raise to the dignity of Legislative Councillors, clerks in subordinate Government offices—British settlers of no local influence and having neither provincial knowledge, provincial sympathies, nor provincial attachments—pensioners of the Crown—and even emigrants from the United States, while the claims of the most distinguished subjects of French origin to such a mark of royal favour and confidence, were contemptuously set aside. But even in this fatal policy the Government was more influenced by the necessities of its position than by any predilection in favor of British settlers;

as those Canadians whom it appointed Legislative Councillors were sure to be marked out by the House of Assembly for objects of especial obloquy if they coincided with the views of the Chief Governor. As an instance we may mention that in a series of resolutions passed by the House of Assembly on 21st Feb. 1834, Antoine Caspar Couillard is named in the 34th resolution as the only Legislative Councillor "of French origin who *stooped to concur* in an address from that body to the Throne dated 1st April 1833" and the resolution then goes on to denounce Couillard as a man who had rendered himself dependent upon the Executive "by soliciting a paltry and subordinate place of profit." In the face of such invidious opposition as this, it could not be expected that the Crown would expose by a shew of confidence its faithful Canadian subjects to the hatred and scorn of their fellow countrymen. Now, of this first grievance the Canadians, in their address to the Crown, protest that they will accept no remedy but such as they have pointed out; and this England cannot concede without giving up the province altogether. One or other must yield now that the sword has been drawn to decide the question.

2. That the Executive Council is responsible only to the Crown, whereas it should be made responsible to the House of Assembly.

No such concession as is here demanded can be made without previously declaring the Canadas an integral portion of the United Kingdom. The Imperial Legislature can alone claim the right of impeaching the Ministers of the Crown. The exercise of the power thus sought is incompatible with colonial dependence, and is moreover obtained to all just intents and purposes by petition—the only form in which we feel disposed to see it entrusted to the control of the House of Assembly.

3. That the Crown is possessed of the means of raising a large revenue in Lower Canada independently of the House of Assembly, whereas the House of Assembly claims the sole and unrestricted management of all the revenue raised in that province, from whatever source derived, as the only means of effectually controuling the acts of the Executive.

The Crown Lands in Lower Canada are held in trust for the people of this country by whose blood and treasure they were purchased; and until the Canadians can lay a stronger claim to them than what they derive from their being employed in enabling them to live without paying taxes, we do not believe that the Imperial Parliament will advise the Crown to part with them. But to quiet the minds of the Candians, as well as to convince them that we have their best interest at heart, we would gladly support a measure for devoting the whole of the revenues raised by the Crown, from sources not under the controul of the Colonial Legislature, to the agricultural, commercial and moral improvement of the Province—under the management of a Board appointed by the Crown and presided over by the Chief Governor for the time being. More than this the Canadians cannot reasonably ask. When they complain of the influence which the Crown derives from the possession of the wild lands they forget to add that we have no security against the worst abuse of such a trust by the House of Assembly.

4. The repeal of the 'Tenures' (4 Geo. 4, cnap. 50.) This Act, was passed to remedy the abuses of the the old French Law of Tenure, which it directs should be replaced, at the desire of the holders of lands in the Lower Province by the right of free soccage—the tenure by which rented property is generally held in this country. The hostility of the Canadians to this Act is, that it affords enterprising British settlers facilities of purchasing large tracts of cultivated ground by the simple process of application to the immediate occupier. Under the French law, purchases to such an extent could not take place without extreme difficulty. We are however prepared to admit, that the Act in question has operated grievously, inasmuch as it has led to the appointment of a host of escheators and other officers of a like nature having a direct interest in promoting litigation. We will not undertake to say that the Act ought to be unconditionally repealed; sure we are that the abuses in its operation are calculated to excite the indignation of the Colonists.

5. The simple and unconditional repeal of the Land Company's Act.

The repeal of this Act would inflict "a heavy blow and a great discouragement" upon British emigration to the Canadas: and would besides entail ruin upon thousands in this country who are deeply interested in preserving inviolate the faith of a Parliamentary arrangement. The real complaint against the Company is, not so much that it a uses the power with which the imperial Legislature has entrusted it, as that it exercises that power independently of the will of the House of Assembly. It is not so much the right of the Canadians that are invaded as that their pride is wounded—their sense of independence lessened. Of course the loss of a large source of revenue, though they were too indolent ever to avail themselves of it, forms an item in the calculation of Mr. Papineau and his friends. And here again we would gladly see any concession made to the Canadians not incompatible with a regard to British interests, and the rights of British settlers. Were the House of Assembly to guarantee the protection of British interests already in force under this Act, we do not think that the House of Commons would object to its repeal. But no such concession can with justice be made unconditionally.

6. That the Colony swarms with placemen and pensioners; whereas all sinecures should be abolished and the expense of the Executive limited to the wants of the people. This is a real grievance and ought to be redressed without delay. We have now exhausted the list of grievences, and we appeal to our friends the Radicals, whether they consider them of so much importance as to warrant having recourse to the exterminating process of civil war? Compare them with the real grievances of Ireland—not a province but an integral portion of the British Empire—and then tell us whether any man who is not ready to advocate the lawfulness of rebellion in Ireland can honestly defend the Canadian insurrection? Such being the real state of the question we, who acknowledging as we have always done the right of relief—of particular & extensive relief—to Canada, hesitate not to denounce as criminal in a high degree the attempt now made to fling off the authority of the mother country.

Spectator.

The English in France.—The following official return of the number of resident English in this country, as presented by Monsieur le Prefet de Police de Paris to his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, up to the 1st instant, is rather interesting, as it is one third more than this time last year, viz.: Paris, 24,000 to 25,000; Versailles, St. Cloud, St. Germain, &c. &c., 3,000; Havre de Grace, Caen, &c., 4,000; Dieppe, Rouen, and environs, 3,000; Tours, Orleans, Fontainebleau &c., 2,00; Bordeaux, Toulouse, Bayonne, Barreges, Pau, Montpellier, Marseilles Toulon, Hieres, Aix, Avignon, and Lyons 6,000; St Quentin, Cambrin, Valenciennes, Douai, and Lille, 1,000; St. Omer, Mont Cassel, &c., 1,500 to 1,800; Dunkerque, Bergues, Bourbourg, &c., 1,000 to 1,200; Calais, Boulogne, St. Pierre, Coulogne, and Guines, 5,000 to 6,020; and in Boulogne and its environs there are from 5,000 to 7,000 actual residents, exclusive of the thousands who only pass through it, or remain but for short time. Admitting that each person spends on an average five francs per diem, the annual sum expended in this country by the domiciled English alone would be 109,500,000 francs, which, at the exchange of 25f. amounts to about £ 4,580,000 ster.

A New Tax.—The Duke of Saxe Altenhörgh has invented a new tax! From the 1st of January, 1828, a tax of five dollars is to be imposed upon every singing bird kept in a cage! The object is to discourage the cruel practices of the bird-catchers.

Use of the Birch.—A writer on school discipline says, "Without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys smart."

Dining Alone.—The author of "The Parson's Daughter," when *surprised* one evening in his arch-chair two or three hours after dinner, is reported to have apologised, by saying, "When one is alone the bottle *does* come round so often." It was Sir Hercules Langrishe, we believe, who, being asked on a similar occasion.—"Have you finished all that port (three bottles) without assistance?" answered, "No, not quite that, I had the assistance of a bottle of Madeira."—*Lady Blessington.*

LONDON MARKET.

London 25th December.

TEA.—Of the Free Trade Tea Sales, which commenced on the 18th instant, about 55 000 Packages have passed the sale including yesterday; Importers have shewn great firmness, and fully two-thirds have been bought in. Canton Bohea have been purchased by the trade with much spirit: of the Fokien only one hreak of duty paid as yet come on, but those subject to 2s. 1d. duty have sold briskly at the annexed quotation. Congous have rather declined as the sale proceded; a considerable quantity of good common quality has been sold at 1s. 6½d. to 1 8½d., but of the blackish leaf and finer description a very large proportion has been bought in, and the prices realised are rather under the October sale. Twankays of common quality commenced briskly at 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d. but yesterday there was less disposition to purchase, and some were bought in at 1s. 9½d. Hysons, Young Hysons, Imperials, and Gunpowders, are very heavy, and a considerable quantity has been bought in 3d. to 6d. per lb. under former rates. In others sorts there is no alteration worthy of notice.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bohea, Canton . . duty paid 1s 6d....	1	2¾ a 1	3¾	
all sold, duty 2s 1d—1s per lb.				
Fokien, duty paid 1s 6d 2	0			
bought in, duty 2s 7d—1s 4d a 1s		5½ sold.		
Congou, low 1	4			
but mid to ratheratrong..... 1	6½	1	9	
blackish leef 1	10	2	0	
blackish leaf, rather strong and strong..... 2	1	2	6	
fine Pekoe flavor.. 2	8	3	2	
Campoi, good 1	10	bought in		
Souchong, common 1	8	1	10	
good and fine.. 2	1	4	0	
Caper. good, small bozes 2s 1d Chest 1	9	1	10	
Pouchong, good, ... 1	10			
Orange Pekoe. good..... 1	10	2	2	
fine and scented..... 2	3	2	10	
Pekoe, black leaf and Hongmui common and good,.... 1	9	2	10	
flowery, good..... ...3	8	4	0	
fine 4	3	4	9	
Twankay, common 1	10½	1	10½	
brightish leaf..... 1	1	1	1½	
fine, and Hyson kind 2	0	2	2½	
Hyson Skin, low and common 1	7½	1	8	
good 1	10	2	0	
fine..... 2	0	2	2	
Hyson, low and common..... 2	5	2	6	
good 2	7	2	8	
brightish leaf..... 2	9	3	6	
fine..... 3	6	4	0	
Young Hyson, good.. 2	2	2	5	
fine..... 2	6	2	10	
Imperial, common 2	8	2	9	
good and fine..... 3	10	3	6	
Gunpowder, common 3	6	3	8	
good and fine 3	9	4	6	
Silk Tsatlee..... 17	0	23	0	
Taysaam. 14	0	16	6	

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 5th May.

Though at all times reluctant to obtrude our own affairs upon our readers, we find it necessary to say a few words now, having been attacked by the Register of the 1st of this month in so coarse and unexampled a manner, that people indifferent about the argument at issue between us, might possibly think that the abuse with which our neighbour bespatters us, must be in some manner deserved, or it would never have been given. The only object of the Editor of the Register in thus transgressing the bounds of civility must have been the wish to provoke a personal quarrel; if so, he will not obtain it; personally we are unacquainted with him, and in transcribing from the Register the attack spoken of, with our justification chiefly taken from the Register itself, we must leave it to the public to judge whether or not that paper was justified in speaking of us at it has done.

In the last Register it Our only answer to this is said "The *Press* has, is, that when we put the *most falsely*, put an argu- lines here objected to bement in our mouth which tween inverted commas, we have never used; and it was the more clearly has most gratuitously, to shew what argument placed this falsehood be- had been used by the tween inverted commas, Register, not that we had by those means giving the any wish to make it appear public to understand, that that we quoted his own it has quoted, not only our words; and a proof of this sentiments but our very may be found in our havwords. E. G. "It is an ing used the singular case

unhappy argument for the instead of the editorial Register to say of the cre- "we." We merely condditors of Kingqua," "they cluded into a few words have broken the laws of what has been said in China, and are not there- many more by the Register fore entitled to be paid— and that we did so faithmy friends have not done fully every one, we have no so,—ergo, their's is the doubt, will allow after pref.rence." This is sim- reading the following ply a base and baseless extract from that paper piece of sheer, insolent dated 24th April.— falsehood, paltry and low, "Now this last statement We now repeat what we of the Press, *(as to kingdid say,—the cohong can- qua's creditors having as*not legally agree to pay *sisted him with loans of* off Kingqua's debts and *money) is an harsh and* place his creditors on the *unjust*, as the conclusion same footing as those of may appear, is a strong con-Hingtae, until Kingqua firmation of the justice of is made a bankrupt; this Mr's argument in our last was Mr's argument: and number. Hingtae has been such has ever been the made a bankrupt; and his custom of the port." accounts and the claims of his foreign creditors submitted to a joint committee of hong merchants and foreigners; *and the claims appear every where to be balances of actual transactions of trade*: and consequently are strictly legal, but neither the loans of money to Kinqcua from his creditors, nor the interest accruing on those loans, are legal; therefore the Co-hong can no more legally agree to pay off his debts, than they could make a legal condition with *one or more* creditors that they should be treated the same as the creditors of Hingtae.

The Register further says:

"And what is meant by this petty, dirty allusion to "my friends"? We know not, except from common report, who are the creditors of Hingtae, and we know not, even by that channel, who are King-qua's creditors Neither do we know the name of our correspondent M.

To this we answer, that the word "friends" we made use of, and which has produced such an unaccountable ebullition of rage, was by us meant to design the party, i. e. Hing-tae's creditors, whose interests, above those of the creditors of King-qua the Register advocated. We had no intention to make any personal allusion, nor do we see how our words could be thus misinterpreted.

The Register further says:

"Why is this second insidious attempt made to injure the Editor of this paper in public estimation; and place him in an inimical position as to King-qua's creditors, by falsely representing him as inimical to the settlement of their claims? as the first attempt was intended to produce the same effect on the signers of the memorial, by conveying, — through the means of an affected disbelief that the "Editor merely with the wish to injure the success of the application to the British government, should have wilfully misrepresented so important a fact"—a warped and crooked construction of the use we had made of all the fac s then in our knowledge And what fact did we then misrepresent, either wilfully or in inadvertently?

This "insidious attempt to injure the Canton Register" has been explained, we think fully, by the extract we have given above, of what the Register said concerning King-qua's creditors—we merely, as has already been shewn, quoted, if not the words, certainly nothing but the sentiments expressed by him. As to its being our second attempt of the kind, we must recall to the recollection of our readers that the Register drew comparisons as to the amount of trade in the hands of the signers and the non-signers of the memorial, upon incorrect data, and afterwards excused this by saying that at the time of making his remarks he had none other. We should think, that when arguing a matter, the facts ought first to be ascertained; this the Register might, on application, have done with little trouble; his not doing it made him come to wrong conclusions; was this our fault?

It is not *our* province to answer this.

"But will the hints, and opinions, belief or disbelief of the *Press* on these subjects, have a feather's weight with the public of Canton"?

"In continuation the Register says:

"This *Press*, which says it is unacquainted with, and never uses personalities as a weapon, will scarcely be able to explain away its personalities towards ourselves, as quoted above, or the following towards others — "but what if they have been equally regardless of the laws of the celestial empire? if, though they should not have lent money to Hing-tae, a concession we are not disposed to allow, they had allowed years to pass on without obtaining payment from him for debts contracted, would the law of China, our contemporary has thought proper to bring into play, not likewise ,invalidate their claims"? — To which pretty piece of abstractedness, the following extract is a reply." (here the Register quotes from a pamphlet lately printed at the office of the Canton Press.)

The above explains in what way we have given personal offence to the Register, and we hope justifies whatever we have said—that there are any personalities in this extract he makes from our columns, we deny, & we may safely leave it to the judgment of our readers whether or not every word of that extract is not borne out by truth, assured that their answer will be in the affirmative. It must however be remembered that only part of an argument is here given, in which the validity of the claims on Hing-tae was in no manner attacked.

We must apologize to our readers for the length of our justification, promising them that we shall not again recur to this subject.

Three Opium Clippers have arrived during the week namely, the *Sir E. Hyde*, the *Ann*, and the *Ariel* all from Bengal, where the January overland mail had arrived, bringing dates to the 5th January. We have by this opportunity received the *Singapore Free Press* of 29th March and 5th, 7th and 12th April, the two latter containing a precis of the Europe news, extracts from which will be found in another column. The news from Canada, though not altogether unexpected, are of a most startling nature. Not only have hostilities broken out in Lower Canada, where some bloody skirmishes have taken place, but the rebellion has also spread to Upper Canada which was supposed to have been well affected. We learn from the *Singapore* papers that the seat of Government there Toronto was said to have been for some hours in the possession of the rebels, who were however soon dislodged by the Royalish troops. Great preparations are making in England to send a sufficient military force to the Canadas, but before that can arrive, and before winter, during which no great military movements can be made, shall have passed away, several months must elapse in which the Canadians will have good time to strengthen their insurrection. We should not be surprized at the result of the war being ultimately to add another Republic to those already existing in America. The following items of news we glean fom the papers.

Mr. Kidd, formerly a professor at Malacca has been appointed professor of the Chinese language at the University College. Mr. D'Israeli, author of Vivian Grey etc, is reported to have made the very worst speech in Parliament, and to have been put down by shouts from all sides of the house. Ministers have carried by a large majority the motion of referring the pension list to a select Committee in order to enquire which ought to be retained with a due regard to the rights of the parties and to economy. The Marquess of Queensberry died on the 9th December. Some important news had been received from Belgium. It was said that under protection of the Prussian troops, the King of Holland had commenced cutting down the forest of Groenenwald. The greatest excitement prevailed at Brussels. The income of the Duchess of Kent has been fixed at 30,000 £ per annum. Lords Melbourne and Brougham have had an angry discussion in the house of Lords. Don Carlos was mustering a strong force again to descend into Catalonia. Another attempt has been made on the life on the King of the French.

It will be seen from one of our extracts that Mr. Weeding, at a general meeting of the proprietors of East India stock, at the India house, moved a resolution for the abolition of the Company's Finance Agency in Canton. This motion was seconded by Mr. J. C. Whiteman, but lost by a great majority. In an assembly constituted like this meeting the proposal could not be otherwise treated; the proprietors of stock will never be willing to relinquish advantages which render that stock more valuable, as the Finance Committee here has certainly been the means of considerable pecuniary profit to the Company. The only means left to the merchants to remove this obnoxious agency are to petition Government against its continuance.

By the *Ariel*, which left the Pilot on the 26th March we learn that the price of Opium had risen considerably at Calcutta, on a supposition, we hear, that the China market was in reality not so bad as had been represented. Patna is quoted at 780 and Benares 680 Rs. In Bombay also the holders of Opium were firm, asking 800 Rs. Private letters inform us that it was supposed that not half the present crop would leave Malwa this year. Passes granted up to 24th February only 5,256 against 16,648 last year. Imports 4,765 against 14,883 last year, and Exports to that day 1,223 against 8,437 at same date last year, which shews the wealth of the Marwarries.

In a late Calcutta, paper (*the Englishman*) of which however we have not been able to obtain a sight, there is a paragraph quoted from a Bombay paper of 9th March, stating that the new Admiral with a part of the Indian squadron would proceed to China shortly, and that he was the bearer of despatches from the Admiralty, which were not to be opened until his arrival in China. We know not whether this report can be relied on, and though it appears to us improbable, yet it is possible that such an expedition be really contemplated. Sir Thomas Maitland, the new Admiral of the Indian Station, left England for Bombay in the middle of October last, and was to touch at Rio de Janeiro and the Cape. He will therefore probably not reach Bombay so very soon.

We are much obliged to our Correspondent for the very interesting account he has sent us of the religious observances of the Chinese, a subject with which we know him to be so well acquainted.

At last then this incubus on the China trade, the stock of tea held by the Company, has been removed, as will be seen on referring to another column, for the account of the sale of the last chest of tea belonging to the Company. Henceforth the Free trade will be unfettered, and may hope to find a fair market, unoppressed by the Company's monopoly, though it still tries in vain to shake off the Finance Committee, whose dealings are as pernicious to the Free-trader's interests here, as the old stock of the Company has been to him in the home markets.

Another edict from the treasurer to the Hong-merchants against the foreign Opium smuggling boats appeared yesterday. It is a somewhat lengthy document recapitulating the arguments and threats used about a hundred times before—threatening the Hong-merchants with punishment if this trade be not put a stop to, and saying that no decked boats ought to presume to come up the river, without having obtained regular passes at the Bogue and other custom house stations on their way up. On the whole this document is but a repetition of many similar ones gone and disregarded before, nor do we think it at all likely that a bit of paper will frighten away the foreign Opium smugglers, seeing that the Government's ill traits have never yet been followed up by active measures.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, Secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Cotton, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
"
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.
Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.
Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE —The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Longshun, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.
26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.
Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Society will be held on Saturday the 5th of May, for the sale of the books which have finished circulation, and other business of the Society.
20 April, 1838.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c., ... " 1.50.
" Policies and folio pages. . . . . " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.
Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.
Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON.	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	RAWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
		DENT & Co.

Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, | Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, | Mr. Thos. Leech,
Mr. George Dougal, | Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. . . . . Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.... China.
Messrs. Thos. Rieth, Son and Co.... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.... C. of Good Hope.
With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be now addressed.

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.
Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to.
Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Sir Charles Malcolm, Capt. Lyon, will leave Whampoa early in June, for freight. Apply to
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE
AND
COWASJEE SAFOORJEE.
Canton, 5th May, 1838.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURN, 2nd Commander shortly expected to arrive.
Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 21st March, 1838.

ON SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
STANFORD AND MARES.

ON account of whom it may concern in the Inner Harbour of Macao, on Monday May 14th at 10 A. M.

The Dutch barque "FATHAL DJAWAT" of 200 tons burthen.

At same time will be sold her MASTS, SPARS, SAILS, ANCHORS, CHAIN CABLES, LOWER RIGGING, RUNNING RIGGING, BLOCKS, BOATS, CORDAGE, STORES, KENTLEDGE, and sundry other articles.

The sale to commence at 10 A. M.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The ship to be at the risk of the purchaser immediately after being knocked down. The sum not to be paid 48 hours after the sale is made, in default whereof the ship to be resold and all deficiency and cost to be at the charge of the first purchaser.

Stores, rigging, etc, Cash on delivery

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms a HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by auction by STANFORD & MARES on board the barque AGNES, at HONG-KONG,

On Saturday the 5th of May, all the effects of the late CAPTAIN LANGASTER, consisting of

PLATE and PLATED WARE NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, and CHARTS, WEARING APPAREL, CABIN FURNITURE, WINES, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BOOKS, PISTOLS, SWORDS, sundry stores &c., &c.,

Sale to commence at 11 A. M.
TERMS:—CASH.
Canton, 24th April, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages.
Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart*. Apply to,
DANIELL & Co.
Canton, 10th December, 1837.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at ₱ 8 per box. Apply to
EDMUND FULLER.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }
Of a high class, brand PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED — British. *Ann*, Mc Gowan, from Calcutta 16th March, and Singapore 12th April. *Sir E. Ryan*, Pybus, from Calcutta and Singapore. *Ariel*, Warden, Calcutta 26th March, Singapore 17th April, (at Hong-Kong 2d May), *Tapley*, ——, from London. *Sir Charles Malcolm*, ——, from Bombay. Amer. *Sachem*, ——, from Java. *Oneida* Barrell, from Newyork 11th December, Singapore 10th April. *Baptiste Mezick*, and *Philippe I.* from Philadelphia.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED — Brit. *Sarah Barry*, Evans, for London. *Eleanor*, Lyons, for Hobart-town. This day; Amer. *Southerner*, Tibbets, and *Rouble*, Benson, for Newyork and Boston.

The *Runnymede* for Sydney to be despatched this evening. The *Ariel*, for Straits and Calcutta on Monday next at 6 P M

We notice the arrival in England on the 24th Decr. of the Bencoolen from this.

The following vessels had arrived at Singapore: 16th March. *Waterwitch*, 19th, *Anna Robertson*, *Rob Roy*.

We venture to remind the Canton public that of the vessels arrived, only three were named on the circular sent round yesterday; we are anxious to give the most correct shipping list that we possibly can, but this is impossible if our neighbours will not take the very slight trouble of recording those that come to their consignment. We have no means, but the circular, to be informed of what vessels have arrived, and we must therefore solicit our readers to give it a little more attention than they are wont to do.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th January via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 11th December ₱ *Oneida*. CALCUTTA, 26th March ₱ *Ariel*. SINGAPORE, 16th April ₱ *Ariel* JAVA, 9th March. ₱ *Claudius*. MANILA, 7th April ₱ *Charlotte*, BOMBAY, 9th March via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Alexander*, *Ranger*, *Thomas Laurie Vanguard*, *Parkfield*, *Orwell*, *Viscount*, *Melbourne*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*; *Java*, *Asia*, *Lady Raffles*, *Eliza*, *Inglis*. CALCUTTA, *Ann*, *Cowasjee Family*, BOMBAY, *Pearl Ardaseer*, *Lady Grant*, *Castle Huntly*, *Elizabeth*. SYDNEY, *Hero*, CHILE, *Henry Tizy*, *Richard*, *Alsop*, *Brooklyn*. From the UNITED STATES via South America. *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Logan*, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Anawon*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Whence from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			900		
Chandler Price ..	Ameri.	Dubs		Philadelphia	S.B Rawle & E.M. Lewis.
Panama	"	Benjamin		Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Factor	"	Pearse		Coquimbo	Russell & Co.
Charlotte	"	Gore		Manila	Russell & Co.
Canton	Hamb.	Gerdes	480	Macao	F. S. Hathaway.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, *T. Rees*; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, *Gregorini*, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Cul-Young*, Bayley; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, —— ——; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabelle*, Peterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Gay	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Owenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Griffon	Ameri.	Little		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Fattal Djawat	Dutch.			Timor	Wm. Macdonald.
Hermosa Luisa ..	Mexic.	Peredo		Manadan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Luconia	Ameri.	Henry		Java	J. Robinson.
Claudius	"			"	
Splendid	"	Laud		Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Emily Jane	British	Skelstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Ann	"	Mc Gowan		"	
Sir E. Ryan	"	Pybus		"	
Ariel	"	Warden		"	Wm. Henderson.
Tapley	"			"	Dent & Co.
Sir Chas. Malcolm	"	Lyon		London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sachem	Ameri.			Bombay	Tamooljee Rustomjee.
Oneida	"	Barrell		Java	
Baptiste Mezick ..	"			Newyork	F. S. Hathaway.
Philippe I.	"			Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Pecuh Congo.	Souchong	Pow-chong.	Pecco.	Tea Green, Pecuhs. Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	...	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2850	239	....	861	327
" 31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept. 10	Himmalch	"	....	280	....	....	19	644	..	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
" 6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	250	2621	244	....	256	1
Dec. 27	London	New York	....	2434	....	....	291	1371	110	....	279	180
1838 Janv. 2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
" 3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	182	102
" 8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	180	115
" 8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	82	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby. 26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	50	1411	....	....	260	198
March 1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	324	....	406	404
" 8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	75	2182	475	159	352	320
" 8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
" 8	Morrison	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
" 15	Naples	Boston	....	1911	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
" 15	Lourer	"	....	2491	50	76	363	1246	49	....	14	....
" 21	Liberty	New York	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	220	230
April 1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	650	....	127	127
" 6	Roman	New York	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632	..	256	254
" 11	Rob Roy	"	....	79	1472	463	60	565	1454	365	66	227	218
May 4	Rouble	Boston	186	2207	....	47	....	427	77	....	30	24
	Southerner	New York	....	1131	536	64	574	819	1090	105	91	50
		Peculs.	477	27309	3107	1460	4963	39345	7531	352	5818	4076
		Chests.	709	45515	6214	2920	9930	57860	14766	577	7009	5741

BLACK TEA peculs 32,353 Chests 55,338
GREEN " 62,087 " 95,883
GRAND TOTAL Peculs. 94,440 Chests 151,241

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods, 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dol 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 35. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 5TH, 1838. No. 139

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 ,, - - -	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 .. 36 in	..	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	Very dull.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,	1.	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	..	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	,,	11½.	Small stock.
Assorted colors - - - - -	,,	10½ a 10¾.	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	103 a 11.8	Very small stock, and quotations nearly nominal.
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	8.5 a 11.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - - -	,,	9.5 a 11.5.	
Manila - - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	4½.	
,, Hoop - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½.	
Tin Plates - - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	470	
,, ,, new - - -	,,	425	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	390 a 400	
,, new - - - - -	,,	410	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	460	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	360	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	No demand.
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8½ a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	18½.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	17½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	140. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	18 a 23	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	14. a 17	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ..	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	6	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pck. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	15 a 28	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Peuchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 25	Low quality
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	18 a 28	
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	42 a 52	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	470 a 510	
,, Taysaam - - - - ,,	,,	370 a 380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.5 a 6.6	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	..	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 63	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & vario[us] Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal ..	3½	
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1¾	1½	Chili or Peru	4	
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1 p[er]	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½ d	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during re[maining] 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Block are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months an[d] $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a T. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s. d.

On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4.4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.................none.. ..
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..............4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 4d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,, nominal.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £10. No vessels. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. .. to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1837, TO 31ST MARCH, 1838.

	IN MARCH.			FROM APRIL TO FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Apr. 1838
Patna .... old.	485	490	237,650	4847	3,101,580	1,151
,, ... new	197	425	83,725			1,628
Benares .... old	257	390	100,230	1327½	824,775	422
,, ... new	90	380	34,200			76
Malwa .... old	861	390	335,790	13647½	6,880,022	1,730
	1890		791,695	19822	10,806,377	5,007

Total of deliveries in the year ending the 31st March 1838, 21,712 Chests, value Sp. Drs. 11,597, 972.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The market is nearly bare of white LONGCLOTH, and the first arrivals of them and of fine grey cloths will sell well' Of the inferior grey and domestics the stock is heavy. CHINTZES, the supply of good patterns has been short this season, and they have readily commanded our quotations. HANDKERCHIEFS.—There is very little demand at present, and the stock is heavy, but holders appear firm. COTTON YARN, very little of good quality in the market, which is enquired for; of the inferior the stock both in importers and the dealers hands is heavy, and for some parcels not an offer can be obtained. There are nearly 1000 bales of Calcutta Yarn in the market, which is nearly unsaleable.

WOOLLENS. We have heard of no transactions in SPANISH STRIPES, and but very few, if any, remain in first hands; the market is not quite so firm. CAMLETS. English continue very depressed, and they would barely fetch our quotation. The Dutch have advanced a little being all in one hand. LONGELLS, with a very small stock, do not advance higher, and are only purchased for immediate wants. The purple, yellow, and black have materially advanced, particularly the two former, which enables us to quote assorted colors so high.

METALS.—IRON, is in good demand and the small rod and hoop wanted. LEAD, is rather firmer. SPELTER, has declined a little, the market having been well supplied with the native metal.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—TIN, has improved, and fully one quarter dollar per picul advance could be obtained. Good RATTANS, are wanted and would sell readily at $3½ @ 3½. We understand a considerable supply has just arrived from Singapore by an American vessel. PEPPER, is rather dull of sale.

RICE.—There has been a most abundant supply of rain, and the price has consequently declined a few cents per Pecul.

COTTON.—The market has continued very quiet during the week, and we do not believe a single bale has been sold buyers availing of the arrival of the *Sulimany* and *Sir Charles Malcolm* to endeavor to lower the rates, which are only supported from the stocks being so very reduced; exclusive of the two cargos they cannot be more than Bombay, 13,300; Bengal 3,500; Madras 1,500; Total 18,000 bales.

OPIUM.—The state of the trade remains unaltered, but deliveries are proceeding very briskly at Whampoa and we hear also on the coast and the Malwa and new Patna and Benares had been taken off so freely that the prices advanced to 440 for new Patna and 420; and even higher, for new Benares. The arrival however of the *Sir E. Ryan*, *Ann*, and *Ariel*, has reduced the rates, and we believe there are sellers but no buyers at our quotations—but we have heard of no actual transactions since. Malwa from the very small stock of good is supported, but there is a supply close at hand. Old Patna and Benares did not partake of the improvement. Turkey sells only in very small quantities and at very low price.

We cannot give the deliveries at Lintin of the last month and remaining stock, owing the temporary absence of one of the store-ship.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Up to this date the actual shipments appear only 4860 bales, in addition to which there must be about 200 purchased, and not shipped off, and about 1000 still for sale—there is none of it fine quality, and from the want of tonnage the dealers seem inclined to submit to orther lower rates.

TEA.—There has been enquiry for several kinds of teas during the week, but the chief business has been we believe for America in low descriptions of Skin, Hyson, and Souchong

Export to England up to this date

Black teas	24,799,200
Green ,,	7,227,733
Total lbs.	32,026,933

CANTON, 5th May, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 36. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 12TH, 1838. No. 140.

Java.

COMMERCIAL TABLE.

Imports into Java and Madura, in the year 1836.

(Names of Articles.)	*(Value.)*
GOODS FROM EUROPE, AMERICA AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
Earthenware and Porcelain	140,006
Opium (Levant)	510,055
Books, music and Do, instruments	111,899
Tin plates and Tinware	10,985
Medicines and Drugs	22,163
Fashionableware and Perfumery	72,421
Glass and Crystalware	69,003
Gold, Silverware, and Thread	39,575
Gold, Silver Lace and Military Ornamts.	16,353
Watches and Materials	11,547
Clothing	83,373
Copper and Copperware	261,704
Small Shopware	86,520
Cloth and Woollens	313,759
Lead	18,992
Cotton Goods	6,176,924
House-Furniture	179,781
Provisions	692,229
Saddlery	34,464
Sundry Ship Stores	131,766
Stationery	77,794
Spermaceti Candles	24,911
Steel	52,407
Tobacco, Snuffs and Segars	10,446
Paints	11,013
Ammunition	19,634
Wine and other Drinkables	397,212
Iron and Hardware	349,937
Coffee Bags	103,688
Soap	9,811
Spelter	2,339
Silk Goods	85,758
Sundries	62,836
Total	f.10,210,017
GOODS FROM WEST OF INDIA AND BENGAL.	
Opium	239,500
Eatables	270
Small Shopware	654
Cotton Goods	346,103
Saltpetre	28,958
Wheat	38,203
Woollens	1,236
Various Seeds	14,377
Gunny Bags	47,098
Soap	5,086
Silk Goods	4,400
Sundries	5,838
Total	f.721,643
GOODS FROM CHINA, MANILA AND SIAM.	
Earthenware	196,338
Confectionary	16,928
Eatables	195,444
Gauze and Crape	15,118
Gold and Silverware and Thread	36,819
Cinnamon	15,821
Clothing	34,419
Small Shopware	47,247
Lacquered and Ivoryware	17,328
Cotton Goods	69,565
Mat and Matwork	21,365
Medicines and Drugs	48,025
Cocoanut Oil	15,917
Paper (in sorts)	129,960
Paper Umbrellas	51,630
Arsenic	1,566
Marble	7,259
Manila Segars	146,174
Steel Pans	22,853
Tobacco	39,380
Tea	152,560
Paints	56,977
Fireworks	48,260
Iron, Steel and Copperware	4,918
Silk Goods	151,853
Raw Silk	116,229
Sundries	167,068
Total	f.1,806,951
GOODS FROM JAPAN.	
Earthenware and Procelain	6,434
Gauze and Crape	6,242
Copper Bar	424,200
Camphor	76,000
Small Shopware	2,822
Matwork and Lacquereдware	22 824
Cotton Goods	7,816
Provisions	9,787
Silk Goods	4,135
Cambayas (in sorts)	3,460
Sundries	15,861
Total	f.579,521
GOODS FROM THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.	
Earthenware	7,886
Benjamin	174,490
Paints	26,178
Eatables	118,117
Gambier	745,171
Gold and Silverware	3,557
Gold Dust	329,077
Dammar	9,249
Woods in sorts and Woodwork	23,175
Sandal Wood	84,980
Hides	16,422
Jewellery	110,661
Raw Cotton	71,263
Camphor Baroos	3,532
Cinnamon	15,469
Copperware	7,683
Small Shopwares	1,315
Coffee	1,036,151
Cotton Goods	124,419
Matwork	27,701
Medicines and Drugs	41,685
Cocoanut and Katjang oil	61,848
Scented Oils	13,302
Horses	95,060
Birds of Paradise	17,391
Pepper	5,745
Mother o'Pearl Shells	28,429
Rattans (bind)	302,679
Rice	11,896
Tortoise Shell	27,145
Nutmegs	127,312
Mace	31,405
Cloves	15,926
Wild Nutmegs	26,861
Tobacco	3,648
Tallow	3,676
Cordage	2,101
Beche de Mer	187,795
Birds Nests	101,685
Bees Wax	279,284
Silk Goods	1,417
Sundries	42,239
Total	f.4,520,616
Total Imports of Merchandise	f.12,848,748
" " Specie	f.675,150
Total Imports in 1836.	f.13,524,898

ABSTRACT.

Of the Imports of Java and Madura, for 1836.

From the Netherlands	5,848,549
" England	3,318,495
" France	383,753
" Sweden	28,026
" Hamburgh	23,028
" America	693,191
" Cape of Good Hope	19,334
" Isle of France	13,513
" Bengal, Coast of Coromandel and Malabar	290,990
" Cochin-China	7,795
" Siam	84,256
" China and Macao	979,426
" Manila	60 906
" Japan	579,439
" New Holland	20,533
" Eastern Archipelago	6,177,890
Total	f.18,524,898

Exports from Java and Madura, in the year 1836.

(Names of Articles.)	*(Value.)*
GOODS OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.	
Earthenware	f.7,845
Annise, Liquor	12 078
Arrack	115,959
Benjamin	24,456
Eatables	84 096
Gambier	10,461
Gum Elastic	1,818
Gold (Dust and Bars)	312,775
Gold and Silverwere	1,935
Sandal Wood	118,961
Saun Wood	56,154
Woodwork	35,578
Hides, Cow and Buffalo	217,715
Indigo	1,122,382
Elephants' Teeth	12,380
Cotton, Raw	28,336
Turmeric	32,830
Coffee	15,090,362
Cinnamon	23,788
Copperware	142,035
Small Shopwares	4,380
Cotton Goods and Thread	624,416
Matwork	29,934
Medicines and Drugs	42,585
Cocoanut and Katjang oil	95,515
Kayu Putih Oil	9,586
Scented Oils	3,186
Paddy	5,892
Birds of Paradise	17,709
Horses	12,400
Mother o'Pearl Shells	38,665
Pepper	125,025
Cubebs	31,475
Rattans (bind)	229,702
Rice	3,3 9615
Tortoise Shell	90,954
Mace	396,768
Cloves	153,036
Nutmegs	1,711,600
Wild Spices	13,535
Sugar, White	9,083,141
Sugar, Brown	7,800
Tobacco	796,950
Tallow	1,272
Tea	6,762
Tin	2 718,810
Beche de Mer	185,783
Paints	22,646
Birds' Nests (in sorts)	445,602
Bees' Wax	14,872
Hardware	8,721
Salt	158,395
Raw Silk	282
Sundries	211,829
Total	f.38,122,020
GOODS FROM THE WEST OF INDIA AND BENGAL.	
Cotton Goods	f.120,338
Wheat	200
Gunny Bags	3,038
Various Seeds	130
Soap	1,044
Silk Goods	482
Sundries	2,699
Total	f.127,976
GOODS FROM CHINA, MANILA AND SIAM.	
Earthenware	f.26,833
Cassia	6,383
Eatables	29,405
Gold and Silver Thread	807
Small Shopwares	853
Lacquered and Ivory-ware	340
Leatherwork	9,935
Cotton Goods	8,149
Medicines and Drugs	3,194
Paper	5,609
Paper Umbrellas	4 490
Manila Segars	13 893
Steel Pans	4,499
Tobacco	5,051
Tea	20,139
Paints	3 713
Fireworks	1.332
Raw Silk	77,190
Silk Goods	6,965
Sundries	15,975
Total	f.231.661
GOODS FROM JAPAN.	
Eatables	f.1,825
Camphor	80.000
Cambayas, Crape & Linen	7,408
Matwork and Lacquered ware	5,242
Sundries	4,202
Total	f 98 879
GOODS FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA.	
Earthenware and Porcelain	f.19,710
Books, Music and Instruments	1,920
Glassware	8,885
Gold and Silverware	14.631
Gold, Silver Lace, and Military Ornaments	12,000
Small Shopwares	19,716
Cloth and Woollens	140,859
Saddlery	5,472
Lead	13,599
Cotton Goods	1,139,332
House Furniture	19,168
Fashionable ware and Perfumery	13,885
Provisions	63,697
Sundry Ship Stores	12,852
Steel	14,109
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars	46
Ammunition	1,476
Wine and other Drinkables	91,345
Iron and Hard-ware	61,135
Sundries	54,857
Total	f.1,703.659
Total Exports of Merchandize.	40,983,995
" " of Specie.	932,492
Total	f.41,916,487

ABSTRACT.

Of the Exports from Java & Madura in the year 1836

To the Netherlands	27,232,588
" England	139,392
" France	1,944,145
" Hamburg	108,144
" Sweden	253,950
" America	1,002,329
" Isle of France	36,253
" Cocos Islands	8,164
" Bengal, Coast of Coromandel and Malabar	113,096
" China and Macao	3,312,648
" Cochin-China	6,058
" Siam	18,113
" Japan	256.2 9
" New Holland	84,992
" Eastern Archipelago	6,699,988
Total	f.41,916,187

Singapore Free Press.

ART. IX. *Statement of the French trade in China, during the year 1837.* Prepared by a Correspondent.

IMPORTS.

From Bengal, Java, Singapore, and Manila.

Rice	Peculs	12,273.81	$ 17,583.84
Rattans		389.12	1,192.30
Betel nuts		1,739.46	5,653.24
Pepper		1,957.57	16,655.22
Gold and Silver thread		40½	1,379.50
Iron		88.73	399.28
Opium	Chests	100.	65,000.00
Camlets	Pieces	240	8,400.00
			119,456 08
	Balance		23,783.05
	Spanish dollars		199,736.13

EXPORTS.

Of sundry Articles to Manila, Batavia, and France.

Souchong	Peculs	555 64 taels	15,339.2.0
Congo		23.97	667.2.8
Pouchong		54.78	1,518.7.2
Pecco		396.00	15,636.0.0
Orange Pecco		66.84	2,284.8.0
Hyson		163.09	8,033.6.0
Hyson skin		46.66	917.0.0
Twankay		40.90	5,091.6.8
Imperial		126.00	5,768.8.0
Gunpowder		123.13	5,539.8.0
Chulen Hyson		13.00	650.0.0
			69,133.9.0
	a 72 taels per $ 100—		$ 95,907.37
Rhubarb			$ 2,000.00
Aniseed			1,375.00
Camphor			3,440.00
Museus (Musk?)			1,644.00
Cassia			4,800.00
Tin			9,424.80
Rattans			125.60
Nankeens			1,350.00
Pongee handkerchiefs			2,648 80
Silk piece goods			1,849 00
China ware			234.00
Crape shawls			250.00
Ink			92.60
Patchouly			40.00
Lanterns			12.00
Umbrellas			10.00
Bamboo canes			83.00
Bamboo fans			32.50
Images			20.00
Lacquered ware			529.00
Paintings			217.00
Mother o'pearl shells, ivory, &c.			38.50
Sets of trunks			201.00
Straw caps			24 00
Writing paper			63.00
Mexican dollars			24,000.00
			$ 139,447.15
Expenses at Whampoa			1.189.00
Spanish dollars			1 9 736.13

From the Chinese Repository for April.

Singapore.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Sir,—The following paragraph, from an admirable pamphlet entitled "*Russia*" by a Manchester Manufacturer, is perhaps worthy of insertion in your paper, as demonstrative of the absurd ideas entertained in Britain as to the power and lust of extended dominion of Russia. I cannot do better than recommend to the perusal of all your commercial readers the Manchester Manufacturer's two pamphlets—"*Russia*" & "*Russia, Ireland, & America*" His tolerant and enlightened views of politics, his strenuous advocacy of Free Trade, and non-interference in the disputes of neighbouring nations, cannot fail to do good in the present excited state of political feeling in Britain.

Yours, &c.
S.

Singapore, 3rd April, 1838.

"It has been well observed, by a very sound authority, (the *Spectator* newspaper) that China affords the best answer to those who argue that Russia meditates hostile views towards our Indian possessions. China is separated from Russia by an imaginary boundary only; and that country is universally supposed to contain a vast deposit of riches, well worthy of the spoiler's notice. Besides, it has not enjoyed the *benefit* of being civilized by English or other Christian conquerors—an additional reason for expecting to find a wealthy pagan community, awaiting, like unwrought mines, the labours of sound Russian Warren Hastings. Why, then, does not the Czar invade the Chinese empire, * which is his next neighbour, and contains an unravaged soil, rather than contemplate, as the alarmist writers and speakers predict he does, marching three thousand miles over regions of burning deserts and ranges of snowy mountains, to Hindostan where he would find that Clive and Wellesley had preceded him? The reason for such forbearance is, at the present day, the same as was when that splendid but immoral genius, Catherine, grumbled in vain at the late very expedition—that there is not in Russia sufficient available wealth to transport across its own surface an army large enough to subjugate the Chinese. How, then, will they reach India through enemies territories, and in spite of the power and influence of England? To warrant the attempt, the Czar ought to possess, at least, the command of one hundred millions sterling. Last year, he required but one million and a quarter; for which he was compelled to solicit the aid of the capitalists of Western Europe, and found great difficulty, even after pledges of peace and protestation of good behaviour, in obtaining the necessary loan!

Statistics of Matrimony in England—Some sore old bachelor has published the following return concerning matrimony, but neglectes to give any guarantee for its accuracy;—Wives eloped from their husbands 1352; husbands from their wives, 2361; married pairs in a state of separation 4,120; in war under the same roof, 191,020; in a state of inward hatred concealed from the world, 162,315; in a state of coldness and indifference, 510,182; reported happy by the world, 1,102; absolutely and entirely happy, *nine*.

Statistics of Bachelorism.—Am arried lady has favoured us with the following report—Bachelors henpecked by their housekeepers, 3,185, pestered by legacy-hunting relatives, 1,796; devoured by cares and selfish cares, 2,064; troubled and tormented by nephews and nieces (so called) 1883; crabbed, crusty grim & desolate in life's decline, 5384; happy, none.

* Unless his Muscovite Majesty should adopt this suggestion quickly, there appears every chance that England may be before him at Pekin. We perceive that some of our writers are anxious that we should send some ships of war to compel the Chinese government to open other ports to our vessels, besides Canton, and to dictate certain other regulations for carrying on trade with us, which they are good enough to suggest to his celestial majesty. Could not our ships of war call in on the way, and compel the French people to transfer the trade of Marseilles to Havre, and thus save us the carriage of their wines and maidens through the Straits of Gibraltar? Why should not they force the Americans to restrict the export of their cotton to New York, rather than to suffer the growth of Savannah and Mobile? Well may the Chinese proclaim us "outside barbarians," for, verily this is outside barbarous morality!

We received information yesterday of a most barbarous act of piracy and murder committed on the crew of a small boat consisting of four Chinese, all mere lads, on their way from Rhio to this settlement. At the entrance of the Straits of Rhio, in the vicinity of the *Pan Shoal* she was set upon by a *sampan* containing six Malays who boarded her, and butchered in cold blood, three of the poor Chinese, apparently with no other object than to gratify their diabolical cruelty, as there was nothing for them to plunder,—the other was left on board cruelly mangled, and weltering in blood, and probably owes the preservation of his life to the belief of the savages that he was also dead. He was three days in the most deplorable condition, suffering from his wounds, and subsisting on the leaves of trees growing on the beach, towards which he had contrived to paddle his boat—when he was fortunately fallen in with by a *sampan pukat*, and brought to this place, where his wounds have been attended to. We have seldom or never heard of an act of more cold-blooded and wanton atrocity, even among the savage marauders by whom these seas are infested. —*Sing. Free Press, 5th April.*

From the Albany Argus.

Later from Canada.

By the Northern mail of last evening we have a slip from St. Albans, Vt., of the first instant, and Montreal papers as late as the 30 ult. The entire regular forces under Col. Wetherall, it will be seen, have been drawn off from Rouville, via Chambly and St. Johns, to Montreal, leaving the insurgents in possession of St. Charles and the neighbouring country. In other respects the tenor of the intelligence is any thing but favorable to the government. The slip from St Albans, comes to us with this endorsement on the envelope: "Hurra for Papineau and Liberty."

FRANKLIN JOURNAL—EXTRA.
St. Albans, Vt. Dec. 1.

To-day we have intelligence from the north in regard to the situation of two parties which may be relied upon. A gentleman who left St. Johns, yesterday morning tells us that the British troops had returned to St. Johns and were that morning leaving for Montreal. There were, it is said, about 600, which included the force under Col. Wetherall and 200 sent out from Montreal on Tuesday to reinforce him; Sir John Colborne had issued orders to concentrate all the regular troops in Montreal. A small force was left at Chambly.

We give below the account of the engagement at St. Charles as published in the tory papers of Montreal. The account which our informant obtained at St. Johns while the troops were there, differs from it in some particulars.

The loss of the British was said at St. Johns to be 16 killed and 15 severely wounded—the loss of the patriots was estimated at 325 killed. The soldiers said that the French fough like tigers. Many of them plunged into the river and drowned themselves rather than be taken.—The defeat of the patriots was easier on account of their being unable to use their cannon—these they had placed on logs on the side upon which they expected the attack, but the royalists having reconnoitered the works made their attack from a different position.

The report of the patriots is very different. They say that there were only about 200 men in the works who had muskets, that the chief part of the patriot forces was at St. Denis, that their own loss is only about 30 killed, and the loss of the British much greater than is reported by them.

On the whole we think the result favorable to the Reformers. The fact that the British should have abandoned St. Charles and withdrawn almost their whole force to Montreal while a large body of patriots is collected at St. Denis, while none of the principal reformers are as yet taken, and while the country between Longueuil, Cambly, Sorel, and east of the Sorel, is in the actual possession of the patriots, shows clearly that they feel themselves unable to keep possession of the country. They have probably concluded, to fortify Montreal and wait till next summer before resuming operations. One thing is certain, the Canadian population thus far have displayed an energy and a bravery which surprises all—and which it is mere affectation in the Tory papers of Montreal to despise.

It is believed that the affair of St. Denis on Thursday of last week was much more fatal to the Royalists than they admit. Their number of killed was between 40 and 50. The retreat to Sorel was most disgraceful; when the troops arrived there they were in a most miserable plight. Forty seven stand of British arms were picked up at St. Denis.

An attempt was made at Ronvile to intercept the retreat of the royalists to Chambly. The patriots now occupy St. Charles.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 30.

We stated in our last, that after the taking of St Charles, Col. Wetherall, with the whole troops under his command, had retired upon St. Hilaire de Rouville.—From thence he proceeded on Monday, towards, Chambly; but not without being occasionally fired upon during his march from the opposite side of the Richelieu. On approaching Point Oliver, he found a large body of rebels drawn up in front, with a view no doubt, of intercepting the march if possible. But, after a little skirmishing, they soon became convinced of the folly of their undertaking, and fled to the woods without being pursued by the troops, who suffered no loss whatever from the firing of the rebels, although the latter are said to have lost several men before they betook themselves to flight. Thus Col. Wetherall was able to bring his troops back in safety to Chambly, from which place he set out to attack St. Charles. It has been asked why Col. Wetherall, after his success at St. Charles, and the discomfiture and dispersion of the rebels at the place, did not penetrate to St. Denis, and accomplish what the troops of Col. Gore were not enabled to effect, from the state of the weather and the want of provisions and ammunition. But it was probable he had no orders to this effect; and we are informed that the rebels of St. Denis had no sooner heard of the fate of their friends at St. Charles, then they dispersed of their own accord, leaving their leaders to make the best of their way into exile or concealment.

At 11 o'clock this forenoon, the whole of the troops under Lieut. Col. Wetherall, including two companies of the 32d, and a party of the Montreal cavalry, were landed in town by the steamboat Victoria, from Laprairie. They had about 30 prisoners, taken at St. Charles, along with them; and a poorer or more wretched set of rebels never took arms up against lawful authority. They also carried along with them the pole and cap of liberty which had been raised at St. Charles; and, upon landing, were heartily and enthusiastically cheered by the people on the wharf, and as they proceeded along the streets with their prisoners.

Three companies of the 32d regiment, including the two flank companies, one of the 83d, and detachment of artillery and of the valuable cavalry, all under the command of the Hon. Col. Gore, proceeded to-day, in the Varennes and John Bull steamers, to Sorel, supposed to be on their way to St. Denis.

It is stated in the Halifax papers, that the 1st division of the 85th regiment, under Lieut. Col. Maunseil, had arrived at New Brunswick from Halifax. The 43d regiment were to march by the post route for Canada, as soon as the necessary preparations were made. The 34th are said to have arrived at Motis, in this province. This is stated in the Mercury, on the authority of private letters from below, but we have not been able to discover from the Halifax papers that the 34th regiment had left that place.

Mr Lahalnondiere, 83d regt. returned last evening via Boston, from Halifax, where, it will be recollected, he carried despatches relative to the movement of the troops in this province.

From the Montreal Courier, of Nov. 29.

The reports which come in from day to day, relative to Lieut. Weir, we regret to say, all agree as to the fact of his having been put to death. The time, place and manner, of the event, are very variously stated. One account says that the was shot in an attempt to escape; others, and for the honor of humanity we regret to say the majority of the reports ascribe the most revolting and unprovoked barbarity to his murderers. On this point we are unable to form an opinion. We fear the general statement of his death is too true.

Four prisoners were brought into town yesterday morning and we believe fully committed on charges of treason. Their names are Dr. A. Lacroix, of this city, Mr. A. Eusebe Bardy, a notary public, of St. Athanase, and brother to P. M. Bardy, M. P. P. for Rouville, a brother-inlaw of Bardy the notary, named Dufort, and one Dominique L. Vallee, both of the same place. We understand that they were caught within the limits of St. Armand, by a party of Col. Jones volunteers, in full retreat to the States.

Dr. Lacroix left Montreal, we believe, about 15 days since, and in company with E. E. Rodier, M. P. P.—*Boston paper 7th December.*

"It would be a strange thing,' remarked King Cumberland to the Captain commanding the steam-vessel in which his Majesty last proceeded to the continent, 'if I were to be drowned on my passage?' 'Sire,' replied the skipper in the innocence of sea phraseology, '*such an event is impossible.*' Cumberland ruminated on the inference to be drawn from such a reply, with a marked uneasiness about the *neck*.

A SMALL FAMILY.—On Wednesday night six hundred and forty-seven persons slept in the Astor house, and by the bye, were not crowded. How many villages are there in our country, that make considerable show, that do not contain more than this number.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE VERY LAST.—The Nantucket Inquirer gives the last case of absent-mindi-m. A lodger in a hotel, after washing himself in the morning, wiped his face with a newspaper, and sat down to peruse the napkin; he did not discover his error until he attempted to tear off a corner wherewith to light his cigar.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 12th May.

An order from the Governor is posted at the wall of Minqua's factory prohibiting six of the principal outside merchants, viz. Mak-heng, Yek-tuen, Fung-lam, Fung-cheung-fuk, Leong-neng, and Chan-kuen, from in future dealing, as they have been accustomed to do, in articles comprized in the Hong-merchants' monopoly, such as Tea, Rawsilk, Rhubarb &c., and all articles of import. It seems that the Tea and Silk-merchants, owing to the greater promptitude with which payment was made by the outside-men, preferred selling their produce to them to going to the Hong-merchants, and foreigners, with money in hand, found it likewise to their advantage, the outside men acting as brokers for a very moderate remuneration, whilst, owing to the poverty of several of the hongs, they found no difficulty to obtain the connivance of the latter at this illegal practice, for the shipping of the goods to Whampoa. This practice, as may be supposed has considerably affected the interests of the Co-hong, and it is at the instance of the Hong-merchants that the above order has been issued. It's appearance has been so timed as very little to affect the outside-men, the shipping season being now over, and they tell us that probably at the commencement of the next, this order will be already forgotten. If the Hong-merchants themselves are willing to prevent effectually dealings of the outside-men in articles of their monopoly, they need not to be assisted by new orders from the local Government against a trade which has long been prohibited. It is in the Hong-merchant's power to put a stop to it whenever they like, but their necessities, as well as connexions in trade with the outside-men, will probably make them connive at it as much hereafter as heretofore.

We had but little space last week to comment on the rumour which has found its way into one of the Bombay papers, of the Admiral of the India Station having orders from the Admiralty to sail with a squadron to the China sea, and, when there, to open his despatches to ascertain his ultimate destination. We were not aware last week that the new Admiral, Sir Thomas Maitland, had already arrived at Trincomalee, and that there had been sufficient time, between the arrival of the January overland despatches and the date of the rumour alluded to, for communications to have been exchanged between Bombay and Trincomalee, a circumstance which is in favor of the possibility of the truth of the report.

Supposing then that the squadron is on it's way to China, we naturally ask, what can be it's object? If the despatches are not to be opened till the Admiral's arrival in the China sea, it is not probable that his destination is to Canton, but more likely that he will proceed to the northern ports, perhaps to Tien-sing the port nearest to Peking. This then being his destination, has he orders to confer with the Chinese authorities? or does he carry any communication from the English Court to that of Peking? is he to insist on our commercial position here being imporved? None of these, can, we believe, under existing circumstances, be the object of the Government in sending out such an expedition. If a merely complimentary visit is to be made to Peking, nothing but supercilious arrogance will in their official documents be displayed by the Chinese, as an acknowledgement for the honor done them.

If it is really intended that the squadron should visit the northern coast of China, we would suppose that this was be done merely with the view of becoming better acquainted with the coast, surveying, etc. and to prove to the Chinese, by the display of a considerable naval force that the English Government does extend it's care to it's subjects in distant lands, and that it can afford them effectual protection, should this be necessary. The expedition, therefore, under this point of view, will probably have salutary consequences, and may perhaps render His Excellency, the Governor of Canton, a little more willing to assist in the settlement of the Co-hong debts, and otherwise to lower his official tone toward foreign barbarians. We believe that occasional visits of a few men of war on the coast of China would be of great use to British interests, and we therefore entertain the sanguine wish that the Bombay report be true, and all this community would we doubt not, wish to see such visits repeated.

That the Admiral on this occasion will be willing to interfere in favor of the British claims on the Co-hong, we doubt very much, as he cannot possibly have any instructions regarding them, but, should no settlement have been made, he may perhaps become the means of causing the complaints of the Creditors to be heard by the Peking Government.

We copy in another column, a letter we find in the *Sing. Free Press* of 5th April, giving an extract from a pamphlet on Russia, by a Manchester manufacturer, chiefly on account of the note, which is perfectly in unison with our view of the question. We do not agree with the Manchester manufacturer, however, as to the greater facility Russia would find in invading China, than the British Indian Territories. The Russian influence in Persia is very great, and its military power has for some years been concentrated near the Caspian, from whence the distance to India through partly civilized and fertile countries is not so very great—whilst that from Russia proper to the Chinese frontier, through deserts and thinly populated regions, is immense—Besides if the Russians reach Chinese Tartary, they may overrum it, and kill or drive off its few inhabitants, but between that country and China proper there is an immense desert, which to cross with an army would be a most arduous enterprize, at immense expense, and probably at the cost of a great loss of life, a circumstance of paramount consequence to an invading army which may yet have an hundred battles to fight.

By the *Oneida* from Newyork, whose arrival we noticed last week, we have received American papers to the 8th December, and give in another place some details we find concerning affairs in Canada. The President's message was delivered on the 4th December; Mr van Buren professes to be determined to follow up his previous line of conduct with regard to the currency. This is the only very important topic noticed by the President; Texas and Canada are not alluded to.

The *Snipe*, a small schooner, formerly a pleasure yacht at Singapore, of about 32 Tons, sailed from that port, bound for China, on the 29th March, and arrived here safe a few days ago, after a passage of near a month and a half. She was commanded by Mr. Ravenshill, and the crew consisted of the Captain, two English sailors, and four Malays. We understand that she experienced no less than three heavy gales on her passage, and the chief cause of its having been so long a one was her being becalmed during eight days close under the land near to the port.

On the 4th of last month, being the birthday of Dona Maria Queen of Portugal, the Governor of Macao gave a handsome entertainment at his residence, at which many of the foreign residents were present. In the evening most of the houses were illuminated.

A correspondence has passed between the Hospital committee and the governor, which has resulted in H. E. issuing orders to Captain Elliot to apply for a "red chop," to come up to Canton, and either send "Baker's ships" away, or order her to be broken up. It is needless to say that Captain Elliot has proved contumacious on his occasion. *Canton Register* 8th May.

Our arrivals during the week have been limited to two vessels from Liverpool and one from Manila, though, to judge from the weather here, the southerly monsoon has set in, and though several vessels from Bombay are over-due. The *Elizabeth* from that port, had passed Singapore some time before the clippers whose arrival we noticed last week, and the *Ariel*, saw her off Pulo Aor, we believe. The vessels from England, the *Alexander* and *Vanguard*, have both made rather long passages, and whatever news of public interest they might have brought has been fore-stalled by the overland mail by way of Bombay and Calcutta. The arrival of the *Elizabeth* is the more anxiously expected, she being said to have on board the January overland packet for China. We are also impatient to know whether any thing new has transpired respecting the naval expedition from Bombay to China. Here every thing is quiet, nor has this week, as far as we can learn, even produced any edicts from the Government with which to fill our columns, though the Opium trade at Whampoa is as brisk as ever, and likely so to continue as long as nothing but paper is sent out to restrain them.

We take the following extract from the *Chinese Repository* for last month, being part of a memorial addressed to the Emperor on the abuses of the Government officers in Kwan-tung Province. The imperial reply to it was embodied in an edict from the Hoppo to the Hong-merchants, in October last. Bating a few exaggerations and misstatements, our extract will show in what light the foreign trade appears to the Chinese, and what their sentiments are on the subject.

"That the department of the customs in Kwan-tung may continue to flourish, it is essential that the hong merchants should be opulent and substantial, faithful, trust-worthy, and having mutual confidence in each other; that the foreigners should observe the laws, and act consistently with the general weal,—that they should not fall into evil and hurtful practices. Of late, the opulent merchants have by degrees been brought into embarrassed circumstances, and the new merchants have rarely been found fitting men. Hence the dues to the government have not been correctly paid up, and large debts have been incurred to foreigners; who have been led to combine with native scoundrels, for evil purposes, smuggling to evade the duties, and trafficking in contraband articles; thus yearly conveying outward to sea not less than thirty millions of taels of pure silver. Whether to cast away altogether the million or so of money annually paid as duties from the custom-house of Kwang-tung, is a point not worthy of a moment's painful consideration. And the foreign ships that repair to Canton, import merely woollen cloth, camlets, clocks, and watches, which it is a matter of indifference whether we possess or not; while their exports are silk, cotton-cloth, tea, and rhubarb—things that their country cannot do without. To which party then is the trade important—to which indifferent? And what difficulty would there be in putting a stop to their coming? But our sacred dynasty is kind to those from afar, and cherishes towards them feelings of tenderness. Our sovereign's grace, which extends over the vast sea, cannot—when it is considered that the aim of the foreigners is to supply themselves with food and raiment,—cannot, I say, bear to cut off their efforts to gain a livelihood. How diligently ought the officers of the province to reflect on, and embody, the imperial purposes! And how earnestly should they remove every disgraceful mal-practice!

In the year 1814, Le Ayaou, a traitorous Chinese, combined with the foreigners, and led them into the commission of violent wrong. He was apprehended, and his offences punished; and all became again peaceful. In 1831, the English foreigners brought up guns, and introduced foreign females into Canton, having the presumption to retain them there, in the foreign factories. They clandestinely built a stone pier and quay. And, when going out and in, they had the extravagance to sit in large sedan chairs. The lieut.-governor, your ministers, Choo Kweiching, went personally to examine into these matters; he compelled the instant demolition of the quay, and drove the foreign females back to Macao. Again, in the year 1835 [1834], vessels of war of the same nation presumed to enter the inner waters. The governor, Loo Kwan stopped up the channel of navigation, and displayed to view the military terrors; and repentance and fear speedily overtook them. From these instances it may be seen, that, when the laws are kept in force, the foreigners may always be awed into subjection.

In regard to the irregularities of contraband traffic and conveyance of silver outward, unless most faithful observation be maintained, these evils cannot be brought to light and destroyed. Within a recent period, the foreigners have made and established upwards of a hundred receiving ships off the island Lantao, adjoining the Lintin sea, to the outward of the port of Macao; and there they remain, having stored on board of them, opium, and various foreign commodities. At Canton, there are depraved foreigners— * * , * * * * * * * * , and * * —who combine with depraved natives to dispose of this opium and these commodities, exchanging them for the pure silver. There are other native scoundrels who make for themselves 'fast-crab boats,' on board which they live, their head quarters being the neighborhood of Tungho kow, Seaheih keo, and Haechoo sze. These have the monopoly of the contraband goods, of which they are the smugglers, the soldiery of the passes being bribed to let them go freely to and from Lantao, the place of their contraband traffic. Here they form as it were a village. And the naval officers, receiving rich gifts make connivance at their doings a matter of profit to themselves. Yea, there are even worthless under-officers and soldiery, who go out to sea, apparently as cruisers, but secretly to bring in the contraband articles for the depraved people. Such harboring of crime and smothering of conscience is worthy of most bitter detestation. There are besides, mean people, solicitous of gain, who, by heavy bribes, obtain from the sub-prefect of Macao licenses to act as compradores to the foreigners. Further, there are police-men sent by the magistrate of the district Heangshan to remain at Macao, who make their official character a covering for various irregularities."

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 3rd May, 1838.

At the Instance of His Excellency the Governor of Macao the subjoined translation of certain regulations, to take effect from the 20th Instant, is published for the general information of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects visiting this Port.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTIFICATION.

ADRIÃO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO, Commander of the Order of Christ, Officer of the Ancient, and Most Noble Order of the Tower and Sword, of Valour, Loyalty, and Merit &c. &c. &c. Lieutenant Colonel on the General Staff of the Army of Portugal, and Governor of Macao and it's Dependencies, for Her Most Faithful Majesty, whom God preserve, &c.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas a great number of Schooners and Boats, lately built, navigating from here to Canton, and other places, pass into and out of the Inner Harbour of this Port, without formality or permission, thus defeating the intention with which the Superior Government of India has granted the existence of a small number of such vessels in this Port; now, pending further measures in the premises, I do order,

1st. That every Schooner and Boat, or other vessel of whatsoever description, which navigates between this and Canton, and other places near this settlement, and which enters and leaves the Inner Harbour of this Port, shall be subject to the registration and other existing regulations in respect to the Lorchas, which are of Portuguese property.

2nd. That the entrance or departure of every vessel which has not received it's permit, nor conformed to the other regulations, which will be issued from the Office of this Government, is prohibited from the twentieth Instant.

3rd. That the Cutter, attached to Her Britannic Majesty's Establishment in China, is exempted from the foregoing regulations, and shall continue to enjoy the same privileges and advantages, that it has hitherto enjoyed.

And for the information of all parties interested, this order shall be printed, and posted in public places.

(Signed) The Governor ADRIÃO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

True Copy

(Signed) The Secretary MIGUEL PEREIRA SIMOENS.

Macao, 3d May, 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON" will cease from this date, Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

WM. MACDONALD.

Canton 7th May 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838.

NOTICE.—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course to the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 13th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Lunsshun, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—TO LET, A small and cheap Factory. For particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-WAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar. GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges:

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 10 & 1
" Lingum reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages, " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTER & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. B. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co..... China.
Messrs. Thos Blyth, Son and Co... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co....C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Sir CHARLES MARCOLM, Capt. LYON, will leave Whampoa early in *June, for freight.* Apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE
AND
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 5th May, 1838.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DOFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

MANILA PUANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

ON SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
STANFORD AND MARES.

ON account of whom it may concern in the Inner Harbour of Macao, on Monday May 14th at 10 A. M.

The Dutch barque "FATHAL DJAWAT" of 200 tons burthen.

At same time will be sold her MASTS, SPARS, SAILS, ANCHORS, CHAIN CABLES, LOWER RIGGING, RUNNING RIGGING, BLOCKS, BOATS, CORDAGE, STORES, KENTLEDGE, and sundry other articles.

The sale to commence at 10 A. M.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The ship to be at the risk of the purchaser immediately after being knocked down. The amount to be paid 48 hours after the sale is made, in default whereof the ship to be resold and all deficiency and cost to be at the charge of the first purchaser.

Stores, rigging, etc, Cash on delivery

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 14th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages. Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter-Casks imported by the *Ellen Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhhd }
Of a high class, brand PETER DOMECQ and the ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Alexander*, Maclachlan, and *Vanguard*, Stewart, from Liverpool 7th December. Hamb. *Concordia*, Kohne, from Manila 23d April at the Typa.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—British. *Ariel*, Warden, *Ann*, MacGowan, and *Sir E. Ryan*, Pybus, for Straits and Calcutta. *Swinsay*, Macfarlane, for Bombay. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, for Hobart-town and Sydney. Despatched this evening at 6 o'clock. Amer. *Factor*, Pearse, and *Charlotte*, Gore, for Newyork. *Chandos*, Whitney, and *Splendid*, Land, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Ariel*, Messrs. Wm. Macdonald, Dauphine, Toussette and Capt. Shilstone. Per *Factor*, Messrs. Geo. Sturgis & R. Sturgis junr. Per *Chandos*, Mr. A. Matheson.

We were misinformed when stating last week that the *Sachem*, Amer., had arrived here from Java; she is, we learn, at Soorabaya, and not to come on here.

The *Canton*, Hamb., for South-America, to be despatched in a few days.

The *Panama*, Amer., is to be despatched for Newyork to morrow at 6 P. M.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th January via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 11th December P *Oneida*. CALCUTTA, 20th March P *Ariel*. SINGAPORE, 16th April P *Ariel* JAVA, 21st March. P *Philippe* I MANILA, 23rd April P *Concordia* BOMBAY, 9th March via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Hunger, Thomas Lowrie Parkfield, Orwell, Viscount Melbourne, David Salomans, Malcolm, Kellie Castle, Java, Ada, Lady Raffles, Elize, Inglis.* CALCUTTA, *Cowasjee Family.* BOMBAY, *Pearl Ardaseer, Lady Grant, Castle Huntly, Elizabeth.* SYDNEY, *Hero,* CHILE, *Henry Clay, Richard, Alsop, Brooklyn.* From the UNITED STATES via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan, Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat.*

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Peculs: Congo.	Souchong.	Pow. chong.	Perco.	Tea Green, Peculs: Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2850	239	....	861	327
31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept. 10	Himmaleh	"	....	280	....	....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	250	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London	New York	....	2434	....	....	201	1371	110	....	79	180
1838 Jany. 2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	182	102
8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	180	115
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	82	341	3125	308	....	359	344
Feby. 26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	50	1411	....	....	260	198
March 1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	38	436	2705	374	....	406	404
8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	75	2182	475	159	352	328
8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
8	Morrison	"	....	609	322	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	268	1732	138	....	96	95
15	Lowrey	"	....	2491	50	76	345	2985	....	....	220	230
21	Liberty	New York	....	399	114	94	253	718	650	....	127	127
April 1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	270	1629	632	....	256	254
6	Roman	"	....	327	400	123	365	1454	365	66	227	219
11	Rob Roy	"	79	147	463	60	....	427	77	....	30	24
May 4	Rouble	Boston	186	2207	....	47	574	839	1690	105	91	50
	Southerner	New York	....	1131	536	64	87 2	1744	429	....	275	191
11	Charlotte	"		696	56		19	232				
"	Factor	"		1391	312							
		Peculs.	477	29390	3447	1460	5946	41321	7960	359	6093	4267
		Chests.	795	48983	6950	2920	11892	60766	15608	577	7168	6016

BLACK TEA peculs 34,802 Chests 59,562
GREEN " 65,839 " 101,821
GRAND TOTAL Peculs 100,641 Chests 161,383

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Chandler Price ..	Ameri.	Dubs		Philadelphia	S.B.Rawle & F.M.Lewis.
Panama	"	Benjamin		Newyork	Wetmore & Co.
Canton	Hamb.	Gerdes	480	Macao	F. S. Hathaway.
Luconia	Ameri.	Henry		Java...	J. Robinson.
Sir Chas. Malcolm	British	Lyon		Bombay	Tamooljee Rustomjee.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Ausella*, Gregorio, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Cub-Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ———; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenay	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Red Rover	Ameri.	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Griffon	Mexic.	Little		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Hermosa Luisa ..	British	Peredo		Manzatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Emily Jane	"	Shelstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Tapley	"	Mallony		London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Oneida	Ameri.	Barrell		Newyork	F. S. Hathaway.
Baptiste Menick..	"			Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Philippe I.	"			"	"
Alexander	British	Maclachlan		Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Vanguard	"	Stewart		"	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Concordia	Hamb.	Kohne		Manila	B. Baretto.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoirs.— 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 36. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 12TH, 1838. No. 140.

IMPORTS.

	PER	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	..	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	.	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 .. - -	..	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	..	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	..	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	..	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	Very dull.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	..	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	..	1.	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	..	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	.,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	.,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	,,	11½.	Small stock.
Assorted colors - - - - -	,,	10½ a 10¾	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	9 5 a 11 3.	Very small stock, and quotations nearly nominal.
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - - -	,,	8.5 a 11.	
Manila - - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
., old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	4½.	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837 -	,,	575 a 580	
,, ,, new - -	,,	590 a 600	
Benares old - - @1837 -	,,	500	
,, new - - - - - -	,,	565 a 570	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	550	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	370	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.50	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.56	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c. -			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8 a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	18½.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	17½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	8. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	140. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	…………	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory- -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	18 a 23	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	14. a 17	
,, ,, Sandh Islands	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine ,, fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5 20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	15 a 28	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 25	Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	18 a 28	
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	42 a 52	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T.	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	$	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	470 a 510	
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,	370 a 380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.5 a 6.6	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½.	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	..	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	..	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	3	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang	1½	1¼	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days....................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..............	4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 4d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 208. @ 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24½ per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium ,, very
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £10. No vessels.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST TO 30TH APRIL 1838.

	IN APRIL.			IN THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1838.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st May.*
Patna .... old.	122	470	57,340	5529	3,422,955	945
,, ... new	771	405	312,255			1,300
Benares .... old	180	395	71,400	1674½	959,205	276
,, ... new	120	385	46,200			132
Malwa .... old	760	450	342,000	14508½	7,215,812	431
	1953		829,195	21712	11,597,972	3,110

In the above stock on the 1st of May last the cargoes of the *Ariel*, *Sulimany*, *Sir E. Ryan*, and *Ann*, are not included.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—During the week the *Alexander* and *Fenguard* have both arrived from Liverpool, the latter nearly full of Cotton Piece goods and COTTON-YARN. The LONGCLOTHS of good quality will sell readily, being in demand, but there is a large stock on hand of American domestics. *Chintzes* are also in good demand for good patterns. COTTON-YARN is however very depressed, and none but really good quality is saleable at saving prices.

WOOLLENS.—These two vessels have, we learn, brought only a few hundred pieces of either BROADCLOTH or LONGELLS, and the market is firm, both for the finer descriptions as well as SPANISH STRIPES. LONGELLS go off slowly at the present high prices.

METALS.—IRON is wanted, but as there is a considerable supply in the two arrivals and more reported, the price may be expected to decline. A heavy lot of LEAD was sold lately @ 6½, but, we believe, the purchaser cannot resell at more than 6½.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Without importation or alteration in price.

RICE.—Has declined again, with every appearance of a good crop.

COTTON.—Nothing whatever doing in the Cotton-market, purchasers holding back, and we doubt if at present even our quotations could be realized for any quantity.

OPIUM.—We are still without a Bombay arrival, although the *Elizabeth*, *Pearl*, *Ardaseer*, and *Bombay Castle*, must be close at hand. The price of Malwa is therefore nominal, but it will be eagerly purchased on arrival for the Junks. The new Patna and Benares have taken a most extraordinary start of upwards of $ 100 per Chest in one or two days, sales having been, made it is said, as high as $ 600. The Stock here is not large, and is in few hands, but the general impression appears to be that the sudden rise has been caused by several parties having oversold. Old Patna and Benares have likewise advanced, but the demand for them is more limited. For Turkey there appears to be little increased enquiry. It is said that the Mandarins are beginning again to cause interruption to the Whampoa trade in foreign boats. The deliveries at Lintin to the 8th were, Patna *old*, 31; *new*, 483; Benares *old*, 32; *new*, 164; Malwa 191; Total 901 Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The price of NANKIN SILK, is rather declining, the holders taking alarm at the want of means to ship it off, and which prevents purchases. There is none fine that we hear of in the market just now. The CANTON SILK, may be shortly expected to market—we have not been able to obtain any exact account of the quality or quantity of this first crop.

TEA.—We have no transactions to report.

CANTON, 12th May, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 37. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 19th, 1838. No. 141.

Steam Department.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Tables, exhibiting the arrangements made for the conveyance of Mails by Her Majesty's Steam Packets between England, Malta, Alexandria and Beyrout; and those made for the French Government Steam Packet service for conveying Mails from Alexandria to Marseilles.

MAILS BY HER MAJESTY'S STEAM PACKETS BETWEEN ENGLAND, MALTA, ALEXANDRIA AND BEYROUT.

Dispatched from London.	Arrive at Malta.	Depart from Malta for Alexandria.	Arrive at Alexandria from Malta.	Arrive at Beyrout from Alexandria.	Depart from Beyrout for Alexandria.	Arrive at Alexandria from Beyrout.	Depart from Alexandria for Malta.	Arrive at Malta from Alexandria.	Depart from Malta.	Arrive in London.
Saturday.	*Tuesday.*	*Friday.*	*Wednesday.*	*Saturday.*	*Monday.*	*Wednesday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Mon'd'y.*
1838.										
Jan. 20th	Feb. 6th	Feb. 9th	Feb. 14th	Feb. 17th	Feb. 19th	Feb. 21st	Feb. 27th	March 5th	March 6th	March 26th
Feb. 17th	March. 6th	March. 9th	March. 14th	March. 17th	March. 19th	March. 21st	March. 27th	April 5th	April 6th	April 23rd
March. 17th	April. 3rd	April. 6th	April. 11th	April. 14th	April. 16th	April. 18th	April. 24th	May 3rd	May 4th	May 21st
April. 14th	May. 1st	May. 4th	May. 9th	May. 12th	May. 14th	May. 16th	May. 22nd	June 1st	June 2nd	June 18th
May. 19th	June. 5th	June. 8th	June. 13th	June. 16th	June. 18th	June. 20th	June. 26th	July 6th	July 7th	July 23rd
June. 20th	July. 3rd	July. 6th	July. 11th	July. 14th	July. 16th	July. 18th	July. 24th	Aug. 3rd	Aug. 4th	Aug. 20th
July. 20th	Aug. 7th	Aug. 10th	Aug. 15th	Aug. 18th	Aug. 20th	Aug. 22nd	Aug. 28th	Sept. 7th	Sept. 8th	Sept. 24th
Aug. 20th	Sept. 4th	Sept. 7th	Sept. 12th	Sept. 15th	Sept. 17th	Sept. 19th	Sept. 25th	Oct. 4th	Oct. 5th	Oct. 22nd
Sept. 20th	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 5th	Oct. 10th	Oct. 13th	Oct. 15th	Oct. 17th	Oct. 23rd	Nov. 1st	Nov. 2nd	Nov. 18th
Oct. 20th	Nov. 6th	Nov. 9th	Nov. 14th	Nov. 17th	Nov. 19th	Nov. 21st	Nov. 27th	Dec. 6th	Dec. 7th	Dec. 25th
Nov. 20th	Dec. 4th	Dec. 7th	Dec. 12th	Dec. 15th	Dec. 17th	Dec. 19th	Dec. 25th	Jan. 3rd	Jan. 4th	Jan. 21st
Dec. 20th	Jan. 6th	Jan. 9th	Jan. 14th	Jan. 17th	Jan. 19th	Jan. 21st	Jan. 27th	Feb. 5th	Feb. 6th	Feb. 25th

As Malta four days, at Alexandria thirteen days, and at Beyrout two days, are allowed to return answers by the following Mail.

Instead of the Packet remaining six days at Alexandria on her return from Beyrout, it is probable that she will be ordered to be dispatched immediately, should a Mail arrive there from India before the expiration of that period.

By the new arrangements for the French Government Steam Packet service, commencing the 1st of December 1837, the communication from Alexandria to Marseilles is kept up as follows.

Another Steamer (in prospect) will depart from Alexandria for Marseilles on the 10th of each month.	Will arrive at Malta from Alexandria on the undermentioned days of each month.	Will arrive at Marseilles from Malta on the undermentioned days of each month.	Another Steamer will leave Syria for Malta at 4 P. M. on the undermentioned days of each month.	Will arrive at Syria from Alexandria at 5 A. M. on the undermentioned days of each month.	A Steamer will depart from Alexandria for Syria at 5 A. M. on the undermentioned days of each month.	Will arrive at Malta from Syria at 4 P. M. on the undermentioned days of each month.	Another Steamer will leave Syria for Malta at 1 P. M. on the undermentioned days of each month.	Will arrive at Marseilles from Malta on the undermentioned days of each month.
21st	30th	4th	20th	17th	17th	24th	20th	30th
1st	10th	14th	30th	27th	27th	30th	30th	10th
11th	20th	24th					10th	20th

The Military in Kwangtung.

From "A memorial to the Emperor shewing the daily encrease of enevation and degeneracy in the Province Kwang-tung &c." *Chinese Repository for April.*

Fourthly. In the army and navy, it is most important that the number of the soldiers should in no way be defective, and that their discipline and exercise should be maintained, to provide efficiently for the defence of the laws, and the prevention of illicit traffic

In the province of Kwangtung, the peaceful condition of the people, the abundance of commodities, the prosperous state of the revenue, and the advancement of commerce, by which the province has been characterized, have resulted from the effectiveness of the customs department, and of those whose duty it is to cruise about and search out evils. The troubles that of late years have sometimes appeared in the province are all attributable to inattention and indolence on the part of the military and naval officers, and to their readiness to receive bribes for connivance. In the year 1832, the great minister commissioned by the court to take charge of the military operations at Leenchow reported, that the military body in Kwangtung was weak and ineffective, unable to snatch a victory, or to press onward in battle It is plain that all the officers both naval and military fail to use faithful diligence in the instruction and exercise of their soldiery, and that their only care is, by schemes and contrivances, to obtain good appointments and to reduce the actual number of the soldiery below the number registered, misemploying the military stores so useful to the nation, to pander to the exhaustless cravings of their own desires Under these circumstances, what hope can there still be entertained that they will give their whole souls to the discipline and exercise of their soldiers, and to render truly effective every one registered as under arms.

At the successive seaward stations of the Boera Tigris, Keangmun, and Macao—posts of great importance—there are forts and military stations; there are also cruisers, both inward, on the river, and outward, on the seas,—each entrusted to officers of various ranks, with soldiers under their command, and well-furnished with guns, powder, and every military equipment, the sole and special object of their establishment being, to cruise about for defense, for the prevention of smuggling, and for the apprehension of pirates. But all employed in these cruisers aim only to draw from the whole face of the country disgraceful fees. Whenever depraved people are found going seaward for the prosecution of illicit traffic, a bribe will secure them a free passage. Or, when on the rivers any case of plunder occurs, as soon as it is heard of, each officer begins to excuse himself: and the plundered property waits in vain to be recovered. While appointed for the apprehension of the lawless, they become in truth the safegard of thieves. On the governor and lieut.-governor rests no doubt the responsible task of the general direction of the soldiery Yet the stations and divisions of the forces are so numerous, that it cannot but be difficult for their attention and observation to be directed to all. The commanders-in-chief and the generals and admirals of divisions are high officers whose only duties are those of war. Were they carefully to ascertain, as easily they may, the characters of their subordinate officers, and the degree of conformity of the regimental rolls with the actual numbers of the soldiery, and were they strictly and intelligently to regulate their forces, assuredly we should not find such irregularities, as connivance at smuggling and illicit traffic, or conveyance of the pure silver to seaward.

It behoves that a declaration of the imperial pleasure be solicited, requiring the governor, and lieut-governor, the commanders-in-chief, and the generals and admirals of divisions, to command all the subordinate military and naval officers, that they faithfully exercise and instruct the soldiery, and have all their men vigorous and well-disciplined; that they must not, to fill up the numbers and draw the rations, place in the ranks men unfitted, by aged infirmity, or youthful delicacy, for the right performance of their duties. With regard to the seaward passges upon the coast, namely the Bocca Tigris, Keangmun, and Macao Roads, there is no overland communication from thence, and the vessels, whether native or foreign, that pass in and out, can by no possibility fly by those places unobserved The civil and naval authorities of those districts should, therefore, be made responsible for keeping up a good preventive guard, for the suppression of illicit traffic. If this be done it is certain that such a traffic will soon be entirely brought to an end.

In consequence of the robberies that so often occur upon the rivers, the merchants people of Chaouchow, Hainan, and other places on the seacoast, who bring silver to the metropolis to purchase the commodities they require, come mostly by sea, thus seeking a more direct and speedy route. On these occasions, it is said, they are often taken by the cruisers at sea, no careful distinction being made between peaceful traders, and clandestine traffickers; and the superior officers of those by whom they are thus irregularly taken, seeking to gain approbation, incorrectly report the circumstances as though sycee silver had been seized while being conveyed outward. In this matter, it is important that an early interruption should be put to such proceedings, and that preventive measures should be adopted while the thing is yet in its commencement. The prefects and magistrates should receive directions to issue orders throughout their departments and districts, that whenever the merchants are sending silver to Canton, they shall send it by the inland navigation; or if in any case it is necessary to pass out to sea, that they shall obtain from the custom-houses through which they pass, manifests of the goods reported and paid for by them; and the cruising officers having compared their cargoes with the manifests, shall not have it in their power, to make irregular seizures, at their own pleasure. When any robberies occur, the local officers, civil and military, shall be required to take measures conjointly for the apprehension of the parties, and it should be imperative on them to seize the thieves and to recover the lost property. By such measures it may be hoped to reform the military discipline, to extirpate robbery and contraband traffic, and to enable the people joyfully to pursue their occupations

Miscellaneous.

REVIVAL OF TRADE WITH THE RHINE.—A deputation from the merchants of Cologne waited upon the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, at the Mansion-house, with the address unanimously agreed to by them upon taking advantage of the opportunity which presented itself of reviving the intercourse between this country and the upper provinces of the Rhine, which had been closed against trade for upwards of 300 years. The address, the tone of which is extremely pleasing, was accompanied by a present of some Rhenish wine of a very rare quality. The following, are passages in the address:—

In the flourishing days of the Hanse, the citizens of Cologne were wont to feel at home in London, in Guildhall, and Steel-yard, their ships mooring in the Thames. In later times the power of incidents has loosened the ties which united the two cities. London rose and grew the gigantic emporium for the commerce of the world, while the 30 years' war annihilated the commercial life of all our German markets. The barriers of the Netherlands obstructed the Rhine, and no longer was our flag seen on our once frequented seas. The realm of Charlemagne, the realm of 1,000 years, sunk, and the dismembered German states strove in contest with France until that glorious day when the eagles of our fatherland, united with the lions of Great Britain, crushed the head of tyranny at Waterloo. At present a new life is awake on the Rhine, and after the lapse of three centuries, the flag of Cologne reappears in London in a vessel adapted for the navigation both of rivers and of the sea, destined to reanimate a direct intercourse. As a token of our personal esteem, and in remembrance of the glorious days of the Hanse, we beg leave to present to your lordship, by the owner of our first ship, a choice produce of German wine. May it please your lordship to devote, in our name, a cup of this wine to the weal of the city of London; and, at the same time, to think of our city, so long befriended by you, and which, for eighteen centuries, has been held by the hand of the Almighty above the ebbing course of time.

The Lord Mayor expressed the sense he entertained of the flattering attentions of the Cologne merchants, and promised the deputation that he would make an early experiment upon the wine they had been pleased to send to him.

AN AMERICAN MADAME LAVALETTE!

The abused, betrayed, but still devoted wife of Clark (says an Albany paper), who is under sentence in the State Prison, went to the goal this forenoon to take leave of her convict husband, who was to start for Sing Sing. She was admitted to his cell, and after an hour's interview retired, apparently overwhelmed with grief. With her face buried in her kerchief, to "hide the tears she did not shed," she passed out unquestioned, and the key was turned upon the culprit. Some half hour afterwards, upon a closer examination, the turnkey found that Clark in the wardrobe of his wife had fled, leaving her in the cell as his hostage! The whole posse of sheriff and constables were mustered and are in full cry after the fugitive.—(Globe)

An advertisement appeared in the Liverpool journals, announcing the intention of a Samuel Patchett to perform one of the most daring feats (yesterday, Monday), which a reckless adventurer ever attempted. Patchett declared his intention to leap from a height of 193 feet into the Victoria Dock. On the first leap he engaged to change his dress while under water, on the second, to turn a summerset in the act of descent, and to fire off a pistol. By many the advertisement was regarded as a hoax. In spite of their surmises, and notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, at the appointed hour (twelve o' clock) the wharfs of the Victoria Dock were lined with upwards of twelve thousand people. At one time fears were entertained that some of the ships, overloaded by the heavi top weight of the mass of people suspended in the rigging, would capsize. A few minutes after twelve o' clock, the adventurer appeared, *He* ascended the mainshrouds of the *Dalhousie Castle*, and, after having reached the Royal mast track (at a distance of at least 150 feet from the water), he dared the leap, succeeded in clearing the sides of the vessel, plunged into the dock dressed as a man, and in a few minutes rose to the surface attired as a woman. A few minutes after two he again appeared to risk the chance of his second leap. On this occasion he engaged to fire off a pistol. and to fling a summerset while descending. A severe gale and heavy shower appeared to thwart his purpose. After a careful adjustment of his balance, the man sprang from the mast; his descent at first was rapid and direct; before he had reached the lower yards his position was horizontal. At this moment the crowd was breathless. It was feared that it he did not recover his perpendicular inclination, he would be severely lacerated in striking the water. In a moment suspense was at an end. He fired off the pistol; and, aware on his danger, contrived to break the force of his fall projecting his elbows. He grazed the water with his shoulder-blade, neither his head nor feet being immersed. So slightly was he enveloped, that he rowed ashore the boat which was awaiting him. This feat, we believe, is without precedent. Patchett is a native of London.—(LiverpoolStandard.)

Piracy in the Straits.

Extract from the Barque Sir's Log Book, Thursday, April 5th, 1838.

At 2 A. M. squally, with rain, at 2. 30 A. M. calm—the look-out on the Poon-castle, reported a boat about pulling across the bow, at this time fine close weather, boat to, quarters, and got up the Company's arms and ammunition, hailed the boat in Malay, English and Hindoostanee, but received no answer, perceived two more boats ahead, the one on the starboard bow pulling as if she intended to board us on the bow, fired a volley of muskets into her when she pulled round and remained on the starboard quarter, perceived another boat close to us astern hailed her, but she not answering, fired into her; we then saw another on the larboard quarter, making in all five, but when they received our fire in the boat astern they gradually pulled away and disappeared. Rowed and sailed round day light when it became squally with heavy rain, saw a boat under sail standing to the westward.

We received all possible assistance from the officers and men of the 5th M. N. I., and I cannot help taking this opportunity of returning them my hearty thanks, and have no doubt, had the boats boarded us, that they would have got a warm reception.

N. B. At sunset, on the 5th, we saw three Prows to the Eastward of us, I have no doubt but they were the same we fired into during the night,—we had *Pulo Pera* bearing about W. S. W. distance 50 miles.

J. M. MORRIS,
Commander Barque Sir

Singapore, 16th April 1838.

From the Singapore Free Press, April 19.

The new Admiral has, we hear on good authority, been ordered by the Admiralty to proceed to China immediately after his arrival in this Country, and has brought with him sealed orders not to be opened till he reaches that destination. We hope these orders enable him to put strong measures in force in regard to the Chinese, particularly as it is also stated he has been told to take round several other vessels of war to the station. If this be the case, the British flag is at length aroused from his lethargy, and we may expect to see such steps taken as in the present posture of our affairs in Canton, are consistent with the dignity of the British nation, and the interests of our commerce. We sincerely hope that something will be done to place our relations with China on a permanent footing, and that all danger of future interruptions to our trade will be obviated.—*Bombay Gazette, 9th March 1838.*

The Ship *Red Rover* which lately passed this Port on her voyage from London to Cochin China, has on board for the Ruler of that country, a small Iron Steam-boat, unpacked, worked by a high pressure engine of four horse power. They hold in its present state, without engine or machinery which are packed away in boxes, looks not unlike a donkey or small cargo boat, being of about the same dimensions and proportions. The gunwales have hereafter to be raised about 8 or 9 inches by the addition of plank. The boat is too small to be decked over. About one-third of her length from the bow is for the accommodation of 8 or 9 passengers; about a third of her entire length, in the centre, is occupied by the machinery, engine and boiler; and the remaining third aft to the stern, is occupied by fuel, the engineer, steersman, &c.

Altogether she is a very pretty plaything for his Majesty, and may, by the means hereafter of bringing Steam boats into common use in Cochin China. But a person of Steam boats. Might not the Court of Directors, if strongly solicited by the Local Government, send out a small flotilla of Iron Steam-boats (say half a dozen) to serve in the Straits in place of the present Gun-boats? Each boat might be manned by one European to be Captain and Engineer, and Chinese Assistant, two firemen, and 16 Malays to work a swivel gun and oars. It would be matter of no very difficult calculation for the Local Government to ascertain the cost and expense of such a flotilla as compared with the present Gun-boats. Little doubt can exist of their greater efficiency both for maintaining intercourse for Government purposes between the different Straits settlements, and for the *prevention of piracy*. It will be time to talk of the suppression of piracy when few generation hence, when the feudal system among the Malays is more completely broken up, and their moral condition bettered by Education. Mean time it is the opinion of all who have resided for any time in the Straits of Malacca, that Steam vessels are better calculated than any other sort of craft, for the prevention and check of Malayan freebooters on the waters.

Manilla.

The last accounts from Rangoon are down to the 16th. Nothing of any consequence seemed to be stirring there, though numerous conjectures appear to have been about relative to the real object of the appointment of the new Governor, and the summary displacement of the late Governor. Some surprise seems to have been excited at seeing a few hundreds of Karen recruits now seen in the train of the new Governor. This is, we believe,

something unusual, and we cannot imagine the hill and jungle men to be much pleased with such service.

Two men were executed at Rangoon on the evening of the 14th—one for stealing three handkerchiefs, and the other a small bundle of putshos. This, no doubt, was designed to instil a salutary terror into the Rangoonese and to impress them with the strict regard to justice of their new rulers, though with all due deference to His Excellency's ideas of justice, we rather think a man's life is worth more than a few pieces of cloth. It is not long, however, since our own country used to be disgraced by executions for equally trivial offences, and we should not be the first to condemn such practices, in less civilized countries. It remains, however, to see whether the due execution of the law, or the mere arbitrary caprice of an individual, has been at work in these instances.

We understand that two officers have been appointed by the Viceroy to proceed to Martaban in order to institute an investigation into the late outrages on this frontier, and that they may very shortly be expected in our neighbourhood. We are not aware of any of the details of the measure, or what is the opinion as to the probable efficacy of the investigation. Judging from all that we have ever heard on the subject of these outrages, we anticipate no good result from such an investigation, as we have always considered the offence to emanate from the same authority which appoints the judges. We may be wrong, however, and we shall be very glad to find ourselves wrong. If this enquiry end in the detection and punishment, not only of the actual offenders, but of those who have urged them on, these officers will be deserving of our warmest thanks.

We understand that Government have determined on reinforcing the troops on this station, and that an additional European Regiment may be expected from Madras in the course of the ensuing month. The 63d is said to be the Regiment coming over, and preparations are now being made for providing them with accommodation on their arrival. The site fixed on for them is on the ground East of Tavoyzoo and North of the Chinese Burial-ground. What the object of this reinforcement may be we have not heard, but it will, at all events, have one effect—that of keeping our immediate neighbours on their good behaviour, and impressing them with a sense of the danger of exciting our resentment for any underhand injuries they may attempt to inflict on us similar to those that have already taken place. We hear also, that Maulmain is to be frequently visited by Men-of-War during the ensuing rainy season, and this, we think, a very wise and politic measure, for we are in a great degree isolated during that season, and have, comparatively, very little communication with the rest of India. We have not heard that any person has been nominated to succeed Col. Burney, who appears to have quitted India at the close of last month, nor are we aware that it is intended to appoint a successo to him for the present. Perhaps, when the report reaches Bengal, that this new Viceroy has been sent down to Rangoon to receive any communication we may be desirous of making—in other words, to obviate the necessity of our having a Resident at the Court of Ava, our Government may feel inclined to resent such an arrangement. A quiet man will put up with much, and so will a quiet Government, but when once your quiet people are roused, they are not so easily settled down again.—*Pinang Gazette and Straits Chronicle, March* 24.

Medical Missionary Society.

The following short report of a meeting of this Society has been kindly drawn up for us by a friend, our not being aware of the meeting taking place having prevented our being present, and the Secretary's absence from town the obtaining the minutes from him.

"At a general meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China, held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, May 15th 1839

1st. It was proposed by Wm. Jardine, Esq., seconded by J. C. Green, Esq., and resolved unanimously.—that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the Regulations of the Society, the Address, and other documents, to various gentlemen in England and America (as per list) desiring them to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to procure funds in it's behalf;—also that he address the Editors of various Medical Journals (as per list) requesting them to favor the society with their works, and to state that the society will be happy to forward them, in return, the Reports of it's Hospitals, and accounts of remarkable cases.

2d. Moved by Wm. Blenkin, Esq., and seconded by W. F. Gray, Esq.—that a subscription paper be opened in each of the principal Agency Offices in Canton, on board the receiving ships at Hong-Kong, and by Doctor Anderson and others, at his discretion, at Macao, for the purpose of procuring funds for the furnishing the Hospital at Macao, and for defraying the current expenses of the operations of the Society.

3d. On the motion of J. C. Green, Esq seconded by the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, it was unanimously resolved, that the presiding Physician, Wm. Jardine Esq., and Doctor Anderson be a committee to ascertain the probable expenses of furnishing, in the Hospital at Macao, a room for medicines, and receiving patients, six wards for males, and six for females, and a room for the superintending physician, and report at a subsequent meeting of the Society.

4th. The report of the Committee on bye-laws was read, and, after a free discussion of several points, the whole was recommitted, to be disposed of at a future meeting of the Society."

Canton Regatta Club.

Regulations for the 3rd Meeting 24th and 25th,

May, 1838.

No Boat to be allowed to pull that has not been entered on or before the 17th of May. Except for the Committee Cup.

The Course will be pointed out by Boats bearing the Club flag, blue with C. R. C. in white letters.

The Umpire's Boat bearing a large blue flag, with Umpire C. R. C. in white letters, with another Boat in line bearing the Club flag, to be the starting and winning post.

A Boat to be anchored up the river having a red flag at the mast head, to be the turning point for the Boats in the sculling and two oar'd wherry Races, round which they must pull and back to the winning post.

A Boat having a Union Jack at the mast head to be the turning point in all the other Races round which the Boats must pull and back to the winning-post.

All Boats to round the turning Boat keeping the starboard shore on board.

On the first day of the Races all Boats to be alongside the Umpire's Boat a ½ past 5, and the first race to come off at ½ past 5 precisely.

On the second day all Boats to be alongside at ½ to 6 and the first race to start at 6 precisely.

Not less than 15 minutes to be given between the winning of one race and the starting of another.

A Flag, white with a red cross, will be hoisted at the Umpire's Boat 10 minutes before the starting of any Race, when all the Boats for that Race will come alongside and take their stations.

The stations for Boats to be determined by lot at the Secretary's room at noon on Wednesday the 23rd when the owners of Boats entered for the Races are requested to attend. Station No. 1 to be nearest the Umpire's Boat, No. 2 the next, and so on in rotation.

The Stations for Boats entered for the Committee Cup will not be drawn until Thursday the 24th at noon.

All disputes to be left to the decision of the Umpire, from which there can be no appeal.

Umpire, Capt. W. O. Young.

Stewards of the Course.

Thos. Allport,
W. Leslie,
E. Elmslie,
Thos Kinsley,

GEO. WOOLLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CANTON REGATTA.

THIRD MEETING.

First day, Thursday 24th May, 1838.

SCULLERS.

Entrance fee $5 each Boat, with $25 added from the Fund,

Distance 1 mile for a piece of Plate value $50.

Mr. Clarke's	"Waterlily"	Primrose.
Mr. Drummond's	"Tam. o Shanter"	Lilac.
Mr. Empson's....	"Louisa"	L. Blue.
Mr. Jones's	"Flirt"	Chow-Chow
Mr. Pereira's	"Infanta" ...	White.

4 OARED GIGS.

Entrance fee $10 each Boat, with $25 added from the Fund.

Distance, 1 mile and a half, for a Piece of Plate value $45.

Mr. A. J. Smith's	"Gypsy"	White & Blue.
Mr. Woolley's....	"Fanny"	Green.

2 OARED WHERRIES.

Entrance fee $5 each Boat, with $25 added from the Fund.

Distance 1 mile for a Piece of Plate value $55.

Mr. Kerr's	"Gazelle"	Yellow.
Mr. M. Culloch's	"Cutty Sark"....	White.
Mr. Jones's ...	"Flo. o Dumblane	Green.
Mr. Woolley-names	"Bee"	Red.
Mr. A. B. Smith's	"Happy go Lucky"	Light Blue.
Mr D. Millar's ..	"Whistling Swan"	White& Blue.

SECOND DAY.

Friday May 25th, 1838.

4 OARED GALLIES AND WHERRIES.

Entrance fee $10 each Boat. with $25 to be added from the Fund.

Distance, 1 mile and a half, for a piece of Plate value $45.

Mr. Compton names Mr. Leslie's	"Ghost"	4 oared Wherry, White,
Mr. Robertson's	"Dragon"	4 oared Galley, Red.

6 OARED GIGS.

Entrance fee $10 each Boat. with $25 to be added from the Fund.

Distance 1 mile and a half.

Mr. Woolley's .. "Sapphire" ... Red

BOATS OF ALL CLASSES.

for the

Committee Cup, value $50.

Entrance fee $5 each Boat, to be given to the 2nd Boat.

Distance 1 mile and a half.

Mr. A. J. Smith.s	"Gypsy"	4 oared Gig Green.
Mr.	....	....
Mr.	....	....
Mr.	....	....
Mr	....	....

SAILING MATCH.

Entrance fee $10 each Boat, with $25 to be added from the fund, to come off on Thursday the 31st.,all Boats to be entered before noon on the 30th Inst., when Lots will be drawn at the Secretary's room, for stations—No. 1 to be nearest the Umpire's Boat and so an in rotation.

G. WOOLLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.

* In consequence of there being only one entry for the four oared Galley and Wherry Races, the owners of the respective Boats have agreed to contend for the above Race, sanctioned by the Committee.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 19th May.

"We do not think there is much chance of the trade in Opium being done away with. The baneful drug is as much a necessary with the Chinese as tea is to the English, and should any formal negotiations take place between China and Britain, the object of which shall be to place the commerce of both nationson an intelligible footing, we think it more than probable that the Mandarins have influence enough at the Court of Pekin to obtain the insertion of Opium as an admissible article under a moderate duty. We see no reason therefore to expect that the pompous edicts addressed to the barbarian merchants will be put into full operation. There may be in the mean time a good deal of vapouring about driving the Ships out of the sea and all that sort of thing, but so universal is the use of opium, that in our opinion an insurrection would be the almost inevitable consequence of the people being deprived of their favorite enjoyment by any act of Government.

Should we be right in our conjecture that the trade in this now prohibited article, will be established on a permanent basis altogether or suffered to continue subject to it's present inconveniences, we strongly advise the relinquishment of the monopoly, and the substitution of an export duty. Such a revenue will have the best chance of permanency; the fluctuations of the market will be borne by the trading community, while the public income will be unaffected."

The above observations are from the *Bombay Gazette*, and, agreeing as we do with that paper, that there is not much chance of the Opium trade in China being done away with, yet it is a mistake to suppose, that if ever any commercial treaty were entered into between England and China, that the Mandarins would use their influence in obtaining the toleration of that trade. Judging from the Imperial edicts issued every now and then against the importation of Opium, and from the circumstance of the bribes by which this trade exists going exclusively into the pockets of the officers of Kwangtung province and other maritime provinces, we suppose the Imperial Government to be in earnest it its threats against the drug, seeing that the welfare of its people is concerned in its suppression, whilst their own pecuniary interests are not thereby affected. It is therefore very possible that, in the negotiations of a treaty of commerce between the two nations, the Peking Government would insist on the English no longer introducing any Opium into the country; we do not know whether the British government would submit to such a condition, but certain it is that the mandarines of Canton would not oppose this clause, since they, if they are possessed of common sense, must presume that the Opium trade will be carried on as heretofore, and it is only whilst it remains illicit that they can gain by it. The consequence of the English officially renouncing the traffic in Opium, would probably be that, instead of it's being now cultivated in the British possessions in India, it would then be grown in greater quantities in the independent principalities of that country, and its transport to China would be effected under the American, Portuguese or any other flag the speculator may fancy, without affecting the trade itself, as far as China is concerned, in the slightest degree. Whether a clause in a treaty with China, precluding the British from participation in the Opium trade, would be binding on British subjects at all is another question; we believe they would not be obliged to take notice of it without an act of Parliament to that effect.

Our readers will find, in another column, the report of a meeting of the members of the Medical Missionary Society. It appears that recent unavoidable and large expenses (the purchase of the very convenient premises, now the Society's Hospital at Macao) have rendered another appeal to the public necessary, in order to raise the requisite funds for the furnishing of the Hospital. Every one of our readers in China is well aware of the benefit conferred on the Chinese sick by Doctor Parker of the Ophthalmic Hospital, and it is certain that the enlarged plans of the M. M. Society into which the Ophthalmic Hospital has merged, will afford relief to a much greater number of sufferers, than has been hitherto the case. We are confident therefore that our appeal to the public here will be responded to by subscriptions and donations, and hope that the same will be the case in Europe and America.

PIRACY. The Shipping in the Straits seems again to be as unprotected as ever. It will be seen from an extract from the log of the barque *Star*, on her way from Madras to Singapore, that she was threatened in the straits of Malacca by five proahs, which could only be prevented from boarding, by firing into them. Luckily this vessel had a detachment of troops on board, and was thus unusually well armed, but had this not been the case the probable result of an attack from the proahs would have been the capture of the vessel, and the massacre of all on board. It is really shameful that the British Government or that of India will not permanently protect the trade of their subjects in the straits, this highroad of British commerce with Asia and China. It is true that some two years ago some energetic measures scared the pirates away for some time, and no doubt the governments now bask in the sunshine of the praise that was then bestowed on them and their servants for their exertions, and, thinking that they have done enough, have relapsed into that apathy which has been their reproach for years. It is true they sent a steamboat to Singapore, as a make-believe that they still intended to pursue the pirates, but no sooner is that boat arrived, no sooner has she made a few trips between Singapore, Malacca and Pinang, to carry hither and thither some of the officers of Government, than she is ordered to Maulmain, and the protection of the Straits is again left to a few very small gunboats, which are totally inadequate to the proper protection of the shipping.

The consequences begin already to show themselves; the pirates are leaving their haunts, one after the other, and, stimulated by success, will probably, in a very short time, commit much more havoc than they ever did before. What signifies the giving premiums and prizemoney as the crews of H. M. Cruizers, before the evil, for the suppression of which they receive rewards, is cured; of what good is it to present the commanding officer with a sword, if that sword is to remain in the scabbard, and the enemy may again safely venture on his former depredations? We hope that some permanent protection will be afforded; and some *system* be adopted to annihilate the pirates.

Occasional expeditions against them will be of only momentary advantage; for one boat destroyed, two others will be launched as soon as the coast is clear, and the lives of innocent traders and their property more than ever be exposed to the vengeance and cupidity of the Malay Pirates.

We have reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette* of 2nd February a table of the arrival and sailing of the English and French Steam boats between Alexandria and Syria to England and France, which, we doubt not, will be of service to our readers.

CHILE AND PERU.—About a month ago we informed our readers that the Chilean Corps of Invasion had evacuated the Peruvian territory under certain conditions, which were not however ratified by the Chilean Government, though it was owing altogether to Santa Cruz' moderation that the Chilean troops were not annihilated. The treacherous conduct of the Chilean authorities has again been manifested, for we learn that the news brought from Peru by the *Richard Alsop* are to the following effect: The Peruvian sloop of war *Federacion*, of 22 guns, having General Valdivian, governor of Lima, on board, was proceeding along the coast when she fell in with the Chilean frigate *Libertad* of 36 guns. General Valdivian, aware of the treaty under which the Chilean troops had evacuated Peru, and supposing peace to have been restored between the two Republics, went on board the *Libertad* on a visit, where he was informed that the treaty had not been ratified, and that the war consequently continued. On hearing this the General wished to take his leave to return to the Peruvian ship, but was retained as a prisoner of war. After some demonstration of hostility, though without fighting, the *Federacion* struck her colours, and became the prize of the Chileans, who, it must be said, have, by similar acts of treachery, succeeded in capturing almost every ship belonging to Peru. The British Consul General's exertions to bring about a reconciliation have hitherto been without effect, but it was said that a British Admiral would soon appear on that station, with instructions, if it could not be done by friendly means, to compel the two republics to keep the peace towards each other. It is likely that the people of either country will secretly rejoice at such interference in the same manner as a pair of semi-reluctant duellists are glad of the arrival of constables, to prevent the bloody conflict, whilst enough has been done by them to prove that they are "men of pluck."

The third meeting of the Canton Regatta Club will take place on Thursday and Friday next, the first of these days being likewise the birth day of the Queen of England, on which she completes her 19 th year.

We are afraid that either the Canton community have made a bad bargain in the clock they have bought of the Hon. E. I. Company, or that it is not properly attended to, since we observe that every now and then it ceases to perform it's functions, to the great annoyance and confusion of those who enter the English Hong on purpose to set their watches by the clock. We believe it is the business of the Chamber of Commerce, as the contracting parties, to look after the irregularities of our public chronometer.

THE BRITISH SAILORS' HOSPITAL AT WHAMPOA. We have, on several occasions, called the attention of our readers to this subject, and have informed them of the official correspondence the Committee of that institution have had with the local authorities. Our readers must therefore be aware that the ship in question has remained at Whampoa in spite of the reiterated threats and of the orders from the Government to leave her anchorage.

These orders have been continually disregarded, but this is nothing strange; few of the Government edicts are intended to be acted on, and we should be among the last to blame the Committee in this respect, were we assured that the benefits conferred by the Hospital being stationary at Whampoa were at all equal to the evils that may result to some persons by a disregard of the governmental orders. We believe we are not misinformed in stating that the number of sick on board the hulk at any time has been some-what less than five, and generally the so called Hospital is without any *sick* inmates whatever. It is not to be wondered at therefore that the Chinese do not consider the said Hospital in any other light than that of a vessel placed at Whampoa to facilitate smuggling. We know not, nor do we wish to believe, that the Chinese are right in this respect, but seeing the Opium smuggling boats crowding round the Hospital, which is their continual practice, and the commanders of the different boats mussing on board of that Ship, it is not to be wondered at that the Chinese should take it into their heads that the Hospital ship is concerned in smuggling. Among European sailors at Whampoa the vessel is called the "Opium hulk," probably from it's vicinity to the smuggling boats. We do not, however, believe that the vessel actually serves for a "cache" as Canadian hunters would call it, but its reputation has become somewhat tainted. But the question is whether it is worth while, for the very little benefit derived from her as a Hospital ship, to expose the limbs and lives of poor unfortunate Lingalees to the wrath of the Canton authorities, and that they will have to suffer, though perfectly innocent, in either or both, there seems to be but too good reason to fear.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 3rd May, 1838.

AT the Instance of His Excellency the Governor of Macao the subjoined translation of certain regulations, to take effect from the 20th Instant, is published for the general information of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects visiting this Port.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTIFICATION.

ADRIÃO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO, Commander of the Order of Christ, Officer of the Ancient, and Most Noble Order of the Tower and Sword, of Valour, Loyalty, and Merit &c. &c. &c. Lieutenant Colonel on the General Staff of the Army of Portugal, and Governor of Macao and it's Dependencies, for Her Most Faithful Majesty, whom God preserve, &c.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas a great number of Schooners and Boats, lately built, navigating from here to Canton, and other places, pass into and out of the Inner Harbour of this Port, without formality or permission, thus defeating the intention with which the Superior Government of India has granted the existence of a small number of such vessels in this Port; now, pending further measures in the premises, I do order.

1st. That every Schooner and Boat, or other vessel of whatsoever description, which navigates between this and Canton, and other places near this settlement, and which enters and leaves the Inner Harbour of this Port, shall be subject to the registration and other existing regulations in respect to the Lorchas, which are of Portuguese property.

2nd. That the entrance or departure of every vessel which has not received it's permit, nor conformed to the other regulations, which will be issued from the Office of this Government, is prohibited from the twentieth Instant.

3rd. That the Cutter, attached to Her Britannic Majesty's Establishment in China, is exempted from the foregoing regulations, and shall continue to enjoy the same privileges and advantages, that it has hitherto enjoyed.

And for the information of all parties interested, this order shall be printed, and posted in public places.

(Signed) The Governor ADRIÃO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

True Copy

(Signed) The Secretary MIGUEL PEREIRA SIMOENS.

Macao, 3d May, 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON" will cease from this date, Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

WM. MACDONALD.

Canton 7th May 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSIAH STOKES has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

RITCHIE STEWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1838.

NOTICE—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Bradbon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Lungshan, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or when under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be excefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Monsrat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sees, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dongal, Ms. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. ..... China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co....C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere...parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Sir CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. LYON, will leave Whampoa early in June, *for* freight. Apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE
AND
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 5th May, 1838.

FOR SALE,

OR

FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

ON SALE,

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to EDMUND MOLLER.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms a HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1000, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE Anna Robertson brings a supply of Messrs. Newton Gordon & Murdoch's finest old London Particular Madeira, in convenient packages.

Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin
or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Eliza Spencer.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }
Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit *Elizabeth*, Highet from Straits and Bombay. *Pearl*, Boulton, from Straits and Bombay; left the latter on the 26th February, and Singapore 21 April, arrived off the Lemma 10th May. *Bowanee*, Peasecty, from Liverpool 24th December. *Cornair*, Porter, from Singapore 17th April. Amer. *Richard Alsop*, Eagle, from Lima 78 days, arrived on the 13th, and brings dates from Valparaiso to the 17th January.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Elizabeth*, Mrs. Highet; per *Fanguard* (omitted in our last) Mr. C. Stewart, R. N.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Panama*, Benjamin, for Newyork. This day for Hong-Kong and Valparaiso, Hamb. *Centen*, Gerdes. *Concordia*, Kohne, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Charlotte*, Doctor T. R. Colledge (omitted in our last). Per *Panama* Mr. S. W. Archer.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th January via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 11th December P *Garrick*. CALCUTTA, 20th March P *Ariel*. SINGAPORE, 21st April P *Pearl*. JAVA, 21st March P *Philippe* 1. MANILA, 23rd April P *Concordia* BOMBAY, 9th March via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, Thomas Lowrie, Parkfield, Orwell, Viscount Melbourne, David Salomons, Malcolm, Kellie Castle, Java, Ada, Lady Raffles, Eliza, Inglis.* CALCUTTA. *Cowasjee Family.* BOMBAY, *Ardaseer, Lady Grant, Cuth Hundly.* SYDNEY, *Hero.* CHILE, *Henry Clay, Brooklyn.* From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Lotis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan, Lotos*; direct *Courier, Anawan, Sarah.*

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Pecuia: Congo.	Souchong	Pow-chong.	Pecoe.	Tea Green, Pecuia: Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gen-powder.	Imperial
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	181	....	....	...	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2850	239	....	861	327
31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept. 10	Himmaleh	"	....	280	....	....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1585	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	280	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London	New York	....	2134	....	....	201	1371	110	....	279	180
1838 Jany. 2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	182	102
8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	359	244
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	82	341	3125	308	....	260	195
Febr. 26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	5	1411	....	....	406	404
March 1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	374	....	352	329
8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	75	2182	475	159	483	330
8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	663	....	167	144
8	Morrison	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	96	95
15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	14	....
15	Lowrer	"	....	2491	....	26	363	1246	49	....	228	230
21	Liberty	New York	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	127	127
April 1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	650	....	256	256
6	Roman	"	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632	....	227	218
11	Rob Roy	"	75	1472	463	60	365	1454	365	66	30	24
May 4	Rouble	Boston	186	2207	....	47	....	427	77	....	91	50
	Southerner	New York	....	1134	536	64	571	831	1690	105	275	191
11	Charlotte	"	....	690	56	....	19	232	....	....	....	....
11	Factor	"	....	1391	312	....	284	2681	1322	....	922	181
13	Panama	"	....	441	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Peculs.	477	29831	3475	1460	6130	44002	9282	352	6315	4448
		Chests.	709	49718	6950	2920	12260	64708	18200	577	9746	6237

BLACK TEA peculs 35,243 Chests 60,297
GREEN " 70,529 " 111,728

GRAND TOTAL Peculs 105,772 Chests 172,025

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Chandler Price ..	Ameri.	Dubs		Philadelphia	S.B. Rawle & F.M. Lewis.
Luconia	Ameri.	Henry		Java.....	J. Robinson.
Sir Chas. Malcolm	British	Lyon		Bombay	Tamoojee Rustomjee.
Tapley	"	Mallony		London	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Rose*, T. Rose; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Cui-Young*, Bayliss; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ———— to D. & M.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	976	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	.. ..	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagneney	British	White	185	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manilla	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Griffon	Ameri.	Little		Manilla	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Hermous Luisa	Mexic.	Peredo		Manzalas	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Emily Jane	British	Shelstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Oneida	Ameri.	Barrell		Newyork	F. S. Hathaway.
Baptiste Mezick ..	"	————		Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Philippe I.	"	————		.. ..	..
Alexander	British	Maclachlan		Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Vanguard	"	Stewart		.. ..	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Elizabeth	"	Highet		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		.. ..	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Bonanza	"	Pomeroby	176	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	Ameri.	Eagle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.

something unusual, and we cannot imagine the hill and jungle men to be much pleased with such service.

Two men were executed at Rangoon on the evening of the 14th—one for stealing three handkerchiefs, and the other a small bundle of potshos. This, no doubt, was designed to instil a salutary terror into the Rangoonese and to impress them with the strict regard to justice of their new ruler, though with all due deference to His Excellency's ideas of justice, we rather think a man's life is worth more than a few pieces of cloth. It is not long, however, since our own country used to be disgraced by executions for equally trivial offences, and we should not be the first to condemn such practices, in less civilized countries. It remains, however, to see whether the due execution of the law, or the mere arbitrary caprice of an individual, has been at work in these instances.

We understand that two officers have been appointed by the Viceroy to proceed to Martaban in order to institute an investigation into the late outrages on that frontier, and that they may very shortly be expected in our neighbourhood. We are not aware of any of the details of the measure, or what is the opinion as to the probable efficacy of the investigation. Judging from all that we have ever heard on the subject of these outrages, we anticipate no good result from such an investigation, as we have always considered the offence to emanate from the same authority which appoints the judges. We may be wrong, however, and we shall be very glad to find ourselves wrong. If this enquiry end in the detection and punishment, not only of the actual offenders, but of those who have urged them on, these officers will be deserving of our warmest thanks.

We understand that Government have determined on reinforcing the troops on this station, and that an additional European Regiment may be expected from Madras in the course of the ensuing month. The 63d is said to be the Regiment coming over, and preparations are now being made for providing them with accommodation on their arrival. The site fixed on for them is on the ground East of Tavoyxon and North of the Chinese Burial-ground. What the object of this reinforcement may be we have not heard, but it will, at all events, have one effect—that of keeping our immediate neighbours on their good behaviour, and impressing them with a sense of the danger of exciting our resentment for any underhand injuries they may attempt to inflict on us similar to those that have already taken place. We hear also, that Maulmain is to be frequently visited by Men-of-War during the ensuing rainy season, and this, we think, a very wise and politic measure, for we are in a great degree isolated during that season, and have, comparatively, very little communication with the rest of India. We have not heard that any person has been nominated to succeed Col. Burney, who appears to have quitted India at the close of last month, nor are we aware that it is intended to appoint a successor to him for the present. Perhaps, when the report reaches Bengal, that this new Viceroy has been sent down to Rangoon to receive any communication we may be desirous of making—in other words, to obviate the necessity of our having a Resident at the Court of Ava, our Government may feel inclined to resent such an arrangement. A quiet man will put up with much, and so will a quiet Government, but when once your quiet people are roused, they are not so easily settled down again.—*Pinang Gazette and Straits Chronicle, March* 24.

Medical Missionary Society.

The following short report of a meeting of this Society has been kindly drawn up for us by a friend, our not being aware of the meeting taking place having prevented our being present, and the Secretary's absence from town the obtaining the minutes from him.

"At a general meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China, held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, May 15th 1838

1st. It was proposed by Wm. Jardine, Esq., seconded by J. C. Green, Esq., and resolved unanimously,—that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the Regulations of the Society, the Address, and other documents, to various gentlemen in England and America (as per list) desiring them to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to procure funds in it's behalf:—also that he address the Editors of various Medical Journals (as per list) requesting them to favor the society with their works, and to state that the society will be happy to forward them, in return, the Reports of it's Hospitals, and accounts of remarkable cases.

2d. Moved by Wm. Blenkin, Esq., and seconded by W. F. Gray, Esq.—that a subscription paper be opened in each of the principal Agency Offices in Canton, on board the receiving ships at Hong-Kong, and by Doctor Anderson and others, at his discretion, at Macao, for the purpose of procuring funds for the furnishing the Hospital at Macao, and for defraying the current expenses of the operations of the Society.

3d. On the motion of J. C. Green, Esq seconded by the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, it was unanimously resolved, that the presiding Physician, Wm. Jardine Esq., and Doctor Anderson be a committee to ascertain the probable expenses of furnishing, in the Hospital at Macao, a room for medicines, and receiving patients, six wards for males, and six for females, and a room for the superintending physician, and report at a subsequent meeting of the Society.

4th. The report of the Committee on byelaws was read, and, after a free discussion of several points, the whole was recommitted, to be disposed of at a future meeting of the Society."

Canton Regatta Club.

Regulations for the 3rd Meeting 24th and 25th,

May, 1838.

No Boat to be allowed to pull that has not been entered on or before the 17th of May. Except for the Committee Cup.

The Course will be pointed out by Boats bearing the Club flag, blue with C. R. C. in white letters.

The Umpire's Boat bearing a large blue flag, with Umpire C. R. C. in white letters, with another Boat in line bearing the Club flag, to be the starting and winning post.

A Boat to be anchored up the river having a red flag at the mast head, to be the turning point for the Boats in the sculling and two oar'd wherry Races, round which they must pull and back to the winning post.

A Boat having a Union Jack at the mast head to be the turning point in all the other Races round which the Boats must pull and back to the winning post.

All Boats to round the turning Boat keeping the starboard shore on board.

On the first day of the Races all Boats to be alongside the Umpire's Boat a ½ past 5, and the first race to come off at ½ past 5 precisely.

On the second day all Boats to be alongside at ½ to 6 and the first race to start at 6 precisely.

Not less than 15 minutes to be given between the winning of one race and the starting of another.

A Flag, white with a red cross, will be hoisted at the Umpire's Boat 10 minutes before the starting of any Race, when all the Boats for that Race will come alongside and take their stations.

The stations for Boats to be determined by lot at the Secretary's room at noon on Wednesday the 23rd when the owners of Boats entered for the Races are requested to attend. Station No. 1 to be nearest the Umpire's Boat, No. 2 the next, and so on in rotation.

The Stations for Boats entered for the Committee Cup will not be drawn until Thursday the 24th at noon.

All disputes to be left to the decision of the Umpire, from which there can be no appeal.

Umpire, Capt. W. O. Young.

Stewards of the Course.

Thos. Allport,
W. Leslie,
E. Elmslie,
Thos Kinsley,

GEO. WOOLLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CANTON REGATTA.

Third Meeting.

First day, Thursday 24th May, 1838.

SCULLERS.

Entrance fee $5 each Boat, with $25 added from the Fund,

Distance 1 mile for a piece of Plate value $50.

Mr. Clarke's	"Waterlily"	Primrose.
Mr. Drummond's	"Tam. o Shanter"	Lilac.
Mr. Empson's....	"Louisa"	L. Blue.
Mr. Jones's	"Flirt"	Chow-Chow
Mr. Pereira's	'Infanta" ...	White.

4 OARED GIGS.

Entrance fee $10 each Boat, with $25 added from the Fund.

Distance, 1 mile and a half, for a Piece of Plate value $45.

Mr. A. J. Smith's	"Gypsy"	White & Blue.
Mr. Woolley's....	"Fanny"	Green.

2 OARED WHERRIES,

Entrance fee $5 each Boat, with $25 added from the Fund.

Distance 1 mile for a Piece of Plate value $55.

Mr. Kerr's	"Gazelle"	Yellow.
Mr. M.-Culloch's	"Cutty Sark"	White.
Mr. Jones's ...	"Flo. o Dumblane	Green.
Mr. Woolley-names	"Bee"	Red.
Mr. A. B. Smith's	"Happy go Lucky"	Light Blue.
Mr D. Millar's ..	"Whistling Swan"	White & Blue.

SECOND DAY.

Friday May 25th, 1838.

* 4 OARED GALLIES AND WHERRIES.

Entrance fee $10 each Boat. with $25 to be added from the Fund.

Distance, 1 mile and a half, for a piece of Plate value $45.

Mr. Compton names Mr. Leslie's	"Ghost"	4 oared Wherry. White,
Mr. Robertson's	"Dragon"	4 oared Galley, Red.

6 OARED GIGS.

Entrance fee $10 each Boat, with $25 to be added from the Fund.

Distance 1 mile and a half.

Mr. Woolley's ..	"Sapphire" ...	Red

BOATS OF ALL CLASSES.

for the

Committee Cup, value $50.

Entrance fee $5 each Boat, to be given to the 2nd Boat.

Distance 1 mile and a half.

Mr. A. J. Smith,s	"Gypsy"	4 oared Gig Green.
Mr.	... .	
Mr.	... .	
Mr.	... .	
Mr.	... .	
Mr	... .	

SAILING MATCH.

Entrance fee $10 each Boat, with $25 to be added from the fund, to come off on Thursday the 31st., all Boats to be entered before noon on the 29th Inst., when Lots will be drawn at the Secretary's room, for stations—No. 1 to be nearest the Umpire's Boat and so on in rotation.

G. WOOLLEY.
Secretary and Treasurer.

* In consequence of there being only one entry for the four oared Galley and Wherry Races, the owners of the respective Boats have agreed to contend for the above Race, sanctioned by the Committee.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 19th May.

"We do not think there is much chance of the trade in Opium being done away with. The beatific drug is as much a necessary with the Chinese as tea is to the English, and should any formal negotiations take place between China and Britain, the object of which shall be to place the commerce of both nationson an intelligible footing, we think it more than probable that the Mandarins have influence enough at the Court of Pekin to obtain the insertion of Opium as an admissible article under a moderate duty. We see no reason therefore to expect that the pompous edicts addressed to the barbarian merchants will be put into full operation. There may be in the mean time a good deal of vapouring about driving the Ships out of the sea and all that sort of thing, but so universal is the use of opium, that in our opinion an insurrection would be the almost inevitable consequence of the people being deprived of their favorite enjoyment by any act of Government.

Should we be right in our conjecture that the trade in this now prohibited article, will be established on a permanent basis altogether or suffered to continue subject to it's present inconveniences, we strongly advise the relinquishment of the monopoly, and the substitution of an export duty. Such a revenue will have the best chance of permanency; the fluctuations of the market will be borne by the trading community, while the public income will be unaffected."

The above observations are from the *Bombay Gazette*, and, agreeing as we do with that paper, that there is not much chance of the Opium trade in China being done away with, yet it is a mistake to suppose, that if ever any commercial treaty were entered into between England and China, that the Mandarins would use their influence in obtaining the toleration of that trade. Judging from the Imperial edicts issued every now and then against the importation of Opium, and from the circumstance of the bribes by which this trade exists going exclusively into the pockets of the officers of Kwangtung province and other maritime provinces, we suppose the Imperial Government to be in earnest in its threats against the drug, seeing that the welfare of its people is concerned in its suppression, whilst their own pecuniary interests are not thereby affected. It is therefore very possible that, in the negotiations of a treaty of commerce between the two nations, the Peking Government would insist on the English no longer introducing any Opium into the country; we do not know whether the British government would submit to such a condition, but certain it is that the mandarines of Canton would not oppose this clause, since they, if they are possessed of common sense, must presume that the Opium trade will be carried on as heretofore, and it is only whilst it remains illicit that they can gain by it. The consequence of the English officially renouncing the traffic in Opium, would probably be that, instead of it's being now cultivated in the British possessions in India, it would then be grown in greater quantities in the independent principalities of that country, and its transport to China would be effected under the American, Portuguese or any other flag the speculator may fancy, without affecting the trade itself, as far as China is concerned, in the slightest degree. Whether a clause in a treaty with China, precluding the British from participation in the Opium trade, would be binding on British subjects at all is another question we believe they would not be obliged to take notice of it without an act of Parliament to that effect.

Our readers will find, in another column, the report of a meeting of the members of the Medical Missionary Society. It appears that recent unavoidable and large expenses (the purchase of the very convenient premises, now the Society's Hospital at Macao) have rendered another appeal to the public necessary, in order to raise the requisite funds for the furnishing of the Hospital. Every one of our readers in China is well aware of the benefit conferred on the Chinese sick by Doctor Parker of the Ophthalmic Hospital, and it is certain that the enlarged plans of the M. M. Society into which the Ophthalmic Hospital has merged, will afford relief to a much greater number of sufferers, than has been hitherto the case. We are confident therefore that our appeal to the public here will be responded to by subscriptions and donations, and hope that the same will be the case in Europe and America.

Piracy The Shipping in the Straits seems again to be as unprotected as ever. It will be seen from an extract from the log of the barque *Star*, on her way from Madras to Singapore, that she was threatened in the straits of Malacca by five proahs, which could only be prevented from boarding, by firing into them. Luckily this vessel had a detachment of troops on board, and was thus unusually well armed, but had this not been the case the probable result of an attack from the proahs would have been the capture of the vessel, and the massacre of all on board. It is really shameful that the British Government or that of India will not permanently protect the trade of their subjects in the straits, this highroad of British commerce with Asia and China. It is true that some two years ago some energetic measures scared the pirates away for some time, and no doubt the governments now basking in the sunshine of the praise that was then bestowed on them and their servants for their exertions, and, thinking that they have done enough, have relapsed into that apathy which has been their reproach for years. It is true they sent a steamboat to Singapore, as a make-believe that they still intended to pursue the pirates, but no sooner is that boat arrived, no sooner has she made a few trips between Singapore, Malacca and Pinang, to carry hither and thither some of the officers of Government, than she is ordered to Maulmain, and the protection of the Straits is again left to a few *very small* gunboats, which are totally inadequate to the proper protection of the shipping.

The consequences begin already to show themselves; the pirates are leaving their hiding place a one after the other, and, stimulated by revenge, will probably, in a very short time, commit much more havoc than they ever did before. What signifies the giving premiums and prizemoney to the crews of H. M. Cruizers, before the evil, for the suppression of which they receive rewards, is cured; of what good is it to present the commanding officer with a sword, if that sword is to remain in the scabbard, and the enemy may again safely venture on his former depredations? We hope that some permanent protection will be afforded; and some *system* be adopted to annihilate the pirates.

Occasional expeditions against them will be of only momentary advantage; for one boat destroyed, two others will be launched as soon as the coast is clear, and the lives of innocent traders and their property more than ever be exposed to the vengeance and cupidity of the Malay Pirates.

We have reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette* of 2nd February a table of the arrival and sailing of the English and French Steam boats between Alexandria and Syria to England and France, which, we doubt not, will be of service to our readers.

Chile and Peru —About a month ago we informed our readers that the Chilean Corps of invasion had evacuated the Peruvian territory under certain conditions, which were not however ratified by the Chilean Government, though it was owing altogether to Santa Cruz' moderation that the Chilean troops were not annihilated. The treacherous conduct of the Chilean authorities has again been manifested, for we learn that the news brought from Peru by the *Richard Alsop* are to the following effect: The Peruvian sloop of war *Federacion*, of 22 guns, having General Valdivian, governor of Lima, on board, was proceeding along the coast when she fell in with the Chilean frigate *Libertad* of 36 guns. General Valdivian, aware of the treaty under which the Chilean troops had evacuated Peru, and supposing peace to have been restored between the two Republics, went on board the *Libertad* on a visit, where he was informed that the treaty had not been ratified, and that the war consequently continued. On hearing this the General wished to take his leave to return to the Peruvian ship, but was retained as a prisoner of war. After some demonstration of hostility, though without fighting, the *Federacion* struck her colours, and became the prize of the Chileans, who, it must be said, have, by similar acts of treachery, succeeded in capturing almost every ship belonging to Peru. The British Consul General's exertions to bring about a reconciliation have hitherto been without effect, but it was said that a British Admiral would soon appear on that station, with instructions, if it could not be done by friendly means, to compel the two republics to keep the peace towards each other. It is likely that the people of either country will secretly rejoice at such interference in the same manner as a pair of semi-reluctant duellists are glad of the arrival of constables, to prevent the bloody conflict, whilst enough has been done by them to prove that they are "men of pluck."

The third meeting of the Canton Regatta Club will take place on Thursday and Friday next, the first of these days being likewise the birth day of the Queen of England, on which she completes her 19 th year.

We are afraid that either the Canton community have made a bad bargain in the clock they have bought of the Hon. E. I. Company, or that it is not properly attended to, since we observe that every now and then it ceases to perform it's functions, to the great annoyance and confusion of those who enter the English Hong on purpose to set their watches by the clock. We believe it is the business of the Chamber of Commerce, as the contracting parties, to look after the irregularities of our public chronometer.

The British Sailors Hospital at Whampoa. We have, on several occasions, called the attention of our readers to this subject, and have informed them of the official correspondence the Committee of that institution have had with the local authorities. Our readers must therefore be aware that the ship in question has remained at Whampoa in spite of the reiterated threats and of the orders from the Government to leave her anchorage.

These orders have been continually disregarded, but this is nothing strange; few of the Government edicts are intended to be acted on, and we should be among the last to blame the Committee in this respect, were we assured that the benefits conferred by the Hospital being stationary at Whampoa were at all equal to the evils that may result to some persons by a disregard of the governmental orders. We believe we are not misinformed in stating that the number of sick on board the hulk at any time has been some-what less than five, and generally the so called Hospital is without any *sick* inmates whatever. It is not to be wondered at therefore that the Chinese do not consider the said Hospital in any other light than that of a vessel placed at Whampoa to facilitate smuggling. We know not, nor do we wish to believe, that the Chinese are right in this respect, but seeing the Opium smuggling boats crowding round the Hospital, which is their continual practice, and the commanders of the different boats messing on board of that Ship, it is not to be wondered at that the Chinese should take it into their heads that the Hospital ship is concerned in smuggling. Among European sailors at Whampoa the vessel is called the "Opium hulk," probably from it's vecinity to the smuggling boats. We do not, however, believe that the vessel actually serves for a "cache" as Canadian hunters would call it, but its reputation has become somewhat tainted. But the question is whether it is worth while, for the very little benefit derived from her as a Hospital ship, to expose the limbs and lives of poor unfortunate Linguists to the wrath of the Canton authorities, and that they will have to suffer, though perfectly innocent, in either or both, there seems to be but too good reason to fear.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 3rd May, 1838.

AT the Instance of His Excellency the Governor of Macao the subjoined translation of certain regulations, to take effect from the 20th Instant, is published for the general information of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects visiting this Port.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTIFICATION.

ADRIÃO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO, Commander of the Order of Christ, Officer of the Ancient, and Most Noble Order of the Tower and Sword, of Valour, Loyalty, and Merit &c. &c. &c. Lieutenant Colonel on the General Staff of the Army of Portugal, and Governor of Macao and it's Dependencies, for Her Most Faithful Majesty, whom God preserve, &c.

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas a great number of Schooners and Boats, lately built, navigating from here to Canton, and other places, pass into and out of the Inner Harbour of this Port, without formality or permission, thus defeating the intention with which the Superior Government of India has granted the existence of a small number of such vessels in this Port; now, pending further measures in the premises, I do order.

1st. That every Schooner and Boat, or other vessel of whatsoever description, which navigates between this and Canton, and other places near this settlement, and which enters and leaves the Inner Harbour of this Port, shall be subject to the registration and other existing regulations in respect to the Lorchas, which are of Portuguese property.

2nd. That the entrance or departure of every vessel which has not received it's permit, nor conformed to the other regulations, which will be issued from the Office of this Government, is prohibited from the twentieth Instant.

3rd. That the Cutter, attached to Her Britannic Majesty's Establishment in China, is exempted from the foregoing regulations, and shall continue to enjoy the same privileges and advantages, that it has hitherto enjoyed.

And for the information of all parties interested, this order shall be printed, and posted in public places.

(Signed) The Governor ADRIÃO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.

True Copy

(Signed) The Secretary MIGUEL PEREIRA SIMOENS.

Macao, 2d May, 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON" will cease from this date, Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

WM. MACDONALD.

Canton 7th May 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSIAH STOKES has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

RITCHIE STEWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1838.

NOTICE—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Lungshan, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar. GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1. 50
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5c

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend, to ship may be surveyed, (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, Messrs. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co..... China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.... C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

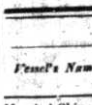
FOR BOMBAY.

THE SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. LYON, will leave Whampoa early in June, for freight. Apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE
AND
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 5th May, 1838.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD



THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

ON SALE,

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box.
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms a HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to
Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE ANNA ROBERTSON brings a supply of MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH'S FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, in convenient packages. Apply to CAPT. PARRY, Lintin or to JAMES INNES.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Elizabeth*. Apply to,
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }
Of a high class, brand FRYER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit *Elizabeth*, Higbat from Straits and Bombay; *Pearl*, Boulton, from Straits and Bombay; left the latter on the 20th February and Singapore 21 April, arrived off the Lemma 10th May. *Bonanza*, Ponsonby, from Liverpool 24th December, *Corsair*, Porter, from Singapore 17th April. Amer. *Richard Alsop*, Engle, from Lima 73 days, arrived on the 13th, and brings dates from Valparaiso to the 17th January.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Elizabeth*, Mrs. Higbat; per *Vanguard* (omitted in our last) Mr. C. Stewart, R. N.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Panama*, Benjamin, for Newyork. This day for Hong-Kong and Valparaiso, Hamb. *Canton*, Gerdes. *Concordia*, Kolner, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Charlotte*, Doctor T. R. Colledge (omitted in our last). Per *Panama* Mr. S. W. Archer.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th January via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 11th December P *Oneida*. CALCUTTA, 20th March P *Ariel*. BENGAL, 21st April P *Pearl*. JAVA, 21st March. P *Philippe* 1. MANILA, 23rd April P *Concordia* BOMBAY, 9th March via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, Thomas Lowrie, Parkfield, Orwell, Viscount Melbourne, David Salomons, Malcolm, Kellie Castle, Java, Ada, Lady Raffles, Eliza, Inglis.* CALCUTTA, *Cowasjee Family*. BOMBAY, *Ardaseer, Lady Grant, Castle Huntly*. SYDNEY, *Hero*. CHILE, *Henry Clay, Brooklyn*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan, Lotos*; direct *Convict, Runaway, Surat.*

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.		Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Pecoe: Congo.	Souchong.	Pow-chong.	Pecoe.	Tea Green, Pecoe: Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial
1837 July	16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	193	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug.	29	Champlain	New York	....	429	....	....	255	2850	239	....	861	327
	31	Duncan	"	....	139	....	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept.	10	Himmaleh	"	....	280	....	....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct.	6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
	6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	256	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec.	27	London	New York	....	2134	....	....	201	1371	110	....	279	180
1838 Jany.	2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	86	931	431	12	66	69
	3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	182	102
	8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	82	272	2923	479	....	180	115
	8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	....	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby.	26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	15	22	....	5	1411	....	....	260	195
March	1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	387	436	2705	374	....	406	404
	8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	75	2182	475	159	352	320
	8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
	8	Morrison	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
	15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
	15	Lowrer	"	....	2491	56	56	363	1246	495	....	14	....
	21	Liberty	New York	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	220	230
April	1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	650	....	127	127
	6	Roman	"	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632	....	256	256
	11	Rob Roy	"	75	1472	463	60	365	1454	365	66	227	210
May	4	Rouble	Boston	186	2207	....	47	....	427	77	....	30	24
		Southerner	New York	....	1134	536	64	574	839	1690	180	91	50
	11	Charlotte	"	....	690	56	....	862	1744	429	....	275	191
	11	Factor	"	....	1393	312	....	19	232	....	....	222	181
	15	Panama	"	....	441	....	....	284	2681	1322	....	....	....
			Peculs.	477	29831	3475	1460	6130	44002	9282	352	6315	4448
			Chests.	709	49718	6950	2920	12260	64708	18200	577	9746	6237

BLACK TEA peculs 35,243 Chests 60,207
GREEN " 70,529 " 111,738
GRAND TOTAL Peculs 105,772 Chests 172,025

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..	Ameri.	Dube	800	Philadelphia	S. B. Rawle. & F. M. Lewis.
Chandler Price ..	Ameri.	Henry		Java...	J. Robinson.
Luconia	Ameri.	Lyon		Bombay	Tamooljee Rustomjee.
Sir Chas. Malcolm	British	Mahony		London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tapley	"				

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, T. Rees; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio, *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col-Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ———, to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	974	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Isabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Maria	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Ann	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Red Rover	Ameri.	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Griffon	Ameri.	Little		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Hermosa Luisa	Mexic.	Peredo		Manzalan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Emily Jane	British	Shelstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Oneida	Ameri.	Barrell		Newyork	F. S. Hathaway.
Baptiste Merick ..	"			Philadelphia	Wetmore & Co.
Philippe I.	"			....	
Alexander	British	Maclachlan		Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Vanguard	"	Stewart		"	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Elizabeth	"	Highat		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Bonanza	"	Ponsonby	176	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoh 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash, 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. do 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 37. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 19TH, 1838. No. 141

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	In demand.
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3 70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	} Very dull.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,	1.	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	26	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	,,	11½.	} Small stock.
Assorted colors - - - - -	,,	10½ a 10¾	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	} 9 3 a 11.	Very small stock,
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		and quotations
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 8. a 10.5	nearly nominal.
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8.5 a 11.	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	} 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2¾.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	} 4½.	
,, Hoop. - ¼ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½.	
Tin Plates - - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbrt - - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.	-	
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	550 a 560	
,, ,, new - -	,,	560 a 570	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	480	
,, new - - - - -	,,	540	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	} 600	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	370	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c -			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8 a 8½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	18½.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	17½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	140. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35.	Large stock
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	18 a 23	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	14. a 17	
,, ,, Sandh Islands	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd. ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - } ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	} embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1 50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 19
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	} 15 a 28	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 25	} Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	18 a 28	
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	42 a 52	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 55	
RAW SILK, Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4.	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - - $	,,	460 a 500	
,, Taysaam - - - - ,,	,,	370 a 380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.5 a 6.6	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3¼	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted. - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	59	
,, small. ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	} None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay			Singapore	1¼	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	
Calcutta..	3.	2½	Penang	1½	1¼	Chili or Peru	4	
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c....	¼	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note, Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during the remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blockade are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7474756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341

N. B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3200 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173¼ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2 0—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s d.

On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4. 4. @ 4 5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.............................none.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.............. 4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 4d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 208. @ 21s.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, .. 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet £10.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST TO 30TH APRIL 1838.

	IN APRIL.			IN THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1838.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 14 May.
Patna ....old.	122	470	57,340	5529	3,422,955	215
,, ...new	771	405	312,255			1,328
Benares ....old	180	395	71,400	1674½	959,205	256
,, ...new	120	385	46,200			132
Malwa ....old	760	450	342 000	14508½	7,215,812	451
	1953		829,195	21712	11,597,972	3,188

In the above stock on the 1st of May last the cargoes of the *Ariel*, *Sulimany*, *Sir E. Ryan*, and *Ann*, are not included.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

We have made no alterations in our quotations for either COTTON or WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, not hearing of any transactions during the week, but the market is quieter for all descriptions, both on account of the recent importations, and from the interruption of dealings with the outside merchants. Some new system is said also to be coming into operation for additional contributions for general purposes, and to meet the Hong expenses, the particulars of which have not yet reached us, and we cannot, therefore, judge how the different articles are likely to be affected by it.

METALS.—as last quoted, but no sales reported.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—The *Corsair* arrived during the week with PEPPER and TIN, from Singapore, but prices have not been affected by this moderate supply.

RICE,—has declined to almost as low rates as ruled during any part of the last season, the weather being most favorable for the coming crop.

COTTON.—We have not a single transaction to report, and, notwithstanding the small stock, prices have declined.

OPIUM.—The fever in the market which prevailed during last week, has since a good deal subsided, and resales of purchases have been made of new Patna as low, we hear, as 560, but as the principal holders are firm, and the quantity, now here, small, we anticipate a gradual advance until fresh supplies arrive. The *Elizabeth* and *Pearl* are both in, bringing about 1000 Chests Malwa, which is held at 600, at which it must be purchased for the Junks proceeding to the northward, unless we have further importations, which may be daily expected. The Whampoa trade is going on without annoyance, we understand. The deliveries to the 15th were: Patna, *old* 53; *new* 553; Benares, *old* 81; *new* 162; Malwa, 246; Total 1100 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—There are about 800 bales of Nankin Silk unsor'd. but none of it of first quality, more is shortly expected, and the price is rather declining. The first crop of the Canton Silk is beginning to arrive; the crop is an average one, the color is bad. We do not hear of any purchases, but our quotations are what it is held at.

FREIGHTS.—The *Vanguard* and *Alexander* are both reported to be chartered for London—the rates 9 Guineas to 10 £.

EXCHANGES.—H. M. Superintendents bills on the Treasury for £7,000 30d. st. were sold @ 4s. 2d. per Sp. Dr. In the absence of other means of remittance the export of Spanish and Mexican dollars has been considerable by the late vessels to Calcutta.

CANTON, 19th May, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 38. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 26th, 1838. No. 142.

Of the Tea Sect.

Translated from the Peking Gazette.

This Sect in called in Chinese *Tsing cha mun keaou*, i. e. *pure tea Sect.* The name probably arose from the circumstance of their making offerings to the gods of fine tea. The following paper contains an account of the examination and punishment of one of the heads of the Sect; and also the only account of its principles and practices which we have yet seen

TRANSLATION, { Peking the 21st year of *Kea-king*, 5 Moon, 21 day, (June 1816.)

"*Tsing-chang*, of the Imperial blood and general in command of the city *Shing*, together with *Yung Tsoo* holding the office of *She-lung*, kneel down and report.—Profoundly honouring the Imperial mandate to assemble and rigorously investigate, and determine on punishments proper to be inflicted, we respectfully present this document, praying that it may please His Majesty to examine it.

We * have examined the case of the criminal *Wang-yung-tae*, that is *Wang-san-hoo*, the leader of the Sect, and also the case of *Wang-chu-urh*, *Wang-kin-tseung* and *Wang-too-peh*, to be banished on this account. We immediately took the sum of their testimony, and in a former statement reported it. At the same time, we commanded *Wang-king-yu* the *Tung-che*, of *Sin-min-tin*, to proceed quickly to the district of *Ee*, and, with *Poh-sung-o*, the military Commandant of the Town, to investigate with rigour and secrecy, whether *Wang-yung-tae* had delivered his doctrines and made proselytes there or not. We also ordered them to call *Chow-hing* and *Kwoh-choo-hing*, the masters of the Inn in which *Wang-yung-tae* resided, together with *Heang* and *Poon*, superiors of the people, to appear and give evidence.—Shortly after this the officers whom we thus ordered, reported, saying " we have secretly searched and found out that *Wang-yung-tae* fled from the border, and came to the country of *Ee*, where, after remaining for six days, he was taken up.—We still more minutely examined, and found that the said criminal had not, after his return to *Ee*, either delivered doctrines or made disciples.—This is a true investigation."

In the present year, the fourth Moon, the twenty third day, while engaged in Judging of this affair, an official document was sent to us from one of the Imperial Counsellors, noticing that he had received the Sovereign decree, stating His Majesty's pleasure which was to this effect.—"We have seen the statements of *Tsing-chang* and his constituents, reporting their examination of a criminal called *Wang-yung-tae*, the principal leader of a corrupt Sect in *San-chow*, and reporting also the sum of the evidence obtained in the examination of three other criminals, his accessories.—Moreover, in course of examination they had discovered that there were yet remaining in the province of *Hoo-peh*, two criminals, disciples of *Wang-yung-tae*.

We have already sent down an intimation of our will to *Ma-hwi-yu*, requiring him and his constituents to take and examine with rigour these persons.

As it appears from the examination of the criminal *Wang-yung-tae* by *Tsing-chang* and others, that he has really made proselytes in *Hoo-peh*, the testimony of the three others agreeing thereto.

It appears also that the said criminal, on returning from *Hoo-peh to Shih-fah-kow* heard that the unauthorized Sectaries were bringing to trial, was afraid, and fled to *Ee*, and other places where he concealed himself only for a few days; and moreover that he did not deliver his doctrines in *Ee*. Also, that *Wang-dhu-urh* and the other two criminals have not themselves been guilty of practising the rites of the Sect or of making disciples (but they are involved in consequence of being related to him.)

Wang-yung-tae is ordered to be executed, and his body to be cut into small pieces. *Wang-chu-urh* and the other two are ordered to be dealt with as the Law directs, in cases where persons are involved by the crimes of others. Take this Edict and make it known. Respect this."

"In obedience to the Imperial Mandate, it was immediately forwarded to us. *Teh-kih-tsin-tae* the governor of *Ee*, sent forward to us *Chow hing* and the other, masters of the Inn. We again assembled in Court, called, and strictly examined them. From the examination it appeared, that this *Wang-yung-tae*—otherwise called *Wang-san-hoo*, belongs to the Village *Shih-juh-kow*, in the district of *Lan*, in the province of *Chek-lee*; and is the descendant of *Wang-kwan-sang*. But that he removed to the Village *Guan-kea-low* in the district of *Loo-lang*.

That his ancestor had delivered down the dogmas of the Sect, called *Tsing-che-mun*.

That on the *First*, and *fifteenth* of every Moon, the votaries of this Sect burn incense; make offerings of fine tea; bow down and worship the Heavens, the Earth, the Sun, the Moon, the Fire, the Water, and their (deceased) parents. They also worship *Fuh*; and the Founder of their own Sect.

In receiving proselytes, they use *Chok-hwan* (i. e. bamboo chop-sticks) and with them touch the eyes, ears, mouth, and nose, of those that join their Sect, commanding them to observe the † *Three-reverrings* and the ‡ *five precepts*. They lyingly and presumptuously affirm that the first progenitor of the Clan of *Wang* resides in Heaven.

The world is governed by three *Fuhs* in rotation. The reign of *Yew-tang-Fuh*, (otherwise called *O me ta Fuh*) is past.—*Shuh-kea-Fuh* now reigns and the reign of *Me-lih-Fuh* is yet to come. These sectaries affirm that *Me-tih-Fuh* will descend and be born in their Family; and carry all that enter the Sect, after death, into the regions of the WEST, to the Palace of the *Immortal Séey*, where they will be safe from the dangers of *war*, of *water*, and of *fire*.

"Because of these sayings they deceive the simple people, tempt them to enter the Sect, and cheat them out of their money. Those who join them are all called "YAY." § That the criminal had two brothers, now dead, who formerly promoted the Sect in *Hoo-pey* and in *Shen-see*. That in the 6th Moon of the 15th year of *Kea-king*, the criminal being poor and finding it difficult to live, went to *Han-kow* in the province of *Hoo-peh*, where he resided for a time, telling the people the advantages of entering the Sect; hoping to gain proselytes and cheat them out of their money. Accordingly *Sze-chaou-kw*, *Fang-wan-ping* and others, of that place, honoured him as their leader, expecting to receive the doctrines of his ancestors. Every person that joined him gave money, of the current coin, from several times ten to upwards of ten thousand *Wan*'s ‖

After enumerating various circumstances relative to the apprehension of *Wang-yung-tae* the report concludes by stating that in obedience to the Imperial order, he was to be cut in small pieces, and his head publicly exposed on a pole, as a warning to the people. That his nephew *Wang chu-urh* should be delivered over to the Mahomedans as a slave in their city. His other two relatives, *Wang-king-tseang*, and *Wang too-peh* were to be delivered over to the Viceroy of *Chek-lee* to be banished where he ever he should deem proper. The other members of his family were to become slaves to Government, and his property to be confiscated.—*Indo Chinese Gleaner.*

The Salt-Merchants in Kwangtung.

From "A memorial to the Emperor shewing the daily encrease of enervation and degeneracy in the Province of Kwangtung, etc."—*Chinese Repository for April*, 1838.

"*Fifthly*. The salt affairs should be thoroughly revised, to prevent all unlicensed traffic, and so to benefit the people, and enrich the revenue.

"In the salt department of Kwangtung, the governmental charge is first paid, and then the sale of the salt is permitted. The metropolis, and Chaouchow, are the places where the salt is collected, and from thence it is conveyed, for consumption, over the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, and to Nankin in Keangse, Tingchow in Fuhkien, and Hangchow in Hoonan. The merchants of the metropolis are opulent, and the governmental receipts are abundant: in general, the transactions of each year have been settled within the year; and when a merchant has occasionally been unstable and deficient in commercial matters, there have always been dealers ready to come forward to offer themselves as candidates to conduct his business. But at Chaouchow, the trade is transient, and the merchants impoverished. The condition of things is so fast retrograding, that we find sale, and no merchants to conduct the sale of it,—or it may be, merchant, without capital to carry on their business. In 1825, the revenue arising from the salt-sale of Chaouchow was in arrear. The governor of the province, in consequence, represented that the assistant-commissioner of salt, Yan Shaoting, should be degraded, still being required to find means to pay up the arrears. His successor, Chin Taintin, was unable to restore to order the business of his office, and was similarly punished. And, in the past year, it became necessary to advance funds from the public treasury, and to send officers to superintend the disposal of the salt. These have also been involved. *It is seen* for the causes of this state of things, they *are* really these,—that privately-manufactured salt is everywhere to be found, the sale of which hinders the governmental salt from finding a market among the people; and that the course by which the salt is transported is impeded by shallows, which circumstance adds to the weight pressing upon the merchants' capital, and increases the difficulty of disposing of the salt received from government.

"The salt brought to the metropolis is procured in the districts of Tachow, Pomow, Teenmow, Kenpih, and Taoshuy. That conveyed to Chaouchow is prepared in the districts of Tungkeu, Seesoutsing, Lingtsing, and Chaouchow. If we consider the number of persons employed as sailors on board the vessels that convey the salt, as carriers and shippers, driers, and packers, of it, as well as in other ways, at the places where it is prepared, and also the number of retail dealers in the places where it is sold for consumption, we shall find that those who make their livelihood by this trade are not fewer than several hundred thousands, or a million, of men. While the prices are at one time high and at another low, never being constantly at the same rate, the charges on the manufacture of salt for the government remain always the same. When the merchants, owing to these circumstances, lose extensively, there is no doubt that privately manufactured salt is carried away together with that pertaining to the government. And the common people, whose sole aim is their personal advantage, cannot be supposed to reject the lower-priced in order to consume the dearer article. The necessary result, then, is the increase in the quantity of salt that is privately manufactured, and entire hindrance of the consumption of that prepared for the government. Hence we perceive, why the licensed merchants are impoverished, and why the revenue drawn from the salt is in arrear.

"The salt brought to the metropolis finds a wide channel for its conveyance to other places, and large quantities are disposed of. But that taken to Chaouchow is thence conveyanced of Keangse and to Fuhkien, by narrow channels, interrupted by rocks and dangerous eddies. And, of late years, the passage along by Seangtsekeaou and Sanhopa, outside the city of Chaouchow, has become shallow from accumulation of sand. The vessels carrying salt have their passage delayed thereby for weeks and months; while clandestine dealers near the coast, forming bands of tens and hundreds, carry off their salt in every direction by land. The soldiery of the government are remiss and negligent—nay, are even afraid lest the clandestine dealers, trusting to their own numbers, should seek to carry their object by violence. And there is cause to apprehend, that strong and unbelieving country people, being without understanding, are seduced by the unlicensed dealers to combine with them, and to form bands for their mutual support. This is a subject of great importance, both as regards the national means, and as respects the livelihood of the people.

"It is therefore fitting that a declaration of the imperial pleasure should be solicited, requiring the governor of Kwangtung to give strict injunctions to all officers in charge of the salt manufacture, that, whenever any salt is about to be transported, they are to present such as is of private manufacture being carried away under shelter of that prepared for the government; and that they are to relinquish or redeem their unlicensed fees, and to remove from the merchants every plea of excuse. It should also be imperative on them to examine, from time to time, the state of the rivers by which the salt is transported, and to preserve a clear channel for passage of the vessels to and fro. Measures should be adopted for lessening the present accumulation of the licensed supplies of salt. And the arrears of debts to government should be thoroughly investigated and cleared off. Old debts should not be suffered to augment the place of new duties, and thus to remain in point of fact unpaid. General orders should also be given to all the police and military to apprehend unlicensed dealers. And every offender should be punished. The expenses of police should not be lavished to no end, and remissness should not be suffered to continue as it has done. In this way it may be hoped radically to reform the department. And, thus, not only will the revenue be enriched, the merchants compassionated, unlicensed traffic stopped, and the disposal of the supplies that pertain to government facilitated, but also, by the employment given to laborers and to retail dealers, the people will be supplied with employment, and prevented from falling into lawless habits and practices."

On the evil of forming illegal associations.

Extracted from a new Prize Essay, at Canton.

"In the reign of his present Majesty, the celestial powers overshadow and nourish—the sun and moon cast forth their radiance—the universe is regulated in peace—and the tribes of men are also universally tranquil. Of the people who live in this age, the scholar discourses of propriety, and enforces the importance of the ancient rules; while the illiterate cultivate their fields, and dig their wells, without attending to extraneous affairs all their lives long; enjoying soft and luxurious ease, in peace and tranquility. Truly we know not why it is that the people, wrought upon by foreign means, have been induced to fall into the net of delusion—but constantly weighing into the matter we find, that the generality of disobedient and lawless persons, are at first nothing more than worthless characters without any dependence—being poor, and having no fixed object of pursuit, they sedulously establish some corrupt dogmas, in order to obtain a livelihood. The stupid, they move by hopes of happiness and fears of misery—the vicious, they blind by charms and spells—the strong and vigorous, they teach gymnastic feats—the weak, they subdue by blustering strength—and the poor, they temot by bribes of money, until their disciples and followers become numerous—then in their excursions, they plunder; and in their assemblies, they gamble—they flock into the markets to drink, and roar and brawl in the open fields;—the lesser among them entice dogs and chuck fowls, (in order to steal them), and the more practised in villainy drive away oxen, and rob the graves; so that honest and virtuous families in the villages cannot but fear them, and cannot avoid relying on them. These pernicious evils are what the names of sects engender, and are produced by the influence of *illegal associations*.

"To the south of the mountain *Sin*, a common belief in ghosts and demons prevails, and conjurors and necromancers are encouraged; the spirit of the people is hardened and insubordinate, and they are pleased with frothy and self-complacent things. Also on the coast, the foreign merchants of the ocean carry on their trade: and, as to the Portuguese Roman Catholic Religion, who can insure that it will not roil on, and spread by degrees, till it enter China? We also hear that on the north west of the province, which is a very mountainous district, there are continually poor people who having no possessions come from a distant part, and bringing their instruments of husbandry with them, cultivate the waste crown lands: some of them erect cottages by the banks of rivers, and form habitations in the sides of the mountains, where they harbour banditti; these banditti go forth, by day to plunder and return in the evening; and although the civil magistrates and military officers have united in order to apprehend them, yet the woods being deep, and the jungle thick, when they pursue them on the west they fly to the east: there are some haunts probably which have not come to the knowledge of the magistrates, but the observation of the people is more certain and real. It therefore rests with you, people, strictly to distinguish between corrupt and correct doctrines, and seriously to consider the misery or happiness attending them. Do not covet a bully's fame; be not moved by strange and new sayings; thirst not for present gain, and do not remove future calamities from your sight. Awaken the stupid—reject the disorderly—suppress the boisterous—assist the weak—pity the poor; and then your persons and families will obtain uninterrupted tranquility, and villainy and corruption will have no means of access among you. If you do not act thus, then corrupt teachers will deceive the people, notwithstanding the enlightened instructions of the sages, and the multitudes will be turned aside into devious paths, notwithstanding the express injunctions of the laws.

"Examine now in succession former generations, and you will find that those persons who have substituted by a stick of incense and a measure of rice, have without exception come to an ill end, and their adherents and descendants have been exterminated: for instance, formerly, in the provinces of Szechiuen, and Hoo-kwang, the plundering sect of the water-lily over-spread three provinces and were confessedly numerous; but when the great army arrived, they were all put to the sword. And lately, another instances occurred in the case of the rebel Lin-tsing, who had formed a band and excited insurrection: long before the appointed time for commencing their operations arrived, the principal ring leader was cut into small pieces, and the rest of the conspirators were slain. Also Choo-maou-le, of Yu kan, in the province of Keangse, and Fang-yung-shing, of Ho-chow, in the province of Gan-hway, having rebelled, before the affair was wrought to any head, their villainy was instantly defeated. You inhabitants of Canton province, have also been frequently injured by these disorders; for not long ago, the plunderers of the Brotherhood Society, having collected together a multitude of persons, excited an insurrection at Yang-she-shan, in Poh lo; but those who associated with and followed them, were all of them instantly put to death; many of you peaceable people were on account of them, obliged to leave your families and indeed the whole neighbourhood was disturbed. I would only ask, with respect to Chine-lan-heh-ze* (the leader of this band) where is he now? Last year also, the ragabonds who collected bands and formed confederacies, with a design to plunder and rob, have all been apprehended and punished. Hence we may see, that this kind of plundering banditti, certainly cannot by any lucky chance escape, and whoever it is that excites insurrection and rebellion, the powers above will not suffer him to escape. Even those who in common convene meetings and collect money, with a design to obtain a paltry livelihood, when once information of it is obtained, will be punished either with sword or saw, or be bound with ropes and cords; their accomplices also will be banished to some distant part, where they will not be able to cherish their aged parents, to take care of their wives and families, or to overlook their houses and fields;—their regrets may be poignant, but their is no deliverance, alas! alas! is not this dreadful!"—*Indo Chinese Gleaner.*

Java.

Abstract Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Java Bank, from 1st April 1837 to 31st March, 1838.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on Bills discounted		
amtg. to *f* 29,622,328.79	*f* 540,713.70	
Interest on Loans &		
per Ct. *f* 4,919,465	93,492.43	
Interest on CreditAccounts *f* 253,585	23,092.44	
Commission on copper, paper, and sundry minor sources of revenue....	23 119.05	
Batavia Establishments		*f* 616,380.66
SAMARANG.		
Amount of Bills discounted..		
ed..... *f* 8,205,000.00	*f* 57,504.93	
Amt. Loans 859,034.36	*f* 859.90	
Credit Acct. 127,196	11,441.96	
Commission on Bill discounted payable in Batavia &c. and minor revenue..	6,913.94	*f* 81,215.03
SOERABAYA.		
Amt. discounted. *f* 2,955,923.	*f* 60,386.19	
Amt. Loans 407,554.	2,999.04	
Amt. Credits 109,707.	9,799 81	
Commission on Bills payable Samarang & Batavia, ½ p. Ct. &c. &c.....	5,056 48	*f* 77,979.46
	Total,	*f* 773,948.37
CHARGES.		
Batavia.....	*f.* 81,199. 03	
Samarang.....	*f.* 18,151. 50	
Soerabaya.....	*f.* 12,547. 24	106,859.36
Leaves net gain.....		*f* 667,089.01
or 23 11/16 per Cent. on original capital of 2 millions.		

"STOCK EXCHANGE, JAN. 25. *Twelve' clock.*—Consols have been steady all the morning at 91¼ to 92 for

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* We *Noo-tsae*, i. e. *slaves*—all persons of the Tartar race in China, even the highest, are obliged to use this degrading epithet when speaking of themselves. Those of the Chinese race when speaking of themselves use *Chin*, which is a more respectable epithet.

† *Three reverrings*—are three conditions to be observed by those who join the Sect.

‡ *Five precepts*—whether these are the five observed by the Sect of *Fuh* or not, we have not been able yet to learn.—The five precepts of the Sect of *Fuh*, will appear in a future number.

§ *Yay* is an epithet of honour and respect such as "Sir, Master, &c."

‖ *Wan* is a small copper coin 800 of which go for a Spanish dollar.

* A foreign name.

Money and Account. Exchequer Bills 55 to 57 pm. Bank Stock 206 to ½. There has been considerable activity in the Foreign Market, and Brazilian Bonds advanced from 72 to 73½; they are at present 73. Spanish Bonds are 19½ to ¾ with Coupons; Def. 7½ to ¾; Pas. 5½ to ¾. Portuguese are 28 ½; Threes 18 to ¼.

"*Two o' clock.*—Consols unvaried. Spanish Bonds 19½ to ¾; Def. 7½ to ¾; Pas. 4½ to ¾.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.—An account has been received from Brazil of the appearance of a metor of extraordinary brightness, as large as the balloons used by the aeronauts. It was seen for more than sixty leagues in the province of Ceara; and over the village of Macao, at the entrance of the Rio Assu; it burst with a noise like thunder, and an immense quantity of stones fell from it, in a line extending more than ten leagues. The largest portion fell at the entrance of the dwellings, and buried themselves several feet in the sand. No human life was lost, but many oxen were killed, and others severely hurt. The weight of those taken from the sand varied from one to eighty pounds.—*Liverpool Chronicel.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The following are the results of the last census, (1836,) abridged from the *Colonist*, a very able paper, published at Sydney. In the year 1829, the number of souls in the territory of New South Wales was 21,200; in 1821, it was 29,783; in 1828, it was 36,598; in 1833, it was 60,794; and in 1836, it was 77,096. The increase of the entire population in the *first* eight years, was 15,398; in the *second* eight years it was 40,498, being an increase considerably more than *double* that of the previous period. The gross increase, in the whole *sixteen* years, was 55,986. The population is extended over the counties in the following proportion:—

Cumberland	39,797	Macquarie	1,300
Northumberland	5,016	Gloucester	884
Durham	3,208	Hunter	808
Camden	3,161	Saint Vincent	892
Argyle	2,417	Westmoreland	579
Cook	2,052	Georgiana	575
Roxburgh	1,080	King	544
Bathurst	1,729	Wellington	530
Murray	1,728	Bligh	373
Brisbane	1,378	Philip	2.7

The population of Sydney is 19,729—of Paramatta 3,600. The proportion of the sexes throughout the colony is—

Males	55,539
Females	21,557

The proportion of freemen to convicts is—

Free	49,265
Convicts	37,831

Of these, there are 64,621 Protestants; 21,898 Roman Catholics; 477 Jews; and 100 Pagans.—*Metropolitan Mag. for November.*

Latest Europe News.

Contrary to our anticipations, for we placed our reliance on the better knowledge in these matters of some of our friends, who told us that the 29th or 30th was the earlist period at which her arrival could be expected, the *Hugh Lindsay* entered the harbour at an early hour this morning. We have received by her London papers to the 24th January, Paris papers to the 27th and the Malta Government Gazette to the 31st of the same mouth. Our Galignani's Messenger of the 27th puts us in possession of the price of British funds to the 28th. Dr Mc. Lennan and Lieut. Powell I. N. were the only passengers. *Bombay Courier 24th March.*

The Earl of Durham is to proceed to Canada as Governor General, and Lower and Upper Canada. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island will be comprised within his Lordship's Jurisdiction. Major General Sir John Colborne will command in Canada. Major General Sir Colin Campbell in Nova Scotia and Major General Sir John Harvey in New Brunswick. The Earl of Gosford and Sir Francis Head are immediately to return home.

By the accounts of the Quarter's Revenue a decrease has taken upon place the year from the 5th January 1837 to the 5th January 1838 of £1,900,350.

The Earl of Eldon died on the 13 January ata very advanced age being in his 87th year.

It will be seen by one of our Extracts that the Royal Exchange has been burnt down. This disaster occurred on the 10th of January. and the City Authorities in consequence of it have appropriated the Guildhall for the purposes of the public business. On the 15th Jauuary the Italian Opera house at Paris was destroyed by fire.

There appear to have been disturbances among the Cotton Weavers at Glasgow, and some of them having been convicted at Edinburgh have been sentenced to 7 years transportation.

The situation of affairs in Spain appears to be but little changed since the date of our last advices. Don Carlos was organising a fresh force with which to descend again upon the Ebro, and Espartero, in anticipation of such a movement on the part of the Carlists, had quitted Madrid. On the whole we think that the cause of the Queen is improving.

According to a letter of the 29th of December from St. Petersbung, the accounts from Circassia were unfavourable; the mountain tribes were continually harrassing the Russian posts, and a sanguinary action had been fought near Derbent, to the disadvantage of the Russians.

The outbreak in Syria appears a serious one and much activity was apparent at Alexandria in despatching fresh forces and materiel to the scene of conflict, Some of the Pacha's officers are stated to have gone over to the Sultan.

We find in the United States Papers several letters from the Secretary of State at Washington to the Governors of Vermont, Michigan, and New York, and to several district attornies, as well as a proclamation from the Governor of the State of New York, having for their object the preservation of the strictest neutrality in this unhappy contest. The whole proceedings of the Government of the United States on this occasion have evinced the most friendly disposition towards her Majesty's Government.—*Courier, Jan.* 24.

Whilst the ashes of the Royal Exchange were still smoking, news arrived of conflagrations whereby the public buildings of other countries have suffered. The winter palace of the Emperor Nicholas, at St. Petersburgh, and the Italian Opera House in Paris, have been utterly destroyed by fire. The coincidence in point of time of the destruction by the same means of a principal building in the capitals of the three chief states of Europe, is remarkable. Nor is this the first occasion upon which there has been reason to notice this coincidence. Many similar instances could be cited. Among them it will not be forgotten that the two great theatres of Covent Garden and Drury Lane were burned down in the same week. In addition to the fires in St. Petersburgh and Paris, since the calamity of the Royal Exchange, Earl Cowper's house and Sir E. Sugden's have been destroyed by the same destructive element. The Stock Exchange also caught fire, but the flames were subdued When the Czar's palace caught fire, the Emperor and Empress were at the theatre, witnessing the performance of Mdlle. Taglioni, when the news was brought to them, and they immediately hastened to the spot. The cold was so intense that the thermometer stood at 24 degrees below zero of Reaumur, or 54 degrees below freezing point of Fahrenheit, and the water thrown on the building would have frozen had not engines with apparatus for heating the water been used. This precaution, however, was soon rendered needless by the rapid extension of the flames, the heat from which was so great that the frozen surface of the Neva, near the palace, was thawed. Great numbers of people assisted at endeavouring to extinguish the fire, but all their efforts were useless. It first appeared in the hall of Peter the Great, though some accounts make it to have begun in the offices on the ground flour. This vast palace, one of the largest in Europe, accommodated 12,000 persons within its walls: it was built for the Empress Elizabeth, in what is called the style of Louis XIV, though the interior was fitted up in a more modern manner. Furniture, however, pictures, statues, valuables of every kind, have perished in the disastrous conflagration, the sight of which is said to have caused the Emperor to shed tears. The total damage is estimated at 25 millions of paper roubles, about one million sterling. The *Courier du Bas Rhin* informs us that several lives were lost on this occasion; that nothing was saved from the flames except some plate; and that among the pictures destroyed were several by Rubens. This journal makes the loss amount to 125 millions of francs; but in this calculation there must be some great error, or some inauthentic information. The *Europe*, a Legitimist journal, hints that the burning of the palace was caused by some "great criminals," and that many persons were concerned in it.—*Atlas January* 20.

Spain.

THERE is little worth recording from Spain. The new Carlist expedition, consisting of fourteen batallions, has been reviewed by Don Carlos, and by the last advices from Logrono, to the 25th ult., was daily expected to march in the direction of Leon. It was the opinion that Don Carlos would not accompany it He had called Gomez from prison, to offer him a command, in consequence of the refusal of Villareal to make submission, or be reconciled with his royal master. Cabrera was hovering near the Campo de Carinena, with 6,000 followers. Espartero was with his troops at Logrono, on the 25th and was making every preparation, it was said, for a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, should he descend from the hills. He had declined the appointment of Minister of war, and recommended General Latre for the office.

In Madrid efforts were made to obtain a command for Cordova, but so late as the 27th ult. they had not succeeded. The difficulty was how to satisfy the expectations of that general without giving offence to Espartero. The Modeasda ministry had as yet done little more than excite the derision of their opponents, without doing anything to justify the confidence or reward the support of their friends. *Paciencia*, which is the Spanish specific for every ill, moral, political, and physical, seems to be the remedy in the present case.—*Atlas, January* 7.

Canada.

Singapore Free Press, 26th April.

From lower Canada.—The Albany Evening Journal, received last evening, contains extracts from Montreal papers to the 14th, and verbal news to the same date. The informant of the Journal saw Welfred Nelson committed to prison amidst a large assemblage of citizens, He is one of the ten persons for whose apprehension a reward of £500 was offered. He was accompanied by a servant man, and under the guidance of an Indian was making his way to the States, and was much worn out with fatigue, having been seven days in the woods.

Sir John Colborne marched on the 13th for St. Eustache and Grand Brulé, with near 2,000 men, leaving but four companies of regular troops in the city. It was expected that the attack would be made on St. Eustache on the 14th, and on Grand Brule on the following day.

On the 12th, twenty five prisoners, charged with high treason, were brought to Montreal for commitment. Among them was Jalbert, accused for the murder of Lieut. Wier.

There is no later news from upper Canada.

Boston daily Advertiser, Dec. 21st 1837.

We held some conversations with Nelson in the prison; his appearance was ghastly, for he had suffered much, but he displayed a collectedness, and a composure of mind, truly surprising. It appears that himself, Dr. Kimber, Papineau, Brown and O'Callaghan, all took their departure together; and continued together for some time; when the difficulties they encountered induced them to separate, and shift each for himself.—Dr, Nelson, when taken, had been nine days in the woods, without any other protection from the climate than a capot he had on. He thought that both Papineau and O'Callaghan had been taken, and expected to have heard they were here before him.

He says that the rewards offered leave no room to doubt their being apprehended. He speaks of himself as "an infatuated man," and wonders how he should have undertaken to oppose the British Government, which, as he says, was powerful enough to crush Bonaparte." He *now* Sees the revolt in its true light, and speaks of the whole undertaking as madness.—*Ibid.*

There seems to be no longer any armed resistance to the public authorities in the District of Montreal.—All other parts of the Province are quiet, and will probably remain so. The attempted rebellion in Upper Canada has completely failed: so that the only quarter to which we shall have to look for the promotion of further disturbances in Lower Canada, will be the United States frontier, within wich the principal leaders of the late revolt have taken shelter. They will probably endeavor to keep up a traitorous correspondence within the Province, circulate false and alarming intelligence, so as to destroy confidence in the public security, and check trade and industry. This will be the war that they will now carry on against the revenue of the Province, and the public peace. We think the United States and State Governments will, at least, prevent them from appearing in arms, in their territory. They owe this to good neighbourhood, the duties of which are the same among nations, as among individuals. If the rebels do continue on the frontier to carry on their machinations against the peace of the country; as murder, robbery, and arson can be brought home to several of them, it is probable, that on depositions fully establishing the fact, they will be delivered up to justice, by the American authorities.—In the mean time they are liable to be outlawed, and to the forfeiture of all their property real and personal.

We should suppose that all officers and non-commissioned officers of militia, who are by law peace officers, will be active in bringing to justice, all those in their respective neighbourhoods, who endeavor to counsel or stir up disturbances, which can only have the effect of exposing the inhabitants to the misfortunes which have fallen on others.

Ibid. 28th Decr.

The following is from the *Javasche Courant* of 28th ult.—

"Arrived at Helvoetsluis the 31st October from Batavia, the ship *Maria*, Capt. D. Kens, which sailed from Helvoetsluis for Batavia on the 5th of April last—having thus performed the voyage out and home in 6 months and 26 days, or 209 *days*. This is believed to be the shortest voyage ever made by a Nederlands vessel." *Sing. Free Press 26th April.*

Shoal in the China Sea.

May 2nd 1838. At noon by correct observation was in Lat. 9° 48′ N, Long. 108° 25′ East, stearing N, by E, with a moderate breeze at E, by N. At 3 P. M. saw from the main top a rock bearing E, by N, ½ N, distance off about 1½ or 2 leagues, about 20 or 25 yards in length and about 14 feet above the Water, of a white appearance when first seen. Was then in 24 fathoms, having run from noon 7 miles N, by E, which will place the Rock to be in Lat. 9° 54′ N, and Long. 108° 35′ East. Allowing the Island of Pulo Cecir de Mar to be in Long. 108° 55′ East, which Island we were within 3 miles of the next day at noon.

Sir your most obedient

J. G. H.. FOSTER.

Brig Corsair Tipa 11 o'clock A. M. Sunday,

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 26th May.

The overland mail with dates from England to the 27th January has been received here by the *Anna Maria* from Bombay. The only political news of interest they bring, is that the rebellion in Canada had been completely quelled, not however without considerable bloodshed at St. Eustache, where, as we see from the papers, upwards of 100 of the insurgents were killed. Grand Brule, apparently the head quarters of the insurgents, surrendered without resistance. The ringleaders, Papineau and others, have, with the exception of Dr. Nelson, hitherto escaped apprehension, but it was thought that they will ultimately be taken. The appointment of Lord Durham as Governor General of Canada and its dependencies, vested with extraordinary powers, was thought to be likely to pacify and conciliate parties.

In Spain things were as unsettled as ever. The Queen's Government weak and divided, and Don Carlos making preparations again to descend into Catalonia. In the Cortes Count Toreno proposed to settle the disputes about the Spanish crown, which have now distracted that unportunate country during more than three years. Lord W. Hervey, principal Secretary to the British Embassy at Madrid was, on his way to France, taken prisoner by the Carlists, but afterwards liberated. We observe Lord Eldon's death stated in the papers. For other particulars of news we refer to the extracts we have made from the Bombay papers.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the four first numbers of a new Cotemporary in the Straits, the *Malacca Register*, as well as of the first numbers of another paper, not new, but under another name, namely the *Pinang Gazette and Straits Chronicle*, the latter paper having engaged, it appears, the *dramatis personae* of the defunct *Singapore Chronicle*, and with them has resumed its bickering against our much esteemed Cotempory at Singapore of the *Free Press*. In the prospectus it is stated that the paper is to have *no Editor*, a novel experiment to which we wish every success, though it appears a hazardous one, we at least, judging by analogy, should tremble for our dinner, had we no cook, and be nearly as apprehensive if it were to be prepared by a committee of Cooks, reminding us of the German proverb. "*Viele Koche verderben den Brey.*" *

We mentioned in our last paper that the Clock frequently stopped. On enquiry we find that no blame attaches anywhere for it's irregularity but that it arises from the want of proper ropes for the weights, which have to be sent for from England, and that, even to make it go as well as it does, constant attention, at least twice a day, is requisite.

Macao.

The following translation of "Instructions" lately issued by the Governor at Macao, has been kindly handed to us. It will be seen that it refers to the boats yclept foreign passage boats, and restricts the licence hitherto allowed them of going in and out of the harbour of Macao without notice from the Police or Custom-house, whilst it at same time puts passengers by these boats to the disagreeable necessity of landing in the inner harbour, instead of on the Praya, on and near which most of the foreign residents and visitors live. We do not know what may all at once have put the Macao authorities on the *qui vive* about these Passage-boats, nor why passengers should not land on the Praya, a restriction which seems to be uncalled for, causing considerable inconvenience to foreign residents, without, we should think, an adequate advantage derived thereby by the local authorities. The following is the document referred to:

"Instructions for all the schooners, lorchas, and boats, or any other craft that trade from here to Canton or any other places of this Empire.

"1st. Captains or Tindals of the schooners, boats, or any other crafts, of any size whatever, are required to observe every article of the present Regulation, and bound to follow any other police-order that may be added to it.

"2nd. All boats, on coming to the harbour, are obliged to anchor near the Custom-house.

"3rd. After having discharged their cargoes, and the Custom-house officers having been on board, the said boats or schooners are allowed to go out to the Praya grande: Should the Captains or Tindals of the boats not comply with these regulations, they will be put into prison and kept there for the term of 8 days, they being moreover, liable to pay a certain fine: Such boats as have no cargo on board, may, after the visit of the Custom-house officers, move out to the Praya grande. No passengers can be landed before the visit from the officers, and the Tindal is to report his cargo and passengers.

"4th. All Captains or Tindals of these boats etc. are required to have a correct list of their crews.

"5th. The crews of the boats etc. are not allowed to take arms on shore, nor are any of them to remain on shore after 8 o'clock at night.

"6th. In arriving at the harbour, the boats etc. have to wait near the Fort *barra*, until the soldiers shall have come on board.

"7th. Should there be no Custom-house officer, any goods to be landed will be attended to the Custom-house by a soldier.

"8th. All boats, etc. to have a blue flag on their mast head with their respective names on it.

"9th. All boats etc. going to, and coming from, the harbour, must have a regular passport from the Governor.

"10th. The crews are not allowed to leave their vessels to go on shore except under licence from the Governor

"11th. Every owner of boats etc. is required to give in to the Governor lists of such as he possesses, that they may be properly numbered."

Capt. Foster of the *Corsair*, when coming from Singapore fell in with a rock in the China Sea, not noticed in the charts, and of which he has favored us with the position and aspect; his account will be found in another part of the paper.

There is rumour in Canton of H. M. Chief Superintendent being about to come up to Canton; we can however give it but slight credit recollecting, as we do, the reasons who Captain Elliot left Canton which, were that he had received orders from his Government to communicate direct with the local authorities and not through the Hong merchants, a concession which the Vice-roy was not disposed to allow, and in consequence of which Capt Elliot addressed the former, stating that until his pretensions were allowed he should not again communicate with him. The flag staff in front of the Superintendents office was then struck and Capt. Elliot went to Macao. We do not know of any thing that can have occurred to make the Chief Superintendent alter his mind; on the contrary, some weeks ago, on occasion of some correspondence occurring relative to the Hospital ship at Whampoa, the Vice-roy in a letter to the Hong-merchants, rather politely told Captain Elliot to apply for a red chop to come up in order to settle affairs about that vessel. Capt. Elliot's answer to this was, so at least we were told, that he was ready to come up, if the Vice-roy's wish was made known to him direct, and not through the Hong-merchants. On this answer being communicated to the Vice-roy, another very angry letter appeared, in which it was stated that communication between his Government and Capt. Elliot could only be carried on through the Hong-merchants, complaining at the same time of the vain aspirations of the Superintendent, who, as the Vice-roy says, displays a vanity somewhat like that of a cray fish brandishing his claws as if they were battleaxes. In this position we believe affairs to be; if Capt. Elliot therefore now comes up through application to the Hong-merchants, the Chinese will have some right to boast that he has been *reverently submissive*.

The boat races of yesterday and the day before went off well; we shall give a sketch of them in our next, it being too late for this week's paper.

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* Many Cooks spoil the soup.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

THE Chief Superintendent has had occasion to request the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Macao to an irregular practice of requiring Chinese Boats from Canton, having on board British Subjects, to anchor, or heave to, off the Barra Fort, or otherwise to interrupt them for examination: And His Excellency has thereupon been pleased to signify that strict orders shall be issued with the purpose to obviate further cause of complaint on this Subject.

If at any point, however, within the Inner Harbour a Portuguese Functionary should desire to see the Passport the Governor rests assured that the Passengers will direct the boat people to exhibit it: And His Excellency has also expressed a wish that Her Majesty's Subjects would abstain from discussion with the persons performing duties of this description, accepting his assurance that representations of vexatious hindrance which may be preferred to him shall be immediately redressed.

The Chief Superintendent has to request on his own part that circumstances involving cause of complaint should be communicated to him for submission to the Governor.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer,
to the Superintendent.

Macao, 19th May 1838.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all monies due to the Estate of the late A. S. KEATING Esq, and all claims against it, may be forwarded to the undersigned for transmission to the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Bengal by whom the Estate will be administered.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer,
to the Superintendents.

Canton, 22nd May, 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON" will cease from this date, Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

WM. MACDONALD.

Canton 7th May 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSIAH STOKES has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

RITCHIE STEWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1838.

NOTICE—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his*
Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Lungshun, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed Executor to the Estate of Capt. JAMES BURNETT, deceased, late Commander of the Lady Hayes, requests that all monies due to the said estate be paid to him, and claims upon it be sent to him.

EDWARD PARRY.

Lintin, Ship Hercules, November 10th, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an Allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON.	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,

London,	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.		
Bombay,	Messrs. Mc Gregor Browning & Co.		
Madras,	Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.		
	Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.		
	BELL & Co.		
	Agents CANTON.		

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander,	Mr. John Lown,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dongal,	Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.	

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. ..... China.
Messrs. Thos. Birth, Son and Co... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co... C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

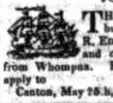
BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

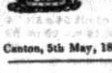
FOR BOMBAY.



THE new and fast sailing Calcutta built Barque ANNA MARIA, Capt. R. EDWARDS, 421 Tons, Copper fastened and coppered, will have early despatch from Whampoa. For freight of goods or treasure, apply to RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

Canton, May 25th, 1838.

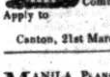
FOR BOMBAY.



THE Sir CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. LYON, will leave Whampoa early in June, for Freight. Apply to TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE AND COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 5th May, 1838.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD



THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box.
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms a HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to
Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter Casks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to,
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhd }
Of a high class, *brand* PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
No. 2 Danish Hong.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,

For one year payable in advance.....	$ 7
For six Months..... "	$ 4
For three " ..... "	$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, and at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Bombay Castle,* Barton, from Bombay, 6th March. *Anna Maria,* R. Edwards, from Bombay, 1st April, and Singapore 5th May.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Baptiste Menick,* Martin, and *Philip I,* Skillington, for Manila.

PASSENGER.—(omitted in our last) per Hamb. *Canton* for Valparaiso, Mr. C. A. Brandt.

We observe the arrival of the *Bengal Packet* at Singapore on the 22d April, and her sailing for Calcutta on the 24th.

Vessels past Anjer, 19th March; Span. *Pura, Ximenes,* from Manila for Santander. 20th Brit. *Marquis of Camden,* Gribble, *Denison,* Jones, *Duke of Sussex,* Horsman, from China for London, Amer. *Argyle,* Codman, from China for Baltimore, 24th, Brit. *Arab,* Farrier, from Singapore for London. *Breton,* Fanington from Cape of Good Hope for Batavia. April 2d, Amer. *Falparaiso,* Lockwood, from China for Newyork. *Robert Fulton,* Mac Michaels, Batavia, for Newyork. 4th. *Merriton,* Crors, China for Boston. Hamb. *Alma,* Heinrichsen, Hamburg, for Batavia; 10th Amer. *Naples,* Archer, Canton, for Boston 12th; Brit. *Enterprize,* Saltkild, Liverpool, for Batavia. *Henry Wellesley,* King George's Sound, for Batavia

The *Logan* from London bound for China sailed on the 6th January.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 25th January via Calcutta, UNITED STATES, 30th December via *England.* CALCUTTA, 20th March ✠ *Ariel.* SINGAPORE, 5th May ✠ *Anna Maria.* JAVA, 14th April via Singapore, MANILA, 22nd April ✠ *Concordia* BOMBAY, 1st April ✠ *Anna Maria.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, Thomas Lowrie, Parkfield, Orwell, Viscount Melbourne, David Salomons, Malcolm, Kellie Castle, Java, Asia, Lady Raffles, Eliza, Inglis.* CALCUTTA, *Cowasjee Family.* BOMBAY, *Ardaseer, Lady Grant, Castle Huntly.* SYDNEY, *Hero.* CHILE, *Henry Clay, Brooklyn.* From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez;* via London, *Logan, Lotos;* direct *Courier, Anaswan, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			900		
Chandler Price ..	Ameri.	Dubs		Philadelphia	S.B.Rawle. & F.M.Lewis.
Luconia	Ameri.	Henry		Java..	J. Robinson.
Sir Chas. Malcolm	British	Lyon		Bombay	Tamoojee Rustomjee.
Tapley	"	Mallony		London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Elizabeth	"	Highat	335	Bombay	"

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane,* Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst,* Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia,* Gregorio; *Psyche,* Kennedy; *Emily Jane,* T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules,* Perry; *Austen,* Hare; *Culloden,* Young, Baylis; *Jardine,* Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin,* (Am.) Macomber; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes,* ——; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella,* Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	Ameri.	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Batavia	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Bombay	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Red Rover	Ameri.	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Griffon	Mexic.	Little		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Hermoss Luisa ..	Ameri.	Peredo		Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Oneida	British	Barrell		Newyork	F. S. Hathaway.
Alexander	"	Maclachlan		Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Vanguard	"	Stewart		"	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Bonanza	"	Ponsonby	176	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Corsair	Ameri.	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	British	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Bombay Castle...	"	Barton	602	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Anna Maria		R. Edwards	421	"	Russell Sturgis & Co.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 *to this date.*

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	*Tea Black, Pecuis* Congo.	Souchong	Pow-chong.	Pecco.	*Tea Green, Pecuis.* Hyson.	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2856	239	....	861	327
31	Duncan "	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept. 10	Hitmaleh "	"	....	280	....	....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio "	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover "	Providence	....	....	....	....	250	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London "	New York	....	2434	....	....	201	1371	110	....	239	180
1838 Jany. 2	Omega "	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2866	316	206	....	146	....	....	180	102
8	Asia "	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	180	115
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	82	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby. 26	Argyle "	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	80	1411	....	....	260	195
March 1	Superior "	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	374	....	406	494
8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	75	2182	475	159	352	320
8	Valparaiso "	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
8	Morrison "	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
15	Naples "	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
15	Louver "	"	....	2491	50	76	363	1246	49	....	14	....
21	Liberty "	New York	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	230	230
April 1	Monsoon "	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	650	....	127	127
6	Romas "	"	....	377	400	126	270	1629	632	....	256	254
11	Rob Roy "	"	79	1472	463	60	365	1454	365	66	227	218
May 4	Rouble "	Boston	186	2207	....	47	....	427	77	....	30	24
	Southerner "	New York	....	1131	336	64	574	839	1690	105	91	50
11	Charlotte "	"	....	690	56	....	862	1744	429	....	275	191
11	Factor "	"	....	1391	312	....	19	232	....	....	....	....
13	Panama "	"	....	441	....	....	284	2681	1322	....	222	181
		Peculs.	477	29831	3475	1460	6130	44002	9282	352	6315	4448
		Chests.	709	49718	6950	2920	12260	64708	18200	577	9746	6237

BLACK TEA	peculs	35,243	Chests	60,297
GREEN	"	70,529	"	111,728
GRAND TOTAL	Peculs	105,772	Chests	172,025

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 38. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 26TH, 1838. No. 142.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - - -	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	In demand.
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	} Very dull.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,	1.	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	24 a 26	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	,,	11½.	} Small stock.
Assorted colors - - - - -	,,	10½ a 10¾	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	} 9 3 a 11.	Very small stock, and quotations nearly nominal.
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 8. a 10.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8.5 a 11.	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	} 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2½.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½.	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	} 4½	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½.	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	46. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	560	
,, ,, new - - -	,,	560 a 570	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	480	
,, new - - - - -	,,	540	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	} 600	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	370	Nominal.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	24. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	8	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	140. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	23 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	18 a 23	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	14. a 17	
,, ,, Sandw. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - } ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old.
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - -	,,	} 15 a 28	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 24	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 25	} Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	18 a 28	
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	42 a 52	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - ,,	,,	460 a 500	
,, Taysaam - - - - ,,	,,	370 a 380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.5 a 6.6	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,	9.	None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 1 4	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	} None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3..	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1¾	1¼	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China ..	1	pm.
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½	do.
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3750; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173¼ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4.4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.................. none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............. 4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 5d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 208. @ 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very scarce.
,, ,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £10.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN,
FROM 1ST TO 30TH APRIL 1838.

	IN APRIL.			IN THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1838.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st May.*
Patna ....old.	122	470	57,340	5529	3,422,955	945
,, ...new	771	405	312,255			1,326
Benares ......old	180	395	71,400	1674½	959,205	276
,, ...new	120	385	46,200			132
Malwa ....old	760	450	342,000	14508½	7,215,812	481
	1953		829,195	21712	11,597,972	3,110

In the above stock on the 1st of May last the cargoes of the *Ariel*, *Sulimany*, *Sir E. Ryan*, and *Ann*, are not included.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The goods by the late arrivals are not yet landed, but the demand appears tolerably firm for LONGCLOTHS, both white and grey of good quality, and some considerable sales have, we hear, been effected within this day or two, but the particulars have not reached us. The commoner kinds and American Domestics have declined nearly half a dollar. COTTON YARN. The stock is very large of inferior quality and low numbers, and a sale is reported during the week of about 700 bales Calcutta Yarn and 200 inferior Glasgow at from 29 @ 32 $, and some of the latter even under that price. Yarn of good quality Nos. 20 @ 36 may be quoted from 37 @ 40 $.

WOOLLENS.—The stock of Broadcloths is very much reduced and none remain in first hands. Of LONGELLS there cannot be more than 2,000 @ 3,000 pieces unsold, but at the present high rates the dealers seem rather disposed to wait for the *Logan's* arrival said to be bringing about 15,000 ps.

CAMLETS,—there is a little more enquiry for the English, and the Dutch have improved 3 @ 4 $ per piece within the last month.

METALS,—as before, except that LEAD is not so firm.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—We have heard of no sales of either PEPPER or TIN, but they are both rather looking down.

RICE,—the weather continues most favorable for the new crop.

COTTON.—There is not, we believe, a single bale in the hands of the dealers, but they still hold back in hopes of fresh arrivals. The importations however from Bengal must be very limited for some time, but shipments had already commenced in Bombay, and vessels may now be daily expected. The stock altogether now here is very small.

OPIUM.—The demand for Malwa has again rather revived, and sales have been, we hear, made at 600 and even higher, but the Chinese are waiting for further arrivals before making their purchases for the Junks. Little has been doing in new Patna, except resales by the Chinese of their previous bargains partly with view perhaps of lowering the price. For old Opium there has been little enquiry.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The only transactions in Nankin Silk are one or two small purchases of middling Cargo at about 470. Nothing has been done in Canton Silk, parties appearing disposed to wait for the second crop, which should be in about two weeks hence.

TEA.—A purchase of Hyson is the only transaction we hear of during the week.

CANTON, 26th May, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 39. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 2ND, 1838. No. 143.

ART. VI. *Infanticide, as described in a proclamation, addressed to the people of Canton, by his excellency Ke, the late lieut.-governor of the province. Dated February 19th, 1838.*

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR KE hereby promulgates his instructions. Whereas heaven and earth display their benevolent power in giving existence, and fathers and mothers exhibit their tender affection in loving their off spring, it is therefore incumbent on you, inhabitants of the land, to nurse and rear all your little infants, whether male or female. On inquiry, I find that in the province of Canton the drowning of female children is common, and that both rich and poor run into this practice. The causes of infanticide are manifestly these: the poor suppose, that, because they have not the means of support, it is unfitting they should nourish a commodity (female infants) which will become only an increasing source of expenditure; while the rich affirm, that such slender tenants of the nursery can never be raised to any important posts in the household. Surely you forget, that your mothers and wives about you were once female children. Had there been no mothers, whence would you have obtained your own bodies? If you have no wives, where will be your posterity? Being yourselves the offspring of those who were once female children, why cast your own into the field of death? Reflect! Consider what you are doing! The destruction of female infants, is nothing less than the slaughter of human beings. That those who kill, shall themselves be killed, is the sure retribution of omniscient heaven.

Should the widowed mother ever be left without a son, on whom she can be dependent for maintenance, the husband of a daughter may become the support and solace of her old age: is this a benefit lightly to be esteemed? Moreover, that just conduct ensures happiness, and that its opposite leads to misery—are two principles of retribution most firmly supported by reason. The crying, weeping babe, the moment it comes into being, is entangled in the net of death! To do this, requires the disposition of a pirate—the utter extinction of every generous feeling! To such the hope of a numerous posterity, a long line of descendants—celestia lreason will never grant.

Recently an essay on infanticide has been written by Kwang Wan, a literary gentleman belonging to the district of Yingtih. Therein I perceive that the reciprocal influences between heaven and man, the basis of success and misfortune, of weal and woe—are delineated with force and light sufficient to unstop the ears of the deaf and to open the eyes of the blind. Copies of this essay I have caused to be sent into all the departments and districts of the province, with admonitions and instructions, that the practice of infanticide may everywhere be examined into and forbidden. I also issue this proclamation for the instruction of all the inhabitants of the province, both civil and military. Henceforth it becomes the duty of each and all of you to revere the benevolent power of heaven and earth; to exercise in their fullest extent those kind feelings which fathers and mothers owe their offspring; and when you have sons and daughters born to you, and your hearts are inclined to this most foul and cruel practice of infanticide, then break from your slumbers, repent and turn from your former misdeeds. And you, elders and gentry, chiefs among the people, ought likewise continually to endeavor by your exhortations, your support, and your kindness, to prevent the destruction of human life. Hereafter if any dare to oppose and act in opposition to these instructions, it shall be the duty of the elders and gentry to report them to the local magistrates, that they may be seized, examined, and punished. Assuredly no clemency will be shown to such offenders. Therefore give good heed to these instructions A special proclamation.—*Chinese Repository for May.*

Java.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS,

Mr. Editor.

It appears surprising considering the proximity of your settlement to Java, and intercourse kept up between both places, that so much ignorance should still exist respecting the present condition of this flourishing Island, and the policy of its rulers. The mention made in a late number of periodical,* of high reputation, of "the narrow and dishonest policy of the decaying Dutch Colonies in Batavia and Timor," has pressed this on my attention, and I now address you, more with a view to express my regret that the *Free Press* of the Straits, and its Java Correspondents, should allow such ignorance to continue at home, than with the hope of being able to supply the desired information. I am no advocate for the restrictions on foreign trade, and spirit of commercial monopoly which yet prevail here, consequently will not hold out the Colonial system of Java as worthy of imitation in every respect; but when I took to the rapidly increasing amount of our Exports —financial prosperity admitting even of large remittances being made to the mother country—and a peaceful and contented population, now estimated at eight millions, I confess I am somewhat skeptical as to the "decided superiority" some neighbouring British Settlements claim over "the decaying Colony in Batavia."

To enter here in a minute account of the rise and progress of our agricultural prosperity, though interesting, would surpass the limits I have proposed to myself, in this letter—the following very brief summary must therefore suffice. A sincere, but mistaken feeling of benevolence, towards the native, prevented the Baron Vander Capellen, during his administration, (1816 to 1825) from disposing of land and the labor of its occupants to Europeans; frustrating for a time the enlightened scheme of a high functionary, then in charge of the native Provinces, to cultivate with coffee, the extensive waste grounds in his jurisdiction.—The opinion that Europeans were more severe task-masters than the native chiefs, and the restrictions to which it gave rise, retarded for some years, the growing prosperity of the Colony; but this opinion was gradually shewn to be groundless, and crowds of willing labourers, who now flock to the sugar and coffee plantations, afford daily proof of its fallacy.

Whatever may be the disposition of the European planter or contractor, the great ruling principle of self interest will in most cases prevent his harsh treatment of native labourers, and this reflection ought to satisfy the fears of the most scrupulous on this point.—The Commissioner General Viscount DUBUS (1825 to 1829) repealed all the injudicious Decrees against cultivation passed by his predecessors, and encouraged the holding of lands in lease by Europeans; but it was reserved for General Vanden Bosch (1829 to 1834), by his well known system of Government contracts, to give that extraordinary stimulus to the branches of cultivation which has more than doubled the produce of the Island within the last few years.

This system, the details of which have been frequently given in your columns, has worked well—much better than its most sanguine advocates anticipated.

The chief objections I have heard brought against it are, that the natives are forced to labor against their will—and are not adequately paid by Government. As to the first of these objections, one of the greatest English moralists approved of the "introduction by useful violence of the arts of peace" into a country more famed for its civilization than Java—and as habits of industry are not of rapid growth, it is scarcely to be expected that the labor of the Javanese, though fairly remunerated and beneficial to himself, may not be in some degree compulsory—probably more so as yet than statute labor in several parts of Great Britain. With regard to the second objection, I believe it to be made without foundation, and in favour of this opinion can state that during the year 1836 a sum of nearly fifteen millions Guilders, was appropiated by Government to the furtherance of new plans of cultivation, and encouragement generally of agricultural enterprise.

In giving proofs of the great increase of the exports, I select the years 1826 and 1836 as they happen to be the most easy of reference.

1826.

Exports of Coffee 340,059 Pls. of 136 lbs. Eng. each.
Sugar 19,795 " "
Rice 5,895 Coyans.
Indigo 9500 lbs.
Tea.....

Value of total Exports 1826; 15,273,502 Guilders.

1836.

Exports of Coffee 498,077 Pls. of 135 lbs. Eng. each.
Sugar 509,513 " "
Rice 35,430 Coyans.
Indigo 407,798 lbs.
Tea 9,016 lbs.

Value of total Exports 1836: 41,216,487 Guilders.

The Tea plant thrives well on Java, and as the quality of the article brought to market has been pronounced good by competent judges, a rapid extention is now given to this interesting branch of cultivation.

In the exports of this year, both Cinnamon and Raw Silk will make some figure; the former is likely to succeed, but the latter will I fear never increase much the resources of the Colony. There are at present upwards of 120 Sugar Establishments using European Machinery in full activity of which 29 are situated in the Residency of Sourabaya.

Being deeply interested in the welfare of Java, I dwell with pleasure on these proofs of its prosperity—at the same time hope they have not blinded me to the weak points of our Colonial policy, which may form the subsequent letter—Free and liberal criticism of the measures of Government, ought not to give offence—and when made in the spirit of fairness may be productive of benefit.—But I am sure, Mr. Editor, you will join with me in thinking the period arrived when feelings of enmity and petty jealousy should cease, between two nations, allies of ancient standing at home and holding a close neighbourhood in the East. The disagreeable bickerings which took place when the limits of our respective boundaries were not defined, were probably excusable, perhaps unavoidable; but now that this cause of contention is removed, they ought to give way to sentiments of a more friendly nature.—You Gentlemen of the Press, can do much to produce the kindly feelings desiderated, and that you may continue to use ably that "powerful engine" for the wise management of which you are responsible, is the earnest wish of,

Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant.
JAVANICUS.

Batavia, 20th March, 1838.

The details of the system of government contracts, mentioned in such commendatory terms by our correspondent, are we believe as follows:—

A suitable tract of Land having been selected by a party desirous to embark in the cultivation of sugar, the government give orders for the planting of the cane by natives, the Resident of the district appointing persons under him to superintend and carry on the cultivation. When the cane was ready for cutting, it was to be valued by two competent and impartial persons, and the contractor debited at the price fixed by them. The government at the same time agreed to give advances of from 50,000 to 80,000 guilders, according to the magnitude of the contract, for the purchase of machinery, and to enable the contractor to erect the necessary works. This advance, it was stipulated, should be returned within 5 years, by instalments payable in sugars; the rate being 12 guilders per picul, in the first instances, but we believe more lately 9 guilders.—After paying for the cane delivered for the season, and the stipulated instalment of the capital advanced, the surplus sugar was to be at the option of the government, to take over at the market price of the day, or the contractor to be allowed to dispose of it as he pleased. The natives were to be paid a fixed rate per *bow*, for the planting of the cane.—the coolies necessary for cutting and transporting the cane; boiling, drying and packing the sugar &c, were to be found and paid by the contractor, the government having nothing to do but to grow the cane. The nature of the contract has we believe of late undergone some modification; the government declining longer to have anything to do with growing the cane, or finding, coolies for the contractor as formerly to plant it; but the conditions of the contracts still made are in other respects as already stated. The cultivation and manufacture of Indigo have been carried on, we understand, under the same system. The Government also had formerly establishments of their own for the cultivation of Indigo, which it is said they carried on at the expense of their Coffee gardens, the production of Coffee having been reduced in the course of two years, no less than 45,000 piculs, in consequence of the people being taken from the gardens to plant Indigo. It sometimes happens that lands, on which the natives are growing rice, are selected for the cultivation of sugar, or indigo; and in such case the natives are indemnified by grants of other land for the same purpose—but their interests must no doubt often suffer in the exchange, and the practice can scarcely have the effect of conciliating their good-will. *Sing. Free Press.*

Latest News from England.

From the Bombay Gazette 17th to 23d April.

The *Atalanta* arrived to day from Suez 30th ultimo, Mocha 7th, Maculla 10th instant. So that she has made an excellent passage after all. It had been expected that the English mail would have arrived several days earlier, but it was not anticipated that the packet would contain later news than about the end of February. The delay of the *Atalanta* then is so far gratifying that we are put in possession of intelligence of so late a date as the first week of March. This is we believe the quickest dispatch ever made of the mail between this country and England, only 43 days having been taken up in the transmission of it from London.

The Winter had been felt with peculiar severity in the Northern parts of Great Britain, and the mails had been in many instances stopped in consequence of the snow.

The Bombay Shipping has been rather unfortunate. The Columbia and John Stamp have both gone down, the latter with the loss of seven of the crew.

We are sorry to observe that John Reeve the Comedian is no more.

We are sorry to see from the London papers of the 6th that there are rumors of dissentions among the ministry. It is said, though not upon what we should consider good grounds, that Lord John Russell had tendered his resignation, which had not however been accepted.

The mail Coach from Suez to Cairo, and *vice versa*, is to be brought into operation on the 1st of October next. It is to be drawn by 8 mules. The fare from Suez to Cairo is to be six guineas for each person.

The news by this packet are altogether of very little consequence.

By letters from Madrid dated 24th February, we learn that a victory has been atchieved by General Flinter, but only very decisive in its effects, but almost bloodless in it's consequences. The Chapter of Toledo celebrated the event by a grand *Te deum* at which the hero himself was present in an *edifying attitude*, and wept tears of gratitude for having been the instrument of exterminating Jara *without the loss of a single man.* He owes this signal triumph to a most successful *ruse de guerre*, of pretending to fall back upon Tolosa, lulling, thereby, the Carlists into a false security, and taking them while quite unprepared.

The affairs of the Christinos appear to be improving in Catalonia, and General Urbistondo having quitted his command, the greatest confusion is represented as having taken place among the Carlists. He is stated to be under arrest at Tolosa, and to have been unable to procure an audience of Don Carlos, when the latter passed through that town. Guergue Bonilio Garcia and Cabrera are now the only old Military chiefs in the service of Don Carlos who are not either in disgrace or exile.

As to the insurrection in Upper Canada it may be considered as now entirely suppressed. According to the latest accounts, Mackenzie and Van Rusenlaer have evacuated Navy Island, and their followers have dispersed. It is true that some accounts would make it appear that they are about to reassemble on the other point near Debort, where it is alledged that Dr. Duncombe has some force, but all that is said on this subject is extremely obscure, and upon the whole improbable. The agression committed by some Canadians on an American Steam Vessel lying at Schlosser has been made the subject of explanations, and has given occasion to no unfriendly feeling between the governments.

The accounts received yesterday state that Dr. Duncombe a leader of the upper Canada revolt has assembled a force on Bois Blanc, a Canadian Island near Malden, and that a number of men from the United States have joined him. An American, who is called General Sutherland, is said to have assumed the Military command. To this island Bois Blanc, the insurgents who were on Navy Island are said to have proceeded. On the other hand it appears that a Steamer fitted out by the Americans to assist the upper Canadian Insurgents has been taken with 400 stand of Arms on board. Several of the leaders have been taken in this vessel.

Last night Lord Brougham made one of his brilliant speeches. Its object was the further suppression of the slave trade for which purpose he moved a set of resolutions. Lord Glenelg intimated his intention to submit to the house a modified plan.

(From Galignani's Messenger, March 7.)

That there is a misunderstanding in the Cabinet, and that a change is contemplated in more than one department in the Ministry, we are positively assured; our belief of this is strengthened by the fact that Lord J. Russell did, on Monday last, tender his resignation, which was, of course, not accepted, as in that case the labours of the Melbourne administration would, in all probability, have been brought abruptly to a close.—(Satirist.)

The infant son of the Queen of Portugal was formally exhibited to the Cortes at Lisbon on the 26th of January, as legitimate heir to the throne; his present title is Duke of Alcantara. There was but a thin attendance of members, and the ceremony was very flat.

(From the Atlas, March 3.)

The city of New York, so recently the scene of vast devastation by fire, has sustained another calamity of the like description, though not to an equal extent. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of the 30th Jan., gives a long detail of the catastrophe. It appears that the fire broke out the preceding day, in the upper part of the city, and the houses being for the most part built of wood, it spread with uncontrollable rapidity, reducing two entire streets to a heap of ruins. The loss of property is said to have been very considerable, but fortunately without the sacrifice of human life.

RUSSIA.

The following suspicious announcement is given in a letter from Frankfort, dated Feb. 20: "The Russian troops are gathering in Poland. There is a triple line of them along the frontier. Every traveller who attempts to pass is obliged to submit to the most rigid examination, and to explain to the authorities, and satisfy them by proof as to the nature of the business which takes him either into Russia or Poland. In default of this he is not permitted to pass the frontier, even though his passport have the visa of the Russian minister. Some important occurrence, which it is desirable to conceal, must either have taken place or be meditated in the interior. However, upon the fact wish I have stated you may rely." *Ibid*

(From the Last night Bombay Courier Extra.)

The United Service Gazette states that there is no doubt of the intended Marriage of our youthful QUEEN with PRINCE GEORGE of CAMBRIDGE.

On the 15th Feb. Mr. Grote brought his motion for leave to introduce a Bill "for taking the votes of Parliamentary Electors by way of Ballott. All the members of the Cabinet having seats in the House, with one exception, voted against the motion. Mr. Poulett Thompson was permitted, it is said, to be absent from the debate. On the division which ensued the entire numbers were.

For the Ballot.....209
Against it.....417

Majority.....117

The *Ingles* from London for Bombay had put into Falmouth with loss of sails and and foretopmast.

The *City of Londonderry* Steamer which left Falmouth on the 19th with the Indian Mails of the 17th of February put back on the 20th in a very disabled state; her packets were to be forwarded by the *Iberia* on the 5th of March.

Three English Vessels have been fired on by a Russian frigate in the *Dardanelles*. The foreign Secretary in answer to a question from Mr. McLean admitted the fact, but could not then say whether the act was justifiable or not.

The practice of affixing notices at the Stock Exchange has been imitated by Mr. Jaudon, the agent for the United States Bank. The following was put up to-day in contrast with that issued yesterday by the Bank of England;

"BONDS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Holders of the bonds of the Bank of the United States due the 1st day of April next are hereby informed, that they may receive the amount under a discount of 3 per cent. per annum for the unexpired time on presentation at the agency of the said bank (here follows the address) between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

"S. JAUDON.

"March 7, 1838."

This is about as barefaced an assumption of a high state of credit as ever was practised. It has imposed upon very few within the city, but out of it the information may be useful that up to within a day or two of the date of this notice Mr. Jaudon has been selling bills or bonds, or whatever he may call them, subject to 4 or 5 per cent. interest, or perhaps more. He thus borrows at 5 per cent. for a year, and lends at 3 per cent. for a month, and yet imagines there is not sense enough in our capitalists to see through so palpable a deception. Let him try to sell his bonds on the terms on which he proposes to anticipate those nearly due, and he will soon come to his proper level.

The English market wore a rather drooping appearance in the early part of the day, but revived towards the close with a shade of improvement. Consols leaving off at 93¾ for money, and for account 93¾ to ¾. Bank Stock for the opening was 207 to 8; India Stock, 264 to 5½; Exchequer-bills, 61f. to 63s. India Bonds, 61s. to 64s.; and those unmarked, 12s. to 13s. premium.

Mr. O'Connell was reprimanded in the house of Commons for having, at a meeting at the Crown *and Anchor* charged the Tory members of Election Committees with perjury, on motion to that effect by Lord Maidstone. This incident has, as may be supposed, produced violent debates in the house during which the Ministry, who supported Mr. O'Connell, were several times in the minority.

Canton Regatta Club.

The third meeting of this club took place on Thursday and Friday, the 24th and 25th of May last; We gave a programme of what races were to be pulled a fortnight ago, and have now so lay before our readers their result in the following Umpire's report, leaving it to our correspondent "An Operative," to furnish further particulars.

"Umpire's report."

FIRST DAY.

		Time.
First race won by	"Water Lily"	11 m 10 s.
	"Flirt"	11 ,, 30 ,,

A good race, and well contested, *Flirt* taking the start and turning first, when, unfortunately, the *Louisa*, coming up, came so close as to oblige the *Flirt* to unship her scull, and was passed by the *Lily*, who won by four lengths.

Second race won by	"Fanny"	14 m. — s.
	"Gipsy"	14 ,, 5 ,,

Boats prow and prow to turning boat, capital pulling both.

Third race won by	"Gazelle"	9 m. 45 s.
	"Cutty Sark"	10 ,, 30 ,,
	"Happy go lucky	10 ,, 50 ,,

Gazelle distanced the others; *Cutty Sark* shewed her legs at starting, but the mettle of the rowers soon told.

SECOND DAY.

First race won by	"Dragon"	14 m. 3 s.
	"Ghost"	14 ,, 29 ,,

Won by *Dragon* in capital style, the *Ghost* beautifully pulled but hadn't it in her.

Second race won by	"Gipsy"	15 m. 15 s.
	"Dolphin" and "Young Queen" having fouled.	

Gipsy took the lead and kept it, others in close company, the *Young Queen* a little ahead at the time of fouling and edging in for turning boat.

Signed W. O. YOUNG.
Umpire.

Sailing Match.

This regatta took place on Thursday afternoon last. Five boats had been entered and appeared on the spot. The weather was remarkably fine with just enough breeze to allow of the boats shewing their sailing qualities to advantage. The boats started in rotation by lot, the *Mouse* first closely followed by the *Rat*, which latter however did not make much head way against the wind and tide, and was soon overtaken by the third boat, the *Ferret*, which was seen to gain fast upon the *Mouse* also. After some delay the *Salamander* started; but it soon became evident that the race was between the *Mouse* and *Ferret*, the *Salamander* appearing not to be in good trim, The *Witch* started last, and went over the race ground, coming in before the *Salamander*, though, from the following umpire's report it will be seen that she has not been considered as having started. The distance to be sailed was from the Umpire's boat at the beginning of the Macao passage, and back again. Spectators would have enjoyed the scene more had the time for starting been half an hour earlier, it being almost dark when the winning boat came in.

The following is the Umpires report.

Umpire's Report.

Sailing Boat Match. Thursday, May 31st, 1838.

Station.	Name.	Color.	Time of Starting.	Time Coming in.	Time above in.
No. 3.	"Ferret."	Green.	h. m. s. 0. 5. 13.	h. m. s. 0. 51. 34.	h. m. s. 0. 49. 19.
1	"Mouse."	White.	0. 4. 50.	0. 54. 43.	0. 54. 48.
2	"Salamander."	Orange.	0. 5. 36.	0. 7. 34.	0. 2. 24.
4	"Rat."	Blue.	0. 5. 22.	distanced.	
2	"Witch."	Red.	did not start.		

J. H. ASTELL.
Umpire.

Foreign Passage Boats.

Tung, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c., proclaims to the Hong-merchants for their full information.

On the 27th day, of the 4th moon, I received the following report from *Wan* the Hoppo. "It is authenticated that the Barbarians have large decked boats, engaged in smuggling, constantly passing up and down the river. Your Excellency having intimated to me that hereafter small, undecked, boats only, should be allowed to run between Canton and Whampoa, and these only with permits, which should be examined at the different stations, and the boats searched; to ascertain that no contraband goods were concealed on board, which being found the case, the cruisers and forts should be ordered to let them pass unmolested; but should contraband goods, foreign women, or military weapons be discovered, or should the boats resist the search, and endeavor the escape without presenting their passes, then the cruisers and forts should be directed to stop them, and immediate notice thereof be forwarded to Y. E. that you might act accordingly; and also that if any large decked boats should endeavor to enter the river, immediate orders should be sent to the cruisers and forts to stop and drive them out, I issued an edict to the several stations, and to the Hong-merchants and linguists directing them to pay implicit obedience to Y. E. commands of which I duly informed Y. E.—This is on record."

"Now on the 11th day, of the present month I received a despatch from the Tiger's gate station (Bogue) stating as follows"

"The runners at the station are truly indefatigable in the performance of their duties. Day and night they keep a vigilant look-out. Verily they dare not shew the least grain of remissness!

On the 10th at 3 P. M., the runner Ko Teik discovered four small boats going out at the passage. As they did not bring up at the station to be examined, the said runner with the sailors of this station got into the boat and pulled off to the foreign boats to search them: this the foreigners did not actually resist, but they would not let us go alongside. We then asked them whither they were going, but they understood us not a word: they succeeded in getting clear away, &c., &c., &c., *

On the 17th Tsaou Shing having relieved guard, discovered two large decked boats coming into the river. They immediately gave notice to the cruisers and forts, to stop and drive them away, but having received no orders from the Admiral to that effect, they declined interfering. The runners therefore got into a boat and pulled off to the schooners but, the barbarians on board, insolently taking advantage of the smallness of our boat and fewness of our crew, daringly discharged their guns at us; at the same time continuing their cruise."

"I have also received petitions from the several Whampoa stations, stating, that the foreign boats enter and leave the river whenever the tide suits them, without coming to shew their permits and pass examination. This coming before me the Hoppo, I have examined into the subject and find, that there is not one foreign boat which obeys the old regulations, and calls at the stations to be examined and get passes, and that there are also large boats which come and go at will, and resist being searched. This is verily most daring defiance of the established laws. Day or night, as the tide suits them, they come and go. The language of these barbarians is different from ours, and their dispositions are perverse and daring."

"Although the river is so broad as to render seeing and hearing difficult, yet, in the day, it were easy to stop these boats; at night, however, the thing is difficult. Our Custom-house officers, when they go to search, are unarmed, and consequently unable to overcome resistance. It is true that the cruisers and forts might assist them, but they are often far distant from each other, and by the time the cruisers and forts have received notice, the foreign boats have escaped. It is my opinion that the management of this business is involved in great difficulty. Could not your Excellency devise some happy plan for speedily and quietly arranging this matter: keeping sacred the majesty of our fixed laws, at the same time that we curb the barbarians?"

This coming before me the Governor, I immediately issued orders to the Hong-merchants, to forbid the foreigners bringing large decked boats up to Canton. Small undecked boats passing between Canton and Whampoa must take out passes. I have already given orders to the Admiral etc. to assist the customs whenever called upon to enforce searches whether of large or small boats. It is the height of daring in these boats to come and go at pleasure, without applying for permits; and as for you, officers of the cruizers and forts, who refused to assist the revenues, when called upon, under the plea that you had received no orders from the Admiral, and yet reported not a word of this to me, truly, you have been guilty of the most trifling and detestable conduct.

I have already issued orders to the Admiral &c to seize all offending boats, and uniting the circumstances, issue this edict to you, the Hong-merchants, for your full information. Immediately on receipt of it, pay instant obedience to it, and forbid the foreigners hereafter bringing large decked boats to Canton. Desire them also, in obedience to the old regulations, to apply for passes for those small boats which run between Whampoa and Canton. Make diligent enquiries as to the country and owners of the boat which fired on the revenue boat; and find out whether she had any contraband articles on board and why she acted in that manner. Do not conceal the least thing but instantly report. Haste! Haste! A special Edict.

May 22d, 1838.

* The second place claimed by *Young Queen*, Time "Dolphin" .... 16 m. 13 s.
"Young Queen" .... 16 ,, 28 ,,
and having heard the evidence as to the position of the boats at the time of fouling, I consider the second place to be won by the *Young Queen*.

Signed W. O. YOUNG.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

Debarred, as we are in Canton, from the enjoyment of exercise on shore, our health requires, and inclination prompts us, to take it in boats on the river, which, by the nourishing benevolence of the Government, is, to a certain extent free to foreigners. To vary the monotonous tenor of our lives, and to assist us in spending our superfluous cash, we have established Regattas and organised a Club; the fitful meeting of which august body, I shall endeavor to give you a slight sketch of.

After mature deliberation the Committee came to the important decision that "the third meeting should take place in May."—Crews were engaged, coxswains courted and owners in a state of most intense anxiety. The further intentions of the committee were involved in impenetrable mystery until fearing some outbreak of operative indignation—a "strike among the watermen,"—they announced that the meeting would be held on Thursday and Friday the 24th and 25th Inst.

At an early hour on Thursday might be seen pacing down China street with agitated step, and lengthened faces, two or three *owners*.—Suddenly they stop at Ahoy's (the Canton Stultz,) and pour into the ears of that functionary, two or three hundred orders, the purports of which are to hasten his operations on what appear (proh pudor) two or three night Caps, and sh—bo, under garments. Concluding with sundry dark hints too mysterious to be revealed, respecting "stoppage of payment" should he "fail" to deliver them by 4 o'clock. They were finished however; and in company with said owners, I stepped into a Hong-boat and pulled up to the course where all the "beauty and fashion" of Canton were assembled.—Some in hong-boats—others in the more aristocratic flowerboat—while some figured in "fast-crabs."—The Coup d'œil was extremely pleasing.—Decked with the Regatta flag at the fore, and their national ensign at the peak, the Canton schooners bounded the course—Gigs, Cutters and Wherries, in Morning Post phraseology, skimmed the waters in pleasing variety, and hundreds of spectators-natives and foreigners-enlivened the scene. The weather was delightful: and the greatest good will and forbearance having been manifested by the Chinese, nothing occurred to interrupt or mar the sports, which have, I believe, given the most unbounded satisfaction. The arrangements were complete, and the services of the Committee and Secretary merit the best thanks of the Club, as do also the owners of the "Breeze" who greatly added to the effect, by saluting the winning boat in most of the races with their swivels.

The sculling match being the first on the list, at the appointed time the stations were taken. *Ready?* shouted the umpire, *bang* went a percussion cap,* and off started the boats, the "Flirt" having the lead which she kept until after rounding the turning boat, closely followed by the "Waterlily." The "Tam o'Shanter" kept within a reasonable distance but the "Louisa" soon drop astern. Bets were now all in favor of the "Flirt" and her friends were in high glee: I was just taking an imaginary draught of champagne out of the Cup, I was certain she would win, when the 'Louisa' fouled her, accidentally of course, and the "Waterlily" gained the race—"Twixt the Cup and lip &c. &c.

The Gig race was by far the most interesting of the whole. The 'Fanny' is an old friend, and has already gained a brace of Cups, but the "Gipsy" made her debut as a new boat—built here, and great credit she does to the Chinese carpenters.

Fifteen minutes having elapsed, they were called to their stations when a second edition of *ready?* and *bang* was enacted, and the boats started. It was long uncertain which boat had the lead, but this was gradually gained by the "Gipsy." At the turning boat, however, the "Fanny's" made a desperate effort and passed a head in which order they arrived at the winning boat exactly five seconds before the "Gipsy." The pulling was good in both boats—particularly in the "Fanny," and the dresses were neat and appropiate.

The wherries might now be seen flitting about—some completing their crews—others shewing themselves, before hand, to the admiring multitude At length the expected signal was given, and they started in the following order: "Gazelle," "Cutty Sark," "Happy go lucky," and "Whistling Swan," in which order they continued thoughout the race, which was generally ill contested.

The "Cutty Sark," anglice Shift, more poetically rendered "the brief invisible" was for some time the favorite, it being thought that the roughness of the weather would impede the progress of the light "Gazelle" which however beat the "Cutty" by forty five seconds. She was well pulled, and her crew in their "Cutty Sarks o' Paisley barn" did their best to bring her in. The other boats were so out of time that I have not mentioned them; tho' from the previous display of muscle and attitude in one of them, I imagine she was expected to 'do great things"—sic transit gloria &c.

The sports of the first day were now concluded, and the rain coming down in good earnest, the race course was soon vacated.

At the time appointed on the following day (Friday) the "Dragon" and "Ghost" entered the lists. The crew of the former, in their gaudy red frocks and caps looked unutterably ferocious, while the pale Ghosts presented an alarming combination of grace and strength.

In due time they started, and the superior qualities of the "Dragon" were soon apparent. She arrived at the winning boat twenty six seconds before her opponent her gallant coxswain waving the "Dragon Banner."

The Committee having liberally subscribed for a Silver Tankard it was pulled for by the "Dolphin," "Gipsy," and "Young Queen" (formerly the *Vixen*!! —animo fideli in regem)—The "Gipsy" won it right cleverly, and the 'Young Queen's' was awarded the purse, the Dolphin having fouled her while she attempted to cross the latter's bows.—The Tankard was presented on the Course by the Umpire who thus concluded his duties which he discharged in the most impartial and able manner.

This meeting has far surpassed it's predecessors: a decided improvement was perceptible both in boats and crews: none were missed but the 6 oared Gig "Not so-green" which it is remembered carried away a Cup at the last regatta.

Having already exceeded the limits, I proposed to myself at beginning, I shall now conclude, wishing "success and a long continuance to the CANTON REGATTA CLUB."

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly,
AN OPERATIVE.

Canton, May 29th, 1838.

* Since writing the above, I have learnt that it was a fowling-piece which was fired—not a percussion cap.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

The following item, Mr. Editor, in a letter from a passenger on board the Bengal Packet, you are at liberty, if you think proper, to insert in some "unfilled up corner" of your Journal.

The letter bears date "China Sea, Lat. 19° N. April 7th, 1838."

"Nothing of an uncommon character has occurred on board unless it be the death of one the of Lascars who was accidentally shot by a pistol when in the act of taking off the lock on Thursday afternoon. The ball passed through the left side just below the heart, and he pined but a few hours.' After repeating their prayers over the lifeless body, his surviving countrymen committed him to a watery grave."

Yours Respectfully,
SIRVEL.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 2nd June.

The *Ardaseer* from Bombay arrived, we are told, on the 27th ulto., bringing the March mail from England in the shortest time that news have yet been received in China from Europe namely in 88 days, the last date from England being of the 7th March. We give in another part of our paper such extracts as we were able to make from the Bombay papers that were kindly lent us by parties who had received them by way of Macao, but, had we awaited the regular course of delivery of the letters, it would have been out of our power to give them to our readers, the letters per the *Ardaseer* not having yet been generally distributed, though 5 days (we write this on Friday night) have elapsed since she arrived. We of course know not what may have caused this unaccountable delay, the consignees will, we hope, be able to give satisfactory answers on this head. We subjoin a table shewing the time of arrival here of the last 22 overland mails, kindly provided by a friend.

Mail of		*Arrived here*		*From*
1st June	1836	29th August		Bombay.
1st July	,,	16th November		Calcutta.
1st August	,,	13th January	1837	,,
1st September	,,	28th February	,,	,,
1st October	,,			
1st November	,,	30th May	,,	,,
1st December	,,			
1st January	1837	lost in the *Kammer* in the Red Sea		
1st February	,,	30th May.	1837	,,
1st March	,,	2nd August	,,	,,
1st April	,,	9th ,,	,,	,,
1st May	,,	30th ,,	,,	,,
1st June	,,	18th October	,,	Bombay.
1st July	,,	13th ,,	,,	Calcutta.
1st August	,,	1st January	1838	,,
1st September	,,	29th ,,	,,	,,
1st October	,,	5th February	,,	,,
1st November	,,	3rd March	,,	,,
25th ,,	,,	6th April	,,	,,
23rd December	,,	3rd May	,,	,,
20th January	1838	23rd ,,	,,	,,
17th February	,,			
6th March	,,	27th ,,	,,	Bombay.

Per *Volunteer* from Singapore we have received the *Singapore Free Press* of 10th May, the news from which have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Anne Maria* noticed in our last.

We have received the letter from Mr. Holgate of Whampoa regarding the Hospital ship, as well as that from J. K. L., on clearances of ships, at too late an hour to make room for them or the remarks we have to offer on their contents; they shall, however, appear in our next.

Owing to the non arrival of the letter bag per *Ardaseer* we are unable to give our readers an account of the state of the home markets. Money, however, seems to have been plentiful as will appear from the quotation of stocks in another part of our paper. The prices current, or rather extracts from them, that we have seen as yet China produce was not mentioned.

Our readers will find another Vice-regal admonition to the Hong-merchants to do away with the foreign Opium-boats. It would appear from this document that the chinese cruizers stationed at the Bogue did actually make some demonstration to overhaul a boat on passing their station, in which attempt they have shewn more prudence than courage. Official communications like these are, we presume, meant for the eyes of the higher authorities at Peking, to impress on them the belief that the Canton mandarins are actually doing their duty, whilst the contrary is the case. The Opium smuggling has hardly ever been less molested than at the present moment, the mandarin boats themselves, in many instances, receiving the Opium from the smuggling boats. It is evident therefore that, whatever the Vice-roy's proclamations may say to the contrary, the provincial authorities of Kwangtung, all and every one, secretly protect the trade for a "consideration."

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any port in Java:

A. That is has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the NETHERLANDS CONSULATE AT CANTON, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or wherever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all monies due to the Estate of the late Captain R. SWAN may be paid into the hands of the undersigned, and that all claims against it may be forwarded to the same.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 31st May, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. R. COOPER is duly authorized to sign for our firm per procuration,

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all monies due to the Estate of the late A. S. KEATING Esq. and all claims against it, may be forwarded to the undersigned for transmission to the Registrar of the Supreme Court in Bengal by whom the Estate will be administered.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer,
to the Superintendents.

Canton, 22nd May, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nankeen Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable
E. I. Company

Canton 29th March 1838

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSIAH STOKES has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

RITCHIE STEWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON" will cease from this date, Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

WM. MACDONALD.

Canton 7th May 1838.

NOTICE—It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Lungshan, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT," on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	Messrs.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE of GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,

London,	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay,	Messrs. Mc Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras,	Messrs. R. S. Monrat & Co.
	Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leech,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.	

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. ..... Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.... Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. ..... China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co.... Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.... C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manilla, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

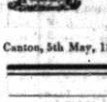
Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE new and fast sailing Calcutta built Barque ANNA MARIA, Capt. R. EDWARDS, 421 Tons, Copper fastened and coppered, will have early despatch from Whampoa. For freight of goods or treasure, apply to RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

Canton, May 15 h, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. LYON, will leave Whampoa early in June, for freight. Apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE
AND
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 5th May, 1838.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Damsan of the best Teak, Joore Board, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PUANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box.
Apply to EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarter Casks imported by the *Elizabeth Kinnear.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

FOR SALE.

Three Butts } OLD BROWN SHERRY.
One Hhhd }

Of a high class, brand PETER DOMECQ and THE ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT,
No. 2 Danish Hong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Felicia*, Macmian, from Calcutta and Singapore. Amer. *Manderin*, Symonds, from Batavia and Singapore. Brit. *Ardasseer*, Mac Intyre, from Bombay 23d April.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Griffon*, Little, for Sandwich Islands and Mexico.

PASSENGER.—per *Griffon*, Mrs. Little, Mr. S. Sturgis.

The *Cornelia* for Singapore will be despatched in a few days.

The *Waterwitch*, by advices via Bombay, had arrived at Calcutta.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th March via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 30th January via *England.* CALCUTTA, 5th April via Bombay SINGAPORE, 10th May ✠ *Volunteer* JAVA, 14th April via Singapore. MANILA, 22nd April ✠ *Concordia* BOMBAY, 23d April ✠ *Ardaseer.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, Thomas Lowrie, Parkfield, Orwell, Viscount Melbourne, David Salomons, Malcolm, Kellie Castle, Java, Asia, Lady Raffles, Eliza, Ingila.* CALCUTTA, *Cowasjee Family.* BOMBAY, *Lady Grant, Castle Huntly, Kent Balcarres.* SYDNEY, *Hero.* CHILE, *Henry Clay, Brooklyn.* From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan, Lotos*; direct *Courier, Ann, Sarah.*

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.		Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Pecuia: Congo.	Souchong.	Pow. chong.	Pecco.	Tea Green, Pecuia: Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial.
1837 July	16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug.	29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2850	239	....	861	327
	31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept.	10	Himmaleh	"	....	286	....	....	19	644	....	....	742	138
Oct.	6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
	6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	250	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec.	27	London	New York	....	2434	....	....	201	1371	110	....	279	180
1838 Jany.	2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
	3	Grand-Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	182	102
	8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	180	115
	8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	92	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby.	26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	29	....	50	1411	....	....	260	196
March	1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	374	....	406	404
	8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	76	2182	475	159	352	320
	8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
	8	Morrison	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
	15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	99
	15	Louver	New York	....	2491	50	76	363	1246	49	....	14	....
	21	Liberty	"	....	399	114	94	343	2756	....	....	220	220
April	1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	650	....	127	127
	6	Roman	"	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632	....	256	254
	11	Rob Roy	"	....	79	1472	453	60	365	1454	356	66	273	218
May	4	Rouble	Boston	186	2207	....	47	....	427	77	....	30	24
		Southerner	New York	....	1131	536	64	574	839	1690	105	91	50
	11	Charlotte	"	....	690	56	....	862	1744	429	....	273	191
	11	Factor	"	....	1391	312	....	19	332	....	....	....	....
	13	Panama	"	....	441	....	....	284	2681	1322	....	922	181
			Pecuia.	477	29831	3475	1460	6130	44002	9282	342	6315	4448
			Chests.	757	49718	6950	2920	12266	64708	18200	561	7608	6266

BLACK TEA pecuia 35,243 Chests 60,325
GREEN " 70,519 " 111,712

GRAND TOTAL Pecuia 105,762 Chests 172,037

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Chandler Price ..	Ameri.	Duhe		Philadelphia	S.R. Rawle. & F.M. Lewis.
Luconia	"	Henry		Java	J. Robinson.
Sir Chas. Malcolm	British	Lyon		Bombay	Tamoojee Rustomjee.
Tapley	"	Mallony		London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Elizabeth	"	Highat	335	Bombay	
Vanguard	"	Stewart		"	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bombay Castle,...	"	Baxter	602	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Anna Maria	"	R. Edwards	421	"	Russell Sturgis & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Topaze*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austria*, Rees; *Colloony*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, —; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Peterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	974	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	140	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenev	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manilla	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hermosa Luisa ..	Mexic.	Peredo		Manzatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Oneida	Ameri.	Barrell		Newyork	F. S. Hathaway.
Alexander	British	Maclachlan		Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Bonanza	"	Ponsonby	178	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Volunteer	British	Macmian		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ardaseer	"	MacIntyre		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Mandarin	Ameri.	Symonds		Singapore	Russell & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 39. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 2ND, 1838. No. 143

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	Very dull.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	42 a 44	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,	1.	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles	,,		
Second	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	24 a 26	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	,,	10½ a 11	Small stock.
Assorted colors	,,	10½	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or infr.	Pl.	9 3 a 11.	Very small stock, and quotations nearly nominal.
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Bombay old or infr.	,,	8. a 10.5	
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Madras	,,	8.5 a 11.	
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheathg. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18	
Lead English Pig	,,	6½	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	3.	
,, Rod ½ @ in	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Hoop ½ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	46. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, 1837	,,	540	
,, ,, new	,,	550	
Benares old 1837	,,	480	
,, new	,,	520	
Malwa old	,,	575	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	Pl.	310	Nominal.
RICE Bengal	,,	1.40 a 1 50	
,, Java	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table	,,		
,, Manila	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,,	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	7½ a 8	
Rattans	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	18.	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	17.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafoetida	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal	,,	140. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	....	
,, fragments	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian	,,	17 a 21	
,, ,, Timor	,,	13 a 16	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,,	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred, ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	13.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd.	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin flgd. 63	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,	New	Old
,, Fokeen	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd.	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 18
,, Campoi	,,	15 a 24	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong	,,		
,, Hung muey	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe	,,		
,, Ning Yong	,,		
,, Ankoi	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,	18 a 20	Low quality
,, Caper	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay	,,		
,, Skin	,,		
,, Hyson	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson	,,		
,, Imperial	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee 8	,,	470 a 520	
,, Taysaam ,,	,,	380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6.5 a 6.6	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa		10½. a 11	
,, Lintin	,,		None.
,, buds	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 1 4	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made	,,	79	
,, ,, large	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,,	,,		
,, white ,, ,,	,,	55 a 83	Wanted
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	5 a 9	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	3	2½	Singapore	1¼	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal ..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1½	1½	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c....	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit,
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4.4. @ 4.5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.................. none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............. 4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 6d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 208. @ 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet £10 @ £10.10.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST TO 30TH APRIL 1838.

	IN APRIL.			IN THE YEAR ENDING 31ST. MARCH 1838.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st May.
Patna ....old.	122	470	57,340	5529	3,422,955	945
,, ...new	771	405	312,255			1,326
Benares ....old	180	395	71,400	1674½	959,205	276
,, ...new	120	385	46,200			152
Malwa ....old	760	450	342,000	14508½	7,215,812	431
	1953		829,195	21712	11,597,972	3,110

In the above stock on the 1st of May last the cargoes of the *Ariel*, *Sulimany*, *Sir E. Ryan*, and *Ann*, are not included.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The market has been in an excited state for the last three or four days, particularly in the articles of Opium, Cotton, Raw Silk and Tea, caused by the arrival of the *Ardaseer* from Bombay, with advices of 23d April, and the overland mail of 4th March. The letters of the agent, and one or two others were received, we understand, on the forenoon of the 29th, but the letters of the several consignees as well as the general letters were not delivered up to the time of our paper going to Press, so that we are not in possession of any particulars of commercial intelligence.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The market for better qualities of both grey and bleached LONGCLOTHS is tolerably well supported, the former selling @ 4¾ @ 5¼ and some sales of fair quality of white having been made @ 5¼ @ 5¾.

COTTON YARN.—The inferior descriptions continue very depressed.

WOOLLENS.—There is nothing to report in the BROADCLOTH, market, except that the dealers are getting rid of their stocks very slowly.

LONGELLS,—have declined about ½ of a dollar per piece, although none, we believe, remain in importers hands. CAMLETS, without alteration.

METALS.—IRON, is in demand at our advanced quotations. LEAD, dull of sale.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, from the recent importations both by junks and foreign vessels has declined fully ½ dollar per Picul; other articles without material change.

RICE,—the weather still very favorable, and prices consequently keep down.

SANDALWOOD,—has rather declined.

COTTON.—We have not heard of a single transaction during the week, and although the dealers must be entirely bare, as heavy arrivals are daily expected from Bombay, present rates will be with difficulty maintained.

OPIUM.—The price of all descriptions has declined during the week. Speculators being anxious to realize the profits on their purchases at low prices, have been forcing sales, and the arrival of two or three vessels from Bombay has induced the Chinese to hold back, and our quotations shew a reduction of $ 20 @ 30 per chest. The deliveries at Whampoa are also not so brisk. Although the crop of Malwa is reported to be so large, from the discouraging account sent from this side, not more than 10 @ 12,000 chests will, it is said, be shipped before the rains from Bombay. There has been no further importation from Bengal. The old Patna is almost without enquiry.

EXPORTS.

SUGAR CANDY.—Since the arrival of the *Ardaseer* from 6 @ 8000 Piculs have been bought at T. 6. 5. @ 6 6. per Picul.

RAW SILK.—From 7 @ 800 bales have been purchased during the week of Nankin Silk, and since the arrival of the Ardaseer, at an advance of fully $ 20 per picul, and for what remains they are asking still higher prices. There has been no purchase yet, we believe, of Canton Silk.

TEA.—We have slightly altered some of our quotations though they may be considered as nearly nominal.

FREIGHTS.—£ 10 @ £ 10 10 at which latter, we hear, the *Thomas Lowrie* has been chartered to London.

CANTON, 2nd June, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 40. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 9TH, 1838. No. 144.

The Police in Kwangtung.

From "A memorial to the Emperor shewing the daily encrease of enervation and degeneracy in the Province of Kwangtung etc.

First. In the department of police, no negligence or indolence must be suffered; all judicial cases must be speedily attended to and determined; then will peace dwell in the abodes of the people, and the instigators of strife be checked.

Many are the cases of plunder that are from time to time brought forward in the province of Kwangtung; and of these a large number are attributable to unlawful associations. Bands of men combine and join together, under the designations of Teente Brotherhoods, Triad Societies, and such like. They carry off persons in order to extort ransoms for them; they falsely assume the character of police-men; they clandestinely build fast-pulling boats, professedly to guard the fields of grain, and these they man with a crew of from ten to twenty people, who cruise along the rivers, violently plundering the boats of travellers as they pass to and fro, or forcibly carrying off the wives and daughters of the tanka boat-people. The inhabitants of the villages and hamlets fear these robbers as they would tigers, and dare not offer them the least resistance, lest they should draw down their resentment. The husbandman, when he has received a field to plant and to culture, must take the precaution of paying these robbers a charge, which is called procuring an indemnity,—else, as soon as the crop is ripe, it is plundered, and the whole field laid bare. In the precincts of the metropolis, where their contiguity to the civil and military tribunals prevents them from committing violent depredations in open day, they set fire to places during the night, their aim being, under pretence, during the conflagration, of saving and defending, to avail themselves of opportunities to plunder and carry off. Hence, of late years, calamitous fires have greatly increased in frequency. The local officers have treated these merely as common accidental fires. And robbers, finding that they could thus act with impunity, have added to the irregularity of their doings.

In cases of petty altercations, or of more serious disputes, among the people, themselves—as the uneducated villagers adhere closely to the use of local dialects, it consequently rests entirely with the clerks and under-officers to interpret the evidence. When the judicial officer, whose duty it is to hear and determine, is in the slightest degree lax and inattentive, the attendants and servants of the court have the evidence pre-arranged, and join with bullies and strife-makers to subvert right and wrong,—fattening themselves upon bribes extorted under the names of 'notes or memoranda of the complaints,' 'purchases of replies,' and so forth,—retarding indefinitely the decision of cases,—and even instigating thieves to bring false accusations against the good; who, ere a true judgment is elicited, and the stolen effects are recovered, are already ruined and deprived of all their property. While the officers of government and the people are thus kept apart and separated, how can it be otherwise, than that appeals to higher tribunals should be incessant, and that instigation of strife and perseverance in litigation should prevail?

It behoves, therefore, that a declaration of the imperial pleasure should be solicited, commanding the governor and lieut.-governor of Kwangtung to issue orders to the magistrates throughout the province, to apprehend the lawless, and give security to the good, and with severity to seize all who are joined in illegal associations, sending them to the metropolis, that they may be openly punished, and that like proceedings may be interdicted. By these means, masters will be led to command their families; and these will have knowledge to be deterred from being seduced to attach themselves to such associations.—Whenever any case of plunder arises, the magistrates should make personal investigation, following the traces till they succeed in apprehending the thieves; they should not seek, by disregard of the matter, to avoid censure for ill-success. When fires break out among the abodes of the people, the magistrates should ascertain how they originated, and should not be allowed to assume indifference and so let the matter pass off. As soon as complaints or appeals are brought before them, they should immediately give their personal attention to the investigation, and, if true, should inflict punishment with strictness,—if unfounded, should visit with like punishment the false accusers. They should not give the rein to the clerks and attendants of the courts, lest their so doing should result in a want of truth or of perfect justice. In this way it may be expected to clear off the judicial cases, to settle long-delayed litigations, and gradually to bring to an end habits of plunder and robbery,—and thus it may be hoped that the people will be enabled to rest upon their beds in peace.

Secondly. The magistrates of districts, when collecting the taxes, whether of money or of grain, must not overrate the amount due, with the view of deducting from it, nor suffer the excise officers to connive at non-payment.

If the taxes be overrated, each individual will entertain schemes whereby he may hope to avoid payment, and the result will be, opposition to the collectors, and defalcation of the revenue. If non-payment be connived at, debts from the people to the revenue will accumulate, and still increase, and the consequence must be that bribery will become necessary, in order to obtain continued delay.

The province of Kwangtung, in place of its original contribution to the supplies conveyed to court, has for a long time past, paid the tax of grain, due from it, in money, which, after being collected, is remitted to the provincial treasury, under the charge of the financial and territorial commissioner. The people have always attended to agriculture, and have not failed gladly to discharge this tax. But, it is said, that, of late years, whilst innundations and drought have in no small degree afflicted the land, causing very scanty harvests, the magistrates when levying the tax of grain, have rated the price of it as high as six or seven taels for a sheih of 120 catties.* The common people are not possessed of abundant wealth, and cannot sustain being thus pecled and scraped; consequently, the clerks and tax collectors, and village bullies, have received bribes to shelter them and to let them pass free of payment. And hence, old debts and new levies conjointly press upon them, and remain alike unpaid.

It behoves, therefore, that a declaration of the imperial pleasure be solicited commanding that strict orders be issued to all the magistrates, that, whenever the tax on grain has to be collected, they shall previously to the collection, issue proclamations throughout every city, village, and market-place, declaring what is the legal amount levyable as the price of the grain-contribution, upon each acre of arable land, and commanding the payment thereof within a time named,—adding, also, that the clerks and tax gatherers are not permitted to extort fees, or to receive any surplus above the legal amount; that if any persons venture to undertake such exactions, in opposition to the commands so issued, they shall bestrictly apprehended and punished. At the same time, these orders must not be stretched to involve the unoffending. All debts incurred prior to the year 1833 have, by a gracious declaration of the imperial pleasure, received full remission; which fact should be made known by appending to the magistrates' proclamation a copy, on yellow paper, of the imperial commands. Thus will be attained the certainty, that the village husbandman and field laborers are all fully aware of, and thoroughly imbued by, the sovereign's benevolence: and any semblance of sanction will be removed from an undistinguishing enforcement of the payment of these remitted debts. Such measures as these will produce, in place of a tardy, a most ready and joyful, payment of the taxes.

The chief ministers of the imperial cabinet are four—two Tartars, and two Chinese. On the 1st of March last, a paper from the vermillion pencil appeared in Peking, appointing to these high offices Muhchangah, Fan Shengan, Keshen, and Yuen Yuen. Muhchangah and Keshen are Mantchou Tartars. Fan Shengan and Yuen Yuen are Chinese.

A new lieut.-governor has been appointed to Canton; his name is Eleang. Hoppo Wan is soon to be succeeded by Yuhkwan.

Delay of justice. Hwang Yewshuy, from Keeyang, one of the eastern districts of this province, has repaired to Peking, where he has appeared before the Censorate, accusing his fellow-townsman, Lin Wang, of robbery and various other grievous and cruel acts. According to a report of the Censorate, Lin has more than 10,000 people at his beck, always ready to execute his nefarious purposes. By these, goods are plundered; graves opened; innocent persons seized, and kept in confinement—until large sums of money are advanced for their ransom. Two of Hwang's brothers were in confinement at the close of last year, when he left Canton for the capital, which he did not do until he had carried his complaints repeatedly to all the local courts, from the lowest to the highest officers in the province. During the five last years, he presented his petitions thirteen times to the prefect of Chaouchow, and thrice to the governor and his colleagues in Canton—and to all in vain. As a dernier resort he has gone to Peking; the result of this final appeal remain to be seen.

Chinese Repository for May.

"Notices of Natural History."

From the Chinese Repository, for May.

The *mih*, in the Urh Ya, is called the white leopard; but the Pun Tsaou says, this classification is erroneous, and that the mih has a strong resemblance to a bear. This name was given to the animal, because the skin, when made into seats, or the hair when woven into sleeping clothes, is good to dissipate the moist humors of the body; and the character *mih*, therefore, is compounded of *che* a hog, joined to *mo* cuticle. In its general configuration it is like a bear, with a small head, short legs, and about as large as an ass. The Urh Ya, however, describes it somewhat differently; as having the trunk of an elephant, the eyes of a rhinoceros, the tail of an ox, and the feet of a tiger. The skin is particolored in stripes of white and black, though the colors are not very distinct; another author says, the skin has a yellowish cast, that the hair is very warm, and sleek and shining. It is very strong, and can take up in its proboscis and eat iron, copper and the joints of bamboo; also by licking these substances it can wear them away. Its teeth are extremely hard; for if they be thrown into the fire they will not be burned, and if an ax or knife be struck upon, them, it will be bruised, and nothing can batter them except the horns of the chamois and the diamond. It is on this account that these two things fear being struck together. Besides copper and iron, it eats snakes and reptiles. The mih was formerly found in Yunnan and the western provinces of China; and the people on the hills say it eats tripods, and cooking utensils, for which reason it is much dreaded. They kill it for its teeth and bones, which have very little marrow in them. Some of the people pretend that these bones are the relics of Budha, and thus deceive those who are ignorant. The metals which this animal eats are dissolved (lit. *chao fused*) in its stomach. In proof of this, it is recorded, that in the reign of Yu, the armory of military weapons was suddenly discovered to be empty, and on digging into the ground underneath a pair of a species of mih was found, called *nee tee*, or, 'gnawers of iron,' and in their bellies the iron of the weapons was found. The swords, which were afterwards made of this metal, could cut gemstones as easy as clay. It is for this reason, that the urine of this animal is prescribed when a person has swallowed iron or copper, as it will in a short time change them into water! There are two animals which resemble the mih in their predilection for metals; *keaou tao*, or the crafty, rabbit, and the *kiw*, but nothing further is known concerning them.

* The sheih is legally rated at from three or four taels.

London Markets.

From Corrie & Co's Price Current, February 17.

Sugar, Java	18	@ 20	cwt.
,, Manila	20	@ 22	6 cwt.
,, Siam	17	@ 35	cwt.
Tea, Bohea, Canton	9½	@ 10	lb.
,, Pekin	1	@ 1	4 lb.
,, Congou, common	1 3	@ 1	7 lb.
,, ,, mid. to fine	1 8½	@ 3	3 lb.
,, Caper	1 3	@ 2	lb.
,, Souchong	1 2	@ 3	9 lb.
,, Padre	1 8	@ 3	lb.
,, Caper	1 3	@ 2	1 lb.
,, Pekoe, flowery	3	@ 5	lb.
,, ,, orange	11	@ 2	6 lb.
,, Twankay	1 17	@ 2	5 lb.
,, Hyson skin	1 3	@ 2	2 lb.
,, Hyson common	2 1	@ 2	2 lb.
,, ,, middling to fine	2 9	@ 6	6 lb.
,, Imperial	2 8	@ 3	6 lb.
,, Gunpowder	3 2	@ 5	lb.
Cassia Lignea	51	@ 59	cwt.
,, *Buds*	60	@ 70	cwt.
Silk, China, Tsatlee	20	@ 26	lb.
,, ,, Taynsam	16	@ 19	lb.

The stock of *Manila Hemp* in first hands is about 1,000 bales, consisting chiefly of the indirect arrivals referred to in our last report. The market has been dull for some time past, and there were no buyers lately even at £10: for good quality holders now asks £30, but at this price there is no enquiry, and only small parcels can be disposed of from £30 to 31.

Sugar.—1,200 bales mid-ling brown Manila have been disposed of at from 22s. a 23s. but owing principally to the present severe weather, nothing has been done in other Foreign, in addition to a sale at the close of last week of 70 chests middling and soft White Rio at 27s 6d.

Little has been done in Tea this week, and prices of all kinds are without alteration.

There continues to be active demand for China Silk at the quotations, at which there are more buyers than sellers: Bengal is less in request, but prices of this kind also are rather stiffer, particularly for the better qualities.

Calcutta Extracts.

THE TRADE OF THE MAURITIUS.

We have been favored by the kindness of a friend with a summary of the trade of the Mauritius for the year 1837, which contains many particulars of interest to our mercantile readers. The total value of the imports for this period was £1,035,789, of which £993 998 came on British and £41,785 on French bottoms. The Exports, including £17,792 of imports re-exported, were £831,050, of which sugar formed almost the whole—viz. £739,972 or lbs. 68,478,874. Of this Great Britain took lbs. 57,150,448; New South Wales lbs. 7,585,197, and the Cape of Good Hope lbs. 3,826,703. A small quantity was sent to Batavia.

433 British vessels representing 95,831 tons, and 65 Foreign representing 16,402 entered inwards, and 412 B. vessels and 41 foreign cleared out.

The imports consisted of lbs. 54,604 643 of rice and lbs. 4,974,360 of wheat from British India. Madagascar supplies only 1,338,323 lbs. of rice. We furnish also 5,298 664 lbs of gram and 2,087, 820 lbs. of oats. Great Britain sends £102 684, of Cotton manufactures and other articles, making a total of £345 744. France only retains a trade of the value of £123,653 of imports and £8,385 of exports in her old Colony.—*Hurkaru.*

FAMINE AND CHOLERA.

We annex an extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at Agra, which confirms the distressing accounts we have from time to time made public of the progress of the famine, and, we regret to add, of the cholera also which rages with great violence:—

"I have just received a letter from my brother at Agra; he says "the cholera is sweeping away 2 to 300 natives daily."

"The magistrate employs about 60,000 of the poor, and the poor house feeds about 4,000 daily. The people die like very dogs, and their carcases are as little noticed as those of the canine species. I traversed the banks of the river, one channel of which is completely dried up, and found about 25 sick, almost dying, and about as many corpses. I heard that mothers watch an opportunity at night and throw their children *alive* into the Jumna. A person coming up the river assures us he saw dogs and jackals actually devouring bodies in which life was not extinct. Is not this an awful visitation? But what have I told you? nothing compared with what I myself have seen, and it boots not now to tell, but my heart bleeds when I think of the scenes of misery. And yet the *moral* misery, is if possible greater. Amidst all this, the language of prayer is not heard, the sigh of repentance, and the throbbings of remorse are not perceived. The people stand aghast in stupid amazement, and rather rebuke the injustice as they esteem it, of God, than inplore his mercy and forgiveness."—*Harkaru.*

THE WONDERFUL TALE OF LUCKNOW.

The following story, which we heard from a Native friend, may amuse our readers who will exercise their own discretion in giving credence to it:

"Two Faqueers have lately been perambulating the streets of Lucknow, informing the liege that the Government of Oude is standing on its last legs, and boldly naming the fortunate individuals who are to obtain a share of the *loaves and fishes* under the new Sovereign: their appearance is very strange, dress indecently scanty and looks wild to a degree.

"The King having heard of their goings on, went to them at a sedeel by a large Suwarree: on his approach the *Faqueers* boldly repeated their tale, and exhorted His Majesty to prepare for the change about to take place in the fortunes of his house. In order to prove the correctness of their assertions, one of them placed a very sharp sword, edge upwards, on the ground, and thus addressed the King:—

"Protector of the world! you are attended by numerous young men, who are as courageous as Rustum, and strong as Giants, if any one of them will lift that sword from the ground, then will we acknowledge that we are liars and impostors, and consent to be disposed of, in whatever manner it may please the fountain of benevolence and source of all charity to determine.

"When he had ceased spdaking a smile of contempt played upon the lips of the young men, and an unanimous *wah! wah! is wen kya mooskil? kya khoob lawasha?* resounded through the air. Some of the young courtiers wishing to show their zeal, pressed through the crowd and attempted to raise the sword; suddenly a tremor seized their veins! their eyes started from their sockets! they seemed as if struck by lightning and could not move a limb.

"The crowd now became astonished and alarmed; several others made the attempt, but no one could raise the glittering blade, which shone as bright as new silver. On beholding this, His Majesty seemed convinced of the truth of their prophecy, and muttering "*Khoda ka marzee, kismut kee bat,*" returned to his Palace and issued an order that no one should attempt to molest or interfere with the "*Faqueers.*"—*Ibid.*

THE STORM.

We have omitted to make mention of the terrible storm of wind and hail with which Calcutta and the adjacent villages were visited on Sunday last. With the narrow spirit common to Ditchers, we conceived that the storm was confined to our own dear metropolis, and that the hail-stones were actually not bigger than the usual 'pigeon's eggs,' or musket bullets, and not quite so destructive. It appears, however, from information that has reached us, that horrible devastation was committed by the storm in the village of Rieopore, about 5 miles from town, near Ghurreahgaut.

Our informant from that quarter states, that several houses were swept away, as in a whirlwind, and that upwards of one hundred souls perished—and about twelve hundred were very severely hurt and—from the effects of the bamboos flying about like so many sheets of paper. Several head of cattle have been destroyed.

From another source we have learnt, that the hail-stones were actually larger than 6 pound shot, weighing rather more than a seer each. During the storm, a gentleman at Dum Dum went out of his house, and actually brought in one, perfectly round, which would not go into a Monteath or finger cup!—*Englishman.*

The third Government Opium sale of the season was held this day at the Exchange Rooms, and went off with considerable spirit, but a further reduction of prices, which was naturally to be expected from the continued unfavorable accounts of the extreme difficulties attending the Trade in China. The sale commenced at a quarter past eleven A. M., and closed at a quarter to two o' clock P. M. The attendance of natives and others was as numerous as we remember ever to have witnessed, and the whole of the first half of the Patna, 1236 C. was taken off by ten or eleven purchasers at 680 Rupees. The entire sale consisted to 2500 Patna and 1500 Benares. The former description fluctuated from 666 Rs. to 695 Rs. per chest, averaging Rs. 687-8 by the lot, or Rs. 681-8 by the chest. The Benares commenced at 575 Rs., gradually falling to Rs. 503, when it again rallied to Rs. 546, making an average of Rs. 540 per chest by the lot, and Rs. 534 10-8, on dividing the total proceeds by the number of chests sold. The fall in the value of this great source of the Government Revenue will be severely felt this year by those in the management of the Finances of the state, but it may ultimately tend to restore the advantages of the monopoly to the Company, if the said monopoly is to be continued, and our neighbours in the Celestial regions are to be permitted to go on indulging in the use of the "*destructive Drug*,"—which we being to fear they must have "by hook or by crook," reasoning from what we read of the daring necessary to effect, and the temptations held out to induce supplies in the teeth of repeated Edicts—and what is worse, fines, seizures, and loss of property as well as liberty; putting an entire stop to the cultivation in Malwah, which has been long felt as a thorn in the side of the Government, and we believe we may add in that of the Merchants, on this side of India connected with China likewise.

	Chest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Proceeds.
Behar	2400	696	680	681 7-4	1,600,025
Benares	1500	575	503	534 7-2	801,375

We hear that there is a talk at present of the Government being about to open their Treasury for advances on goods. The exact period, however, is not, we believe, as yet fixed; but it is quite certain that the question as to what shall be the exchange fixed on by Government is at present under agitation. We hear that 2s. 1d. is talked of. And as every body knows that Government is above taking any advantage, which the present scarcity might give them, we dare to say that 2s. 1d. will be the rate at which the Treasury will open. There are, however, we are told, incredulous people who say, that in opening the Treasury due regard will be had by Government to the advantages of its position as a Capitalist with a sort of Monopoly, from the want of competitor, opening shop, with the certainty of getting his Capital taken up at almost any terms he may choose to impose on his customers. As we do not profess to be in the secret, we cannot reconcile these two conflicting statements; but according to the usual run of human affairs, people generally get as much as they can for their money; and we are not aware that Governments do not, in this respect, share the common lot of humanity. *Calcutta Courier, 24th April.*

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From Bombay Price Current, 21st April.)

COTTON.—There has been a large business done during the past week, chiefly for the China market, and in the middling qualities, but prices have been prevented from rising from the extensive arrivals, the vicinity of the Bunder being perfectly crowded with loaded boats. —The intelligence from England up to the 3rd ultimo by the Steamer has had very little effect on the market. The following are the current prices.

Broach and Jumbooseer.....	Rs. 129 to Rs. 130
Surat.....	Rs. 126 to Rs. 130
Dholera, Bhownuggur & CogoRs.	98 to Rs. 114½
Cutch.....	Rs 107 to Rs. 112½
Oomrawutty	Rs. 105 to Rs. 110
Akote.....	Rs. 113
Mangarole and Porebunder....	Rs. 82 to Rs. 85

OPIUM MALWA.—Very unfavorable advices from China were received here on Thursday by the *Water Witch* via Calcutta, bringing intelligence up to the beginning of last month, when Malwa had fallen to Dollars 330 per chest with increased difficulties in the deliveries both at Lintin and on the East Coast. We noticed in our last that the *Ardaseer* clipper was clearing out, but her departure has since been postponed, *sine die*. Previous to receipt of the intelligence referred to, prices were from Rs. 770 to Rs. 7 5 per chest, but nearly nominal, the speculators being very few.—We have since heard of no transactions.—The passes sold amount to 10,631 chests, of which 6,043½ chests have arrived, and 3,667 chests have been exported. No arrivals have yet taken place at Damaun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—A paragraph appeared in your paper of the 19th Ultmo. referring to the British Hospital at Whampoa which for circumstances not worth explaining has not yet been noticed.

I beg leave to inform you that your informations are incorrect; and your assertions as to Commanders of Boats messing on board the ship perfectly false. Your insinuations as to the ship being in any way concerned in smuggling are totally erroneous, as Opium has never been received on board at any time since I have been in charge. As to the limbs and lives of the poor unfortunate Linguists, your fears may be perfectly at rest.

I am Sir,
Your's.
HENRY HOLGATE.
Surgeon to the Hosp. Ship.

Whampoa, June 1st, 1838.

SHIPS CLEARANCES.

TO CAPT. ELLIOT, R. N.
H. M. Superintendent,

Sir,—It is reported, and generally believed, that a British Vessel now outside the Port, lately arrived from England, whose papers, if inspected, would shew that she cleared out for Gibralter, or other ports in the Mediterranean Sea, but whose Logbook and other evidences would shew nothing of the sort. Her papers, thus, may be taken to be *simulated*, and the vessel itself liable to seizure. I think it right to make known the fact to you as it is generally reported; the practice itself certainly, if true, being any thing but creditable to the parties engaged therein; and if often repeated would render necessary the adoption of some plan for compelling the deposit of each British ships papers, on arrival at the outer anchorages, to an officer appointed by yourself as the Superintendent of British Trade. It is only upon a knowledge of cargoes in progress of shipment from London, and the different outports, as well as from copies of completed manifests, obtained at considerable trouble and expence, that the merchants here can come to any satisfactory conclusion, with regard to the sale or disposal of stocks held by them on their own or constituents accounts. Once permit false clearances to pass unnoticed, and you destroy all confidence, because all knowledge, of mercantile operations in course of preparation and completion.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. K. L.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—By your kindly publishing the Regulations for the sailing match on the 31st Ultimo, as framed by the Committee and furnished by the Secretary of the Canton Regatta Club to the Proprietors of the Boats entered, it will appear how far the decision that "the Witch did not start," is in conformity therewith.

The Witch did start, and on the same tack as her competitors, but, being less fortunate, could-not weather the boat stationed to leeward,—and it is submitted to the opinion of those conversant in such matters, whether the necessity for her going on the other tack (nothing in the Regulations prohibiting such a probable contingency) ought to deprive her of the right to a start.

The time (by two observers) of the Witch's performing the distance was—

Start, 5-25. In, 7-22-35. Time, 1-57-35.

Your's
FACT.

June 4th, 1838.

REGULATIONS FOR SAILING MATCH.

At a meeting held last Evening at Mr. Mark wick's Hotel, composed of the Committee appointed to conduct the affairs of the Sailing Match to come off on Thursday next, the following measures were agreed to.

That the course shall be from two boats stationed at the mouth of the Macao passage round the Fort, keeping the Honam shore on board in rounding the Fort and back to the starting point.

No boat to carry more than three fore and aft sails, viz fore sail, main sail, and gib, and no other propelling power to be used, excepting in case of getting aground or fouling any boat.

The boats will assemble at ½ past 4, and will start in rotation precisely at ½ before 5, the time of each boat quitting and returning to the winning point to be noted, and that performing the distance in the shortest time to be the Winner.

In case of the wind being light, the Umpire to decide whether the boats should start or the race be postponed—Each boat to carry a distinguishing flag at her fore top mast head—oblong shape and the size to be not less than 30 inches long by 18—, and any boat relinquishing the race will signify the same by hauling it down.

All disputes to be left to the decision of the Umpire, from which there can be no appeal.

Canton, 29th May, 1838.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 9th June.

By the *Waterwitch* and *Cowasjee Family*, Calcutta papers to the 2nd May, and the *Singapore Free Press* of 17th have been received. We have given such extracts from them as we deemed of interest. The cholera and famine were still raging in Agra and the upper Provinces; and the picture drawn of the destitution of the poor is terrible, subscriptions are being made every where to alleviate the distress, and numerous contributions, have been made whilst the Government also is doing much to assist the sufferers. But the evil is great and well deserves the sympathy of the compassionate; we hope ere long to see a subscription list circulated here by some friend to humanity, which we doubt not will meet with every success from a community which has on so many occasions liberally responded to other calls on their benevolence.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS.—In a small community like ours, whenever any thing requires notice from the press, it is but too common to ascribe such notice to personal motives, particularly as it always must, more or less, point at a very small number, not like in large societies where the press becomes the monitor, generally, in deprecating abuses, of a large number of individuals, and is consequently able, in most cases, to generalize more than we can. Should, in what we are going to say, the reproach of personality be made against us, we deny before hand having any such aim, our remarks being levelled at a practice but too common in Canton, and to illustrate it, we are obliged to relate a very recent occurrence, which, from it's importance, and the inconvenience it has entailed on many, is better calculated to support our remarks than any we remember. On Wednesday the 27th May last the *Ardaseer* from Bombay arrived at Hong-kong, with the overland mail from England to the 7th of May. The consignee's letters, and those for a favored few, were despatched to Canton immediately, and arrived here on the following day. The general letters however were retained at Hong-kong until Saturday the 30th May, though there had been an opportunity to forward them some days before, and it is said, the letter bag had then already been put into the St. George passage boat, but was taken out again by Capt. Parry of the *Hercules*, because the person in charge of the St. George would not promise to send the letter bag to the consignees of the ship, but would deliver it to the parties to whom generally the distribution of letters is entrusted. The consequence was that the letter bag remained till the 30th at Hong-kong, when it was at last forwarded in the boat *Grampus*. This boat unfortunately struck on the chumpee oyster bank, the letters were however saved by Capt. Parry, who on hearing of the accident, immediately repaired to the spot and rescued them from the plundering Chinese. But even after this accident, it was but as an act of *favor*, that parties present could obtain their letters, though on what plea their *right* to them could be denied we are unable to understand. On Tuesday the 5th of June the unfortunate letters at last arrived, at a time when their contents had been forestalled by the arrival of the *Water Witch* from Calcutta with the same overland mail.

In this instance then a few houses here had important information seven days earlier than any of their neighbours obtained, not by any greater activity of their friends or themselves, but by a manifest trespass upon the British navigation laws, for which, in any country where they are available, the Captain would have become liable to heavy fine. To insist on the letters being delivered to the Consignees only, as seems to have been done in this case, proves that it was the intention of the Captain at Hong-kong to put the time of delivery here into their power; why consignees of vessels should desire to have any controul over letterbags, except for unlawful purposes, we cannot discover. They have no more to do with the letters, than the man in the moon, though it is in a manner customary here to exert such control.

The only excuse that parties, guilty of the detention of these letters, can have is that they have but followed an example frequently given before: an excuse as bad as none; or the Captain may perhaps plead orders from his owners that he was not to forward the general letters until a certain time after those for particular parties had been sent up; this plea is also untenable, the Captain not being at liberty to prefer his owners' orders to the laws of his country, nor would such orders, we apprehend, mitigate the fine to which he would have made himself subject by similar behaviour in any British port. Captains of ships therefore, and their owners or consignees, not restrained in China by the fear of fines, are frequently tempted to promote the interest of one, and to neglete that of the whole community; we are afraid this evil practice of unduly retaining letters will be continued, until either powers are given to Her Majesty's Superintendent to punish such transgression of the laws, or until public opinion itself enlists on the side of law and justice and puts a stop to it.

The Admiral of the Bombay station, Sir Frederick Maitland, in H. M. S. *Wellesley*, 84, is on his way to China from Penang, whither the 18 gun Sloop *Larne* has already preceded him. It is said that two other frigates from the Bay of Bengal are also coming this way. After the Admiral's arrival we shall probably be able to amuse our readers with the Chinese pilot's report, who probably has never seen so large a ship before, and will accordingly, as is the custom, give a flaming account of her to the authorities. It is, we believe, not expected that the Admiral will at all enter into communication with the Chinese government, and the other frigates if they come, only come to breathe thé cooler air of the China Sea, to do which however, at this season, they must go higher north, the thermometer here rising daily to 90°.—

During the thunderstorm on Saturday last, one of the large passage boats plying between this and Fashan (a village or rather an unwalled town about 10 miles from Canton, containing, it is said, a population equal to that of Canton) was struck by lightning almost in front of the Foreign Factories here; her mast was splintered to pieces and three men were killed.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP AT WHAMPOA.—Our readers will find, in another column, a letter from Mr. Holgate, the receipt of which we acknowledged in our last but could not then find room for it. The very decided and by no means polite tone of the letter, has made us give it an attention which, we think, will be far from agreeable to Mr. Holgate, but he must be aware that "he will reap as he sows," and having thus in a manner dared us by his flat negatives, we now proceed to vindicate what we said, and may possibly go a little further into new matter, that the public may know to what use the British sailor's hospital has been converted. We do this with reluctance, but Mr. Holgate's letter demands, as coming at the same time from an *official* quarter, due attention.

First then "our informations *are* incorrect;" does Mr. Holgate mean to say that our information was incorrect when we stated that five sick had been at any time the maximum on board the hulk; and that she generally was without any; or were we wrong in stating that the Opium-smuggling boats crowded round her? "Your assertions as to commanders of boats messing on board the ship are perfectly false" says Mr. Holgate; may be that they do not do it every day, and that every one concerned in the Whampoa smuggling trade, and who has availed himself of the hospitality of the Hospital ship, be not himself a captain or commander of a boat; the fact is of little importance compared to other matters, in which, it seems, people on board the Hospital ship have come in closer contact with the Opium trade, and which we shall come to presently. "Mr. Holgate continues." Your insinuations as to the ship being in any way concerned in smuggling are totally unjust, *as Opium has never been received on board at any time since I have been in charge.*" Now, though Mr. Holgate has taken a fortnight to produce his letter, for circumstances which, he says, are not worth explaining, and this we will believe, he cannot have read our remarks, or not understood them, for we made no such insinuation, we merely stated that we feared that the Chinese would believe that the Hospital ship served as an Opium store ship, an impression, which, we repeat it again, obtains, how justly, let our readers judge, even among the foreign community. We then stated that the ship would be suspected, nothing more,—were we wrong? most of our readers will answer, no. Mr. Holgate then continues. "As to the limbs and lives of the poor unfortunate linguists, your fears may be perfectly at rest" Mr. Holgate must excuse us that we cannot think his individual guarantee on this point as a satisfactory one, much as we wish to hold it so. Mr. Holgate is probably not aware of the fate of the unfortunate linguist Hopun, and two pilots, who had, the former secured, and the latter brought into the river, the *Fort William*, in whose boats Lord Napier came to Canton. The poor linguist, though perfectly innocent of any connivance with Lord Napier, was imprisoned and tortured, and afterwards sent into exile, but expired on the road from the barbarous treatment he had suffered. Now, greater interest was made to save that unfortunate man, than what we believe to be at Mr. Holgate's disposal. We have heard that the linguist Atung, who is complicated in the affair of the Hospital ship, has frequently been threatened with heavy punishment if the ship did not leave the river; that the poor man was much afraid that these threats would be carried into execution; and that he has been several times to Macao to entreat of Capt. Elliot that the Hospital ship should be sent away. The man himself must certainly be better able to judge of his circumstances than Mr. Holgate, unless indeed we understand the guarantee given by the latter wrong, and that he means to say that we need not fear for the linguist, for that in case he should be tortured, and his limbs distended by the rack, he would cure him again. In this sense, Mr Holgate's, as a surgeon's assurance, may be of some value, in no other, though it can give but little consolation to the linguist.

Thus far Mr. Holgate's letter; we shall now enter into new matter, and show that the Hospital ship is not so unconcerned in smuggling as it would appear, and as we believed it before we received Mr. Holgate's letter denying our former statements. It will be kept in mind that the Hospital ship is a public institution, partly purchased by money furnished by the British treasury, and as such she has been represented to the Canton authorities; that therefore proceedings in her, connected with any illicit trade become highly blameable, though custom and participation have made us look with a favorable eye upon such acts committed by private individuals, and that, as being a public institution, we believe to have an undeniable right to notice the proceedings on board of the ship. First then, will Mr. Holgate again flatly deny it, when we say that the gunner, or by whatever title that officer of the Hospital ship goes, makes occasional trips as commander of Opium boats to and from Hong-kong? and he a salaried servant of the Hospital ship? Will Mr. Holgate be able again to contradict us that one boat at least, has been built or raised upon on board the Hospital ship, a boat which is understood to belong to Mr. Holgate, a boat which, after being launched, was employed in the Opium-trade, and which now, though sold to other parties, still remains at Whampoa laden with Opium? What we have hitherto stated are mere accessories, we now come to the point itself, of whether the Hospital ship has had Opium on board or not, which is negatived by Mr. Holgate, and asserted by several parties to whom we believe credit to be equally due. Our information is to the following effect; that a party engaged in the Opium trade has stated, in the presence of several, that a certain number of chests were, from the Hospital ship, put on board one of the foreign boats, and moreover that, when this person was told that what he said would find it's way into the *Canton Press*, he stated explicitly that he could make good his assertion. We are, of course, willing, on application from Mr. Holgate, to give the name of our informant.

Will, after what we have now stated, any one blame us for having said three weeks ago that the Hospital ship was getting into bad odour, or is it to be wondered at that it is so? We believe not, and we shall see whether Mr. Holgate is again prepared to give a flat denial to every thing stated by us concerning the Hospital ship.

That Ship's stores are sold on board of that ship, such as gin and beer, etc, has nothing to to with the above, but it is objectionable on many accounts, but particularly as the trader on board of her sits there free of expense, and has therefore undue advantages over others who, in Canton, being in the same line of business, have heavy houserent to pay and duties on all the articles, going and coming, to the Chinese.

It is probably the last time that we shall have to recur to this, to us, unpleasant subject, hearing that the vessel has been sold to the Co-hong for 4000 $, to be broken up, we suppose. This latter information we give however as a report, though we see not much reason, judging from the source whence we had it, and the probability of the thing, to doubt of it.

The great Western Jungle.

Quick as thought, Mansfield discharged his unerring rifle, and the bear, rearing up to her full height, rolled headlong down the rocky steep, falling right over poor *Kamah*, who had not yet had time to scramble out of the water.

The Jaggardar had hardly uttered a yell of astonishment, when he found himself firmly clasped in the deadly embrace of the bear, and felt her hot breath blowing upon his cheek. Twisting his body round, with the agility of a wild cat, he avoided the first grasp which she made at his head; and knowing full well that he had nothing else for it, thrust his naked arm, without hesitation, between her extended jaws, seizing the root of her tongue, with the desperate gripe of a man who is determined that nothing but death shall force him to quit his hold. A deadly struggle now ensued; the two combatants—each equally savage in his own way—rolling over and over, and struggling, like two incarnate fiends, in the midst of the muddy stream, now crimsoned by the blood which flowed copiously from the wounded bear. And it was well for the Jaggardar that she had been wounded, else the contest would have been speedily ended. Mansfield stood for some time anxiously watching their movements; with his forefinger resting on the trigger of his rifle, in hopes that some lucky turn might give him an opportunity of firing into the bear: and more than once the weapon was raised to his shoulder; but so quick were their evolutions, that he did not dare to risk a shot. For an instant the shaggy hide of the bear appeared on the surface; and ere it could be well distinguished, its place was supplied by the dusky figure of the savage—his teeth firmly clenched—every sinew in his wiry frame strained almost to cracking—and his blood-shot eyes starting from their sockets, in consequence of the dreadful pressure he endured.

"This will never do," exclaimed Mansfield, hastily throwing down his rifle, and preparing to plunge in the water; but ere he could do so, the blade of old *Kamah's* hunting-knife was seen to flash brightly in the sun, and next moment he started to his feet, with a savage yell of triumph, flourishing the blood-stained weapon round his head, whilst the lifeless body of the bear floated slowly down the stream: he had just withdrawn it from her heart.—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

NOTICE.—The Interest of STANFORD & MARKS in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:

Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as warehousekeepers and auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory,
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any part in Java:

A. That is has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to JAVA, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in JAVA.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the NETHERLANDS CONSULATE AT CANTON, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or whereever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all monies due to the Estate of the late Captain R. SWAN may be paid into the hands of the undersigned, and that all claims against it may be forwarded to the same.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintenden.

Canton, 31st May, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Six pence (4s. 6d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 29th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. R. COOPER is duly authorized to sign for our firm per procuration.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSIAH STOKES has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1838.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON" will cease from this date, Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

WM. MACDONALD.

Canton 7th May 1838.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement.

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.
THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON.	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect:

Mr. Nathl. Alexander, Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell, Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal, Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co, are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

Messrs. Leckie and Co. . . . . Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co. . . . Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co. . . . . China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co. . . . Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co. . . . C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manilla, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

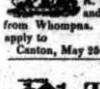
BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE new and fast sailing Calcutta built Barque ANNA MARIA, Capt. R. EDWARDS, 421 Tons, Copper fastened and coppered, will have early despatch from Whompoa. For freight of goods or treasure, apply to RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

Canton, May 26th, 1833.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. LYON, will leave Whampoa early in June, for freight. Apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE
AND
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 5th May, 1838.

FOR SALE,
OR
FOR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD

THE well known fast sailing Danish Ship SYDEN, about 700 tons, built at Dumaun of the best Teak, JOHN BURD, Commander shortly expected to arrive.

Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 21st March, 1838.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION by HOOKER & LANE on Thursday the 14th inst. THE FINE FAST SAILING SCHOONER "BREEZE" With Masts, Sails, Stores, Guns, &c. &c. complete; unless previously disposed of by private contract; for particulars apply to Mr. F. STANFORD.

Canton British Factory, June 8th, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON,—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarCasks imported by the *Eliza Stewart.* Apply to, DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—H. B. M. S. *Larne*, J. P. Blake Esq. commander from Madras. Brit. *Waterwitch*, Reynell and *Cowasjee Family*, Wallace, from Calcutta and Singapore Amer. *Hindoo*, Pearson, from Boston, 3d January, *Commerce* Rogers and *Splendid* from Manilla. Brit. *Earl Balcarres*, VEAUX, from Bombay. *Harlequin*, Chiene. from Manzilan.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Chandler Price*, Dubs. for Newyork. Brit. *Waterwitch*, Reynell, and *Cowasjee Family*, for Singapore and Calcutta, the former's despatches left here on the 6th, the latter's on the 8th. This day, *Tapley*, Mallony, for London.

The *Ardaseer* for Bombay, to be despatched in a few days:

In lading for England: *Vanguard, Elizabeth, Thomas Lowry.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th March via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 30th January via *England.* CALCUTTA, 3d May ℣ *Cowasjee Family.* SINGAPORE, 20th May ℣ *Cowasjee Family.* JAVA, 6th May via Singapore. MANILA, 16th May, ℣ *Splendid.* BOMBAY, 23d April ℣ *Ardaseer.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, Falcon. Hellas, Monrose, St. Vincent, Parkfield, Orwell, Viscount Melbourne, David Salomons. Malcolm, Kellie Castle, Java, Asia, Lady Raffles, Eliza, Inglis.* CALCUTTA, *Rob Roy. Bombay, Good Success, Charles Forbes, Gimelg, Hannah, Fort William, Loudon Family, Scaleby Castle, Caledonia, Lord Castlereagh, Shaw Allum, Edmonstone, Charlotte, Charles Grant, Lady Grant, Castle Huntly.* SYDNEY, *Hero.* CHILE, *Henry Clay, Brooklyn.* From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Logan, Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Luconia	Ameri.	Henry		Java...	J. Robinson. [tomjee.
Sir Chas. Malcolm	British	Lyon		Bombay	T. & C. Sjeapoor Rus-
Elizabeth	"	Highat	335	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Vanguard	"	Stewart		.. ....	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bombay Castle...	"	Baxter	402	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Anna Maria	"	R. Edwards ...	421	.. ..	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Alexander	"	Maclachlan		Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Mandarin	Ameri.	Symonds		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Splendid	"	Laud		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Hindoo....	"	Pearson		Boston	Russell & Co.
Earl Balcarres....	British	Veux		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Colonel Young*, Bayliss; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	.. ..	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenev	British	White	185	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Lambton	"	Hart	70	Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hermosa Luisa ..	Mexic.	Peredo		Manzilan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Oneida	Ameri.	Barrell		Newyork	F. S. Hathaway.
Pearl	British	Boulton		.. ..	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Bonanza	"	Ponsonby	176	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Volunteer	British	Macmin		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ardaseer	"	MacIntyre		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
H. B. M. S. Larne	"	J. P. Blake Esq...		Madras	
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J. C. Thwaits
Harlequin	British	Chiene		Manzilan	Jardine Matheson & Co.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Pecuis. Congo.	Souchong.	Pow. chong.	Pecco.	Tea Green, Pecuis. Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2850	239	....	861	327
31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept. 10	Himmaleh	"	....	286	....	....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	250	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London	New York	....	2434	....	....	201	1371	110	....	279	180
1838 Janv. 2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	182	102
8	Aria	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	180	115
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	82	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby. 26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	50	1411	....	....	260	196
March 1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	374	....	406	404
8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	75	2182	475	159	352	320
8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
8	Morrison	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
15	Lourer	"	....	2491	50	76	363	1246	49	....	14	....
21	Liberty	New York	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	220	220
April 1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	650	....	127	127
6	Roman	"	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632	....	256	254
11	Rob Roy	"	79	1472	453	60	365	1454	356	66	273	218
May 4	Rouble	Boston	186	2207	....	47	....	427	77	....	30	24
	Southerner	New York	....	1131	536	64	574	839	1690	105	91	50
11	Charlotte	"	....	690	56	....	862	1744	429	....	279	191
11	Pactor	"	....	1391	312	....	19	232	....	....	....	....
13	Panama	"	....	441	....	....	284	2681	1322	....	222	181
June 3	Chandler Price	"	....	....	385	....	114	2950	....	....	572	425
		Pecuis.	477	29831	3860	1460	6244	46952	9282	342	6887	4875
		Chests.	757	49718	7720	2920	12488	69047	18200	561	8297	6866

BLACK TEA pecuis 35,628 Chests 61,115
GREEN " 74,582 " 115,459

GRAND TOTAL Pecuis 110,210 Chests 176,574

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spain. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 40. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 9TH, 1838. No. 144.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3 70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	40 a 42	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets. double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles	,,		
Second	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	24 a 26	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	,,	10½ a 11	Small stock.
Assorted colors	,,	9¾ a 10½	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr.	Pl.	9. a 11.	Very small stock, and quotations nearly nominal.
,, supr and fine	,,		
Bombay old or infr.	,,	7.5 a 10.3	
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Madras	,,	8. a 10 5	
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheags. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig	,,	6½	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1" @ 3 in	,,	3.	
,, Rod ½ @ in	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	500 a 510	
,, ,, new	,,	500 a 510	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	480	
,, new	,,	480	
Malwa old	,,	570 a 575	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	Pl.	370	Nominal.
RICE Bengal	,,	1.40	
,, Java	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
,, White table	,,		
,, Manila	,,	1.25 a 1 35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,,	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	7½	
Rattans	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	....	
,, fragments	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified.	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	6½ a 7.	
Shark's fins	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian	,,	17 a 21	
,, ,, Timor	,,	13 a 16.	
,, ,, Sandh Islands	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,,	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred, ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	—
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	15.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd.	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,	New	Old
,, Fokeen	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd.	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 18
,, Campoi	,,	15 a 24	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong	,,		
,, Hung muey	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe	,,		
,, Ning Yong	,,		
,, Ankoi	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, Caper	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay	,,		
,, Skin	,,		
,, Hyson	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson	,,		
,, Imperial	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - 8	,,	480 a 530	
,, Taysaam ,,	,,	380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa		10½. a 11	
,, Lintin	,,		None.
,, buds	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 [illegible] 4	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made	,,	79	
,, ,, large	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,,	,,		
,, white ,, ,,	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4. 5. @ 4.6.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days................none...
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............ 4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. d5.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay. ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.80 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very scarce.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £10 @ £10.10.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST MAY 1838.

	IN MAY			IN APRIL.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st June.
Patna .... old.	105	540	572,940	893	369,595	477
,, ... new	956					893
Benares ...... old	141	465	65 565	300	117,600	173
,, ... new	246	515	126 690			122
Malwa .... old	445	550	244.750	760	342,000	2,630
	1893		1 009,945	1,953	829,195	4,295

Deliveries for the year ending 31st March 1838: 21,712 chests, value Sp. Drs. 11,597,972.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Several parcels of LONGCLOTHS, have been sold during the week at previous prices, say for white about 5¼ @ 5¾, and grey 5 @ 5½. but when the heavy supplies arrive per *Parkfield* and *Tyrer*, these rates cannot, it is expected, be maintained. CHINTZES, of good patterns and dimensions in fair demand at $5 @ 6. COTTON YARN; good Watertwist, Nos. 20 @ 36 at $40 @ 42 in fair demand, the supply being rather short, but the importations and stock of inferior yarn are very heavy, and very low prices offered for it.

WOOLLENS.—Quotations of SPANISH STRIPES, remain nominally the same but there is little demand, which appears unaccountable, the importations having, during the past season, been so very short, and prices very moderate. LONGELLS, have declined—the last sale reported was 2,000 pieces at 10½, and which, we believe, was the only parcel remaining in importer's hands. This price, we fear, will not be obtained for the next arrivals, although the stock is unusually small and the importations hitherto are not 40,000 pieces against the E. I. Company's annual supply of generally 150,000 Pieces. CAMBLETS, both Dutch and English are rather reviving from their depression, there having been no recent importation.

METALS.—IRON, the small rod and nail in good demand at $5, the supply being very short, arrivals would soon cause a decline. LEAD, dull of sale at $6½ @ 6½.

COCHINEAL,—moves off very slowly, and the stock it still heavy.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, is declining, there being several late arrivals as well in the junks as in foreign vessels. RATTANS, keep up, and TIN, from there being little on hand has advanced a little. BETELNUT, no new yet come to market, the price of the old is supported, being all in one hand.

RICE,—has if anything, still further declined, the weather continuing very favorable.

SANDALWOOD.—declined, there being little demand for the northern markets, where the great consumption is.

COTTON.—the dealers cannot, we think, have hardly a single bale on hand, but yet, no purchases have been made for upwards of a month, and our quotations are quite nominal. Exclusive of the late arrivals, the *Bombay Castle*, *Anna Maria*, and *Balcarras*, the stock on the first was estimated at

Bombay,	Bengal,	Madras,	Total.
13,000	7,500	1,300	21,800
and the clearances in May were only			
7,600	800	200	8,600

Heavy arrivals of the Bombay staple are daily expected, but the Bengal crop is reported short, and the price high, and arriving very slowly in Calcutta. From Madras we have no particular report, except that the quotations were not high.

OPIUM.—Our nominal quotations for the Bengal drug are much under those of last week, but we do not hear that any considerable sales have been made since the arrival of *Waterwitch* and *Cowasjee Family* whose importations, and at so low a cost, have for the moment checked the demand, although yesterday there were again enquiries. The old Opium is very depressed. Malwa is rather firmer, holders being sanguine that the purchases must be made for the Junks, before further extensive importations. Turkey has also improved a little, but the demand is limited. For deliveries of last month see above. The *Waterwitch* and *Cowasjee's* cargoes are not icceluded.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—There are about 300 bales only unsold, middling silk, and for which, we understand, the holder is asking from 500 @ 520 There is a good deal not shipped off yet, but which will go by the vessels about loading. The second crop of Canton Silk is reported to be good.

FREIGHT.—Nom inal—the *Anna Maria* is, we understand, chartered for Bristol, and the *Balcarras* and *Volunteer* laid on for London, and as these and the ships loading will carry most of the teas not engaged for expected vessels, freights must decline.

The *Tapley* is despatched to day for London to be followed in a few days by the *Elizabeth* to Liverpool. The *Witch* and *Cowasjee* were despatched for Calcutta, the former on the 6th the latter yesterday. The *Ardaseer* will sail in a day or two for Bombay—The *Logan* and *Hellas* from London, the *Parkfield* and *Tyrer* from Liverpool, and the *Rob Roy* from Calcutta are all due.

CANTON, 9th June, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 41. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 16TH, 1838. No. 145.

Foreign Relations of China.

From a Correspondent.

In reviewing the past, we easily perceive that the Empire was never as extensive and kept the neighbouring states in such total subjection as at the present time. It is not our wish to investigate the causes of its all engrossing influence, but to dwell upon the particulars which characterize the policy of the reigning Emperor towards foreigners in general. The most redoubtable enemy which China ever had and again to which it had to wage a continual war since times immemorial, are doubtless the Mongul tribes, who live to the North and Northwest of the Celestial Empire. Without means of subsistence, either too lazy to cultivate the ground, or dwelling on an ungrateful soil which produces nothing, they live a nomadic life, and engage in hunting Starvation, a love of adventure, and a hankering after the good things possessed by the industrious Chinese, supplied them always with an excuse for ravaging the adjacent Chinese territory and taking occasionally possession of it. Not only did they, on their swift chargers, rout the armies of China, but the Turks, Russians and German knighthood were unable to resist their valor, and became in turn their temporary slaves. To tame this race, the Mantchoos engaged the nearest tribes in the conquest of China, and shared with them the amassed spoils. To prevent the remainder from pouring upon the Chinese territory, Kanghe stirred up domestic broils, and, when they had enfeebled each other, he conquered the unruly Kaldan and became the generous protector of the whole family by rendering them his obedient vassals. It was however a very difficult task to retain them in this subjection, and, to maintain a numerous army scattered amongst the immense steppes, was quite out of the question. The most powerful chiefs therefore received imperial princesses for their spouses, whose duty it always has been to act as spies upon their husbands, and who have a numerous retinue trained in all the arts of a crooked policy. They insinuate themselves so entirely that no word or action escapes their notice, without being duly reported to the Minister of foreign affairs at Peking. At stated times the chiefs appear at the capital to render homage to the Great Emperor, and are then dismissed with some presents Their children are often educated in one of the Peking colleges, and if they prove worthy of the care bestowed upon them they are advanced to high offices of state. The late prime minister was a Mougul. To tame, moreover, their warlike propensities, the Chinese government encourages the spread of Shamanism in that country, which, of all superstitions, is best calculated to enervate mind and body. The Dalai Lama with several of his inferior incarnate monsters, who reside in Mongolia, are in the pay and interest of the court at Peking, and exercise a paramount influence over the nation. The least hostilities shewn by any of the tribes, would be denounced as sacrilegious by these priests, and the bigoted people would never act against the dictates of this detestable hierarchy. Mongolia is thus quite in the grasp of Taou-kwang, and he will, as long as Russia does not obtain an ascendancy, maintain an uncontroled sway.

The Koreans have been repeatedly humbled by the Mantchoos, and consider this country as an integral part of the Great Empire, being grateful, that the Emperor permits them to be ruled by their native Princes and Government. The Mandarins have always treated the highest dignitaries of this nation with the utmost contempt. The Embassy which proceeds annually thrice to Peking, and more resembles a trading caravan than a diplomatic body, is used with studied neglect to render the superiority of the Celestial Empire still more apparent.

The tribes which inhabit the regions of Eastern Turkestan have been so much humbled by repeated defeat, and enfeebled by treachery of their own princes, that they are now trampled upon by the Chinese. In this part the Chinese have always acted as the agressors; at this very moment they are extending their dominions, and colonizing the districts more and more to the west; until they will come in contact with the Russian territory. That court is not ignorant of these proceedings, but only waits its time to strike a decisive blow.

The territories bordering to the East upon Sze-chuen, and known by the name of Se-fan, though inhabited by warlike mountain tribes, have nearly entirely been subdued by Chinese cunning; and thus a wide field for industrious emigrants has been opened. If no changes occur, Se-fan will very soon be a Chinese province, and the remainder of the aborigines will be confined to their inaccessible mountain fastnesses.

Tibet has lost all independence, the Chinese residents (Tachin) rule the whole country with an iron sway. Chinese emigrants become every year more numerous, the principal native trade is in their hands, and the helpless priest possesses a mere shadow of authority. Chinese influence is most palpably exerted in Nepaul and Bootan, though both countries vacillate between the Company and the Celestial Empire.

Ava has kept up its commercial relations with China until this very day, and reaped great benefits from the two caravans which arrive annually at Amarapura. Many Chinese have subsequently settled at that city, and become very wealthy merchants. The intercourse with this country and Yunnan is by no means under great restrictions, and both parties find it to their advantage to encourage traffic. Birmah has never wanted the favor of the great Emperor, but will, in the same degree as it discards British influence, cleave to China, its only prop.

The Northern Shan chiefs hold their authority from the Chinese local magistrates, and enjoy full liberty of carrying on commerce. Chinese emigrants have also here greatly extended encroachments, the territory of many mountain tribes has been incorporated with Yunnan, and it is not at all improbable, that China will soon border upon Assam, for nothing can resist the persevering industry of these settlers.

Cochinchina has happily maintained its independence and disdains to acknowledge the supremacy of Heaven's Son. Keenlung tried very much to establish his sway in Tunkin, but his army was routed, and nearly annihilated. Even the present peaceful monarch Taoukwang has repeatedly interfered with the international quarrels, but always proved unsuccessful in his endeavours. The trade between the two countries is carried on uninterruptedly, and no hostilities have lately taken place on either side.

Siam renders homage to China, in order to improve its commercial advantages, and to be permitted to trade to all ports. But besides an embassy as a mere matter of ceremony, every third year, no political relations exist, whilst its trade with this country is the most florishing of any in Asia. If this Government had a proper navy, it would be a very easy thing to take Siam, since the Chinese emigrants are far more numerous than the natives themselves; but there is not the least desire to extend the dominions of an already unwieldy empire in that direction.

Japan, once feared by China as a piratical power, has rendered its intercourse merely commercial. The Chinese most willingly submit there to all the indignities which a suspicious Government may impose, and the Celestial Empire purposely avoids all collision with this power.

Russia and Great Britain alone can possibly inspire any fear to the Chinese. The former has kept up a steady course of policy since the time of Peter the Great, both for its political as well as commercial interests. In various instances it has been utterly foiled, and made the dupe of Chinese cunning. But its power in this direction is progressive, the establishment at Peking forms a rallying point, it has disciplined hordes at its command, which are more than a match for the Mongols, and may fan the flame of discontent amongst the much injured Turkomans. If the war on the western frontiers is rekindled, the influence of Russia will no doubt act detrimental to the interests of the Chinese. The trade at Kiachta is at the same time on the increase, and it would be madness to forego these real advantages for the possession of some icefields or deserts.

Great Britain can only wish for purely commercial relations, which have hitherto so much redounded to its advantage. But, to ensure their continuance, it is necessary to have a permanent resident at Peking, and to approach the Government on terms of equality. This and a great many other problems must soon be solved, in the mean while there is every prospect, that British trade will increase notwithstanding all the disadvantages. We ought to take the Russians for our example, who, by adopting a steady line of conduct, finally obtained their end. There is nothing impracticable. China, if proper means are adopted, and the policy is adapted to the country with which we wish to extend our intercourse, and not shaped according to the diplomatic code of the west, will at last consent to an intercourse on a firmer basis than at present.

Piracy in the Straits.

The Steamer *Diana* returned into port yesterday afternoon from a cruize on the East Coast of the peninsula, which she was prosecuting in company with H. M. S *Wolf*, and having on board 30 prisoners captured in an encounter with the Illanoon pirates of Tringanu, of which the following are the particulars obtained by us.

On the morning of the 18th instant, between 8 and 9 o'clock, six large Illanoon prahus were observed from on board of the *Wolf* making for the Tringanu roadstead, in which she was then lying—but in nearing her, they bore up, and stood out towards a large Chinese junk in the offing. The operations of the prahus, as they closed on the Chinaman, were visible from the mast head of the *Wolf*, and they were seen to commence the attack with a desperate fire, which was vigorously answered from the Junk. The Sloop of War had immediately got under weigh, but had to work to windward; while her own armed boats, as well the gun-boats in company, were unfortunately absent, having been despatched the preceding day to the Redang Islands, in search of some Illanoons who had lately killed & wounded some people from Tringanu. About mid-day however the Steamer was descried to the northward, and Captain STANLEY with great promptitude dispatched his gig and jolly-boat with two officers, some seamen and marines well armed, to the *Diana* with orders for her to proceed in the direction of the junk. It was not until about half past 4 that the Steamer, with the party from the *Wolf*, came up with the pirates, who were then drawn up in line astern of the Junk, and fired upon the *Diana* as she approached. But they had now a different sort of enemy to deal with, and the Steamer, stopping her paddles as she came opposite each prahu, and being able to get her guns to bear with terrible effect, poured in a destructive fire, stretching the pirates in masses on on their decks. The headmost and largest prahu, however, maintained a fierce resistance, protracting the contest until half past 5 P. M. when she was boarded in a half sinking state, which afterwards rendered it necessary to cut her adrift from the *Diana*. The other five, favoured with a breeze, hoisted sail, and edged away to the southward, with the Steamer in chase and closing upon them, when darkness coming on enabled them to effect their escape, in which they were further assisted by the tempestuous weather which succeeded. But it is believed, from the shattered and disabled state to which they were reduced by the severity of the *Diana*'s fire, that they would be under the necessity of abandoning several of their vessels, and embarking their diminished numbers in one or two of the least roughly handled. It was observed that in the pursuit scarce any of the prahus could muster more than two or three paddles a side. The prisoners we understand acknowledge to 350 men being on board of the six prahus of whom 90 were killed, 150 wounded, 30 being prisoners on board of the *Diana*, eight of whom are desperately wounded.

They openly acknowledge that they were pirates, commissioned by the Rajah of Sooloo to go and plunder on his account, and confess to having taken, during the three months they were out, three Malay boats laden with rice. One Chinese, a Siamese, and three or four Malays, were found on board of the prahu which was taken—captures made on the Coast, and each of them decorated with a rattan twisted collar to make them fast at night.

The prahus were from 50 to 56 feet long, well armed, each mounting a long four pounder, several gingals, besides muskets, spears &c.

Captain STANLEY we are informed expresses the highest satisfaction with the manner in which Capt Congalton proceeded to the execution of his orders, as well as with the conduct of the party from his own vessel, whom we are sorry that night prevented from striking a still more effectual blow—although the Illanoons are probably too much damaged to present themselves again on the coast for some time to come.

All must agree as to how much the circumstances of this affair prove the value of Steamers for pirate hunting —as, but for the timely appearance of the *Diana*, these marauders might not only have escaped unpunished, but have possibly accomplished the capture of the junk which they attacked, and which would have proved a valuable prize, as she was a large vessel, that had just left this with a full cargo for China. The pirates complained, we believe, that she was rather too high out of the water for them to board her.—*Sing. Free Press 24th May.*

By the *Rajah Wallie*, from Batavia 26th ult., which arrived during the week, we received the *Java Courant* of 25th—from which we learn that the British ship *Tafalzar*, Syms, from Canton, bound for Cork; and French ship *Hovere and Guadaloupe*, Maniglie, from Manila 30th March, bound for Bordeaux, passed Anjer on the 25th ult.

The following paragraph, translated from the *Java Courant* of 2nd. inst. has been handed to us for insertion by a subscriber :—

"The Commander of the Netherlands barque *Sumatra*, belonging to a house of business in Batavia, after having navigated her in safety to Amboina, died there, and in the beginning of March last the vessel proceeded to Manado, under the command of the first officer, JEREMIAS ELLIS.

Unfortunately he also died during this voyage—when it was found that there was no one on board able to conduct the vessel to her port of destination, or to any other safe harbour. In this distress, driving at the mercy of the waves, was the unfortunate vessel with thirty souls on board (in Lat. 13 44 S and Long. 112 4 E.) descried by George Coffen, commander of the English ship *Pacific*, who without regard to his own distination exerted himself to get the delivery of the *Sumatra*, from her dangerous situation, provided the crew with all manner of necessaries, put his first officer on board, and under convoy of his own ship fortunately brought her in safety to the roads of Banyuwangee on the 21st of April last. It is thus owing to the generous and humane conduct of this worthy seaman, GEORGE COFFEN, that we are beholden for the preservation of so many lives as well as the ship and her cargo. Every one will therefore, we are sure, render him their grateful thanks for this good deed, which we have thus briefly brought to their notice." *Ibid.*

Maulmain.

The last account from Rangoon, by the Steamer *Ganges*, reports all to be very quiet there, but it is said the new Viceroy contemplates some interference with the timber trade, by which he is likely to obtain the monopoly of it. This cannot prove very agreeable to our merchants settled at Rangoon, who, no doubt, will use strenuous efforts to prevent it.

The Viceroy is said to have felt very indignant at some muskets having been fired from the *Ganges* at 8 o'clock at night, considering it an insult to the dignity of his office. Of course, on making known his sentiments, the practice was not preserved in, and His Excellency's anger was appeased.

The *Lonach* and the *Elizabeth* were the only two vessels loading in the River, and it is now very seldom that more than two or three vessels are seen there at a time, affording a very poor contrast to the long list of shipping which appears weekly in this paper, as lying off Maulmain. There was a report, some time ago, that the King intended to allow the free export of rice from Rangoon, but we have heard nothing of late on the subject. If His Majesty desires to restore the former flourishing trade of this his principal sea port, he could not adopt a wiser measure than that of allowing his subjects freely to dispose of their produce—a measure which at the same time would confer an incalculable benefit on his country and ensure him the affections of his people. The objection to a free trade in rice, according to the Burmese, is the fear of too much being exported so as to cause a famine in the country. Certainly the price of grain would be much enhanced, but large sums of money would be thrown into the country and would soon be distributed among the people. These "Political Economy" maxims, however, simple as they appear to us, are incomprehensible to the Burmese.

We understand that about 700 bullocks loaded with stick lac have come down by the route to the Shan countries, west of the Salween, lately opened by Dr. Richardson, and that more are expected. A few ponies also accompanied them, and are for sale here. This promises well, but there are reports of disturbances in that direction, and it is said that the Burmese are about to attack the Red Kayens, through whose independent slip of country our people have access to the Shan States tributary to Ava, but the report requires confirmation. The Burmese have formerly often endeavored to subdue these people, but always without success. Their mountains and fastnesses offer too strong impediments to an invading army constituted like that of the Burmese. It would be hard to see these poor people brought under the Burmese yoke after the friendly disposition they have evinced towards us, but we suppose our good wishes for a continued successful resistance is all we can offer them.

Chronicle March 31. Penang Gazette, 5th May.

Bank of France.

From the Atlas, January 20.

France, which has hitherto been a very toler country in that respect, is likely soon to run a race with England and America in the esta lishment of a large paper circulation. The Bank of France takes the lead in it. Notice has been given that from the 20 January it will issue "notes to order" *(billets a ordre)*, transferable or transmissible by endorsement, for any sum from 500 to 200,000 francs. Under the system hitherto acted on, the bank issued "notes to bearer" only of two amounts, 500 and 1,000 francs. The credit and the circulation of these in Paris and its immediate environs were considerable, but out of that circle they ceased to pass with the same facility and to be received as money. This was attributed mainly to the inconveniences attaching to their being payable to bearer only. Although convenient for payments from hand to hand in the same town, their remittance from one place to another was accompanied with some risk: the loss of a bank note being irreparable, people did not willingly either remit, send, or carry them from home. The new notes or bills to order will, it is presumed, obviate these disadvantages; they will be transmissible like any other commercial values by endorsement, and thus their use become so much the more general, as no other paper would offer the same guarantee for security and solidity. They are to serve, it seems, to balance the account of one town to another between merchants, and thus contribute to diminish the charges of commission or brokerage which bankers are in the habit of receiving for furnishing bills of exchange, or will supersede the necessity of the transport of specie, which is so frequent. The "bankers" here alluded to are not of the class here known as private and country bankers, but merely merchants, dealers, or manufacturers, who are in the habit in the course of their business of drawing or discounting bills. In France there are no private bankers, properly so called. How far this interference of the Bank of France with the business and profits of the money dealers may be popular, need not be inquired, but that it must be serious damage to the country dealers in bills of exchange cannot be doubted, for persons there having to remit to Paris, for example, or any where else, will naturally prefer to exchange their hard cash for bank bills rather than private bills or be induced to accept these latter only when offered at a much lower rate of premium or interest.

This, however, it is said, is only the first step in a more enlarged scheme of paper dealing proposed by the Bank of France. The "bills to order" appear at present designed only for the use of traders and merchants, but the ultimate object contemplated is to create a circulation for them as money in every part of France among the public at large. To effect this now, or at a period more or less remote, it is stated there is but one course to pursue which is to secure the payment of them at the will of the holders in all the large towns, which it would not be difficult to accomplish, now that banks being to be planted in the departments, with whom it would not be difficult to come to an understanding to that end in the commencement, until the Bank of France should feel the necessity of creating herself a certain number of "branch banks," and thus complete a system of credit which it is asserted, "is demanded by the interest of industry." It is acknowledged that to "popularize" the bank notes in France will not be the work of a day, and that to effectuate it the bank must for some time in the beginning make up its mind to some sacrifices, for which however, it is calculated it would be amply compensated by the profits which would result from the immense extension of the circulation of the paper money. "But even," say the advocates of this system, "were these profits not so important as supposed, the public would still have a right to claim such a service from the bank in return for the enormous privilege with which it is invested—that of coining." Arguments for the extension of such a paper and credit system as here described are of course drawn from the examples of England and the United States. Above all, reference is made to the late bank of the United States, where it was carried to the highest degree of perfection, whose notes were not only payable at all their own branches, but also at almost all the other banks of the union, whose notes were also received in return. Thus nothing was more easy than the remittance of any sum from one place to another; "thus the liquidation of the exchanges between all parts of the republic was operated in the most simple and economical manner." These prefects of the Bank of France, but more immediately that on the issue of "bank bills to order," first noted as actually in operation, would seem to have been not a little influenced by the Laffitte bank,

the bank of Havre, and a few other joint stock banks established or intended in various parts of France The Société bank had already given notice, prior to the notice of the Bank of France, that from the 1st instant they would commence issuing "bank bills," bearing interest at the following rates:—

Bank bills payable three days after sight, at three per cent.; bills fifteen days after sight, at three and a half per cent.; bills twenty days after sight, at four per cent. The interest payable only to the day of the *visa*. The bills transferable by endorsement without recourse. Orders at any date continue to be furnished upon any town in the departments.

J. LAFFITTE & Co.

December 30th, 1837.

The distinction between these bills and those of the Bank of France is, it will be observed, that the former are payable after date and carry interest, while the latter are payable on demand, and bear no interest. It ought not to escape observation in this matter, that although, so far as the French writers generally are disposed to attribute the commercial prosperity of England and America to the paper and credit system, there are not wanting some who discern in it, and in the evident desire to draw closer the connexion between the Bank of France and the government, a deep laid scheme of state policy.—*Times.*

The New Law of Wills.

From the Times, January 6.

From and after this day every will, whether of real or personal property must be in writing, and be signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction. The signature of the testator must be made, or at least acknowleged, by him in the presence of *two* or more witnesses present at the same time, who must subscribe their names as witnesses to the execution of the will, in the presence of the testator, and of each other. As the Act does not require any particular form of attestation to be used, it seems that any words of sufficient import will answer the purpose. It may be further necessary to bear in mind that every will made in future will be revoked by the subsequent marriage of the party making it without the birth of a child supervening.

Chinese Affairs.

From the Calcutta Courier, March 31.

We have heard much speculation relative to the Admiral's going to China; but we believe that the proceeding is likely to end in nothing more than a little harmless and fruitless negotiation. In no one case have the Whigs shown so much folly and imbecility, as in that of their measures relative to China. When they had a good ground for at least adopting towards that country a high tone, a better excuse for giving, if not a just provocation to inflict a drubbing on the celestials, our Whig administration remained passive, and, to use a homely phrase, they tamely pocketed the affront put upon their own functionary for obeying their instructions; they not only allowed three years nearly to pass over without taking any steps to resent the insult offered to him or even to secure to the British trade a representative of the British nation at Canton, but after the lapse of all that time tacitly admitted that in their own opinion the original appointment as well as Lord Napier's proceedings had been wrong, by appointing in the person of Captain Elliott, a superintendent who avowed and acted on different principles. His conciliatory policy has failed; but the wily Chinese have now given a new turn to the dispute, and placed it on a ground which is quite impregnable. They have turned against us the Opium trade. They call upon us put a stop to it: they appeal to moral principles recognized by every civilized nation, against this iniquitous traffic: they will in all probability meet the Admiral *in limine* with this appeal. "Put down this stain on civilization, they will say, forbid your subjects to bring hither and force into our country a deleterious and demoralizing drug—do this and we will then negotiate with you on other matters." Now if they do make this appeal what answer is the Admiral to make, or what is he to do? We know not: but we believe, unless he is prepared to declare our Opium vessels liable to seizure, if they attempt to enter a China Port or approach the Chinese Coast, his wisest course will be to make his bow and retire in silence. If, after all, the Chinese should stop the trade with Europe on account of the Opium, what will the tea dealers and tea drinkers say to it? All England will be in a ferment, we suspect.—*Harkaru.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—In the editorial remarks regarding the delivery of letters, in your paper of the 9th instant, I observe with much regret that you have inserted a series of misstatements, and as I am personally concerned in stating the true merits of the case, I beg you will publish this in your next paper.

The "Ardaseer" did not arrive as stated by you on the 27th may, on which date I had not even made the land, the above vessel arrived on the 29th and the letters were forwarded the following day, the 30th by the first favorable opportunity which offered. It is true the letter bag was put on board St. George, but very untrue that it was removed for the reason stated by you, viz., "that the letter bag should be delivered to the consignees of the ship." The reason for removal was as follows. After the mails had been put on board the St. George, it was found that letters for Macao had not been separated, and as it would only lead to inconvenience and delay sending them up to Canton. I (and not Capt. Parry) sent for the mails, and retained those letters for parties at Macao, to be forwarded direct to their address. In the meantime the St. George had quitted Hong-Kong, and as the Grampus was at the time getting under weigh for Canton, the mails were put on board of her, and but for the unfortunate accident which occurred to that Boat, would have arrived in Canton, by the first opportunity which presented itself after the arrival of the Ardaseer.

Where you obtained the information "that there had been an opportunity to forward them some days before" (i. e. between the 29th and 30th) I am at a loss to imagine, you will possibly be able to inform the public. On my arrival at Hong-Kong, I found that letters by the last America arrival, were waiting an opportunity for Canton, and were forwarded at the same time with the despatches of the Ardaseer, a circumstance not likely to have occurred, had any previous opportunity presented itself.

ALEXANDER Mc.INTYRE.
Commander of the Ardaseer,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—I have read with surprise your lengthy paragraph of the 9th Ultimo regarding the Hospitalship at Whampoa in which you proceed to vindicate your former unfounded assertions, after my most decided denial of their correctness. I must therefore again plainly contradict them, and request you to furnish me at your earliest convenience with the name of the person by whose authority you have published the accusation regarding the delivery of Chests of Opium to a foreign boat.

I am Sir,
Yours,
HENRY HOLGATE.
Surg. to the Hosp. Ship.

June 12th, 1838.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 16th June.

By the *Rob Roy* from Calcutta and Singapore, we have received the *Singapore Free Press* of 21th ult. and have made some extracts from it in their usual place. It will be seen that a serious action was fought with six Illanoon pirate prahus, and the steamboat *Diana* which we are glad to see has returned to the Straits. This action proves more than any thing the superior usefulness of steamboats in the suppression of piracy in the Straits, to that of sailing vessels, as, owing to calms, H. M. S. *Wolf* was obliged to remain a quiet looker on during the whole conflict, and it is more than probable that the pirates would have succeeded in carrying the Junk which made a very gallant defence, even under the eyes of the *Wolf*, but for the oportune arrival of the *Diana*. The conflict seems to have been very bloody on the part of the Pirates. The powers of an Admiralty court in Singapore will for the first time, we believe, be exerted in this case in judging the 30 prisoners, evidence against whom as they were taken in *flagrante delicto*, will not be wanting to convict them. It is much to be regretted that the other boats got off, favored by the night.

A Subaltern's Sick leave or "Rough Notes of a visit in search of health to China and the Cape of Good Hope." *By Lieut Nicolas Poleon.* Calcutta, G. H. Huttmann. 1837.

It is not often that mere books of travels without any scientific object, or published under the auspices of the Bengal Government, have issued from the Calcutta Press, and as such *rara avis* the book before us merits some attention, as shewing that the *cacoëthes scribendi* does persecute it's victims even to the banks of sacred Ganges, and to the shores of far Cathay. The writer, an officer of the Native Bengal Infantry, visited, and made a short stay in China, in the latter part of the year 1833, and seems to have spent his leisuretime in taking notes of what he saw and heard; it is not to be expected that his narrow opportunities could enable him to give much new information, and we accordingly find none that has not been given forty or fifty times before him, with the exception of an attempt at portraiture of the characters of such people as he saw here, and whose hospitality rendered his stay in China agreeable, adding anecdotes of some of them. Now, though we believe that it is the mention of these parties alone that will cause his volume to be read, people being every where desirous to know what is said of their friends or acquaintance, yet it appears to us a very questionable taste to make the popularity of any literary production rest upon such meretricious qualities, and to repay friendly hospitality by obtruding on the public the names of parties who received the writer into their society, nor can we understand why the writer should retain the mock modesty of merely giving initials of Christian and sirnames, and of the latter the last letter too; rendering them as intelligible as can be to any one acquainted with our community, as if they had been written entire.

We have not much space to devote to the notice of this volume, and said before that with exception of the personal notices, it teaches us nothing new, but here we were wrong, for our author tells us some startling novelties, of whose existence, we believe, no one ever was aware, f. i. "The priests of Budh inhabit monasteries, and in their dress, forms of worship, &c., *ape* the Roman Catholics. They are a despised and abject race, *chiefly composed of those whose crimes have obliged them* to take sanctuary in a Joss house, and cut off their pigtails or long queues, which act at once saves their lives but converts them into monks. Their time in their monasteries seems a round of eating, chanting, and gambling." As to the Buddhist priests *aping* the Roman Catholics, the charge is somewhat ridiculous—their forms of worship were established long before the Roman worship became partially known in this country, and the Jesuits, when first beginning the work of conversion in China, were struck with the great similarity between their respective dresses and ceremonies, and supposed this to be the work of the devil the more easily to delude his victims into the worship of Fuh. We are not aware that any malefactor in China, pursued by the law, can take sanctuary in a convent, and are much inclined to doubt it, as well as that a criminal, by the tonsure merely, becomes a monk. These monks are, the same as in catholic convents, admitted generally in early youth, and educated for their profession, and though, from their poverty, which is one of the conditions of their existence, but little regarded and even contemned by the mass of the people, individuals among them often enjoy considerable personal influence. As to the time in their monasteries being a round of eating, chanting, and gambling, we believe our author there also to be misinformed. The rules of these monastic fraternities are very severe and they are accordingly obliged to live an ascetic life. They must abstain from the use of flesh; their food is of the simplest vegetables, and intoxicating liquors they are denied; they live moreover a life of celibacy, and such exciting amusements as gambling are prohibited under severe personal punishment. No doubt they often transgress the rules of their brotherhood, but such transgressions are but the exceptions, not the rule. They are useless members of society, just as the monks were and still are in many parts of Europe; they beg, but they derive their chief incomes from the endowments of the houses, and from the sale of gilt paper, joss-sticks and other vehicles of superstition.

The second and last extract we shall make, refers to the selection of the different sorts of Teas, and runs as follows "Green Teas" are prepared in a somewhat similar way, (as the bl-ck.) The first picking of young soft leaves is the best, and styled "Hyson Skin" and "Young Hyson." The remainder is "Hyson." Besides these, the small buds of the plant are picked and these are called "Peko." The quantity of these buds mixed with other teas constitutes the quality of the Tea. "Peko" is a very superior flavored tea. The refuse of the green teas is "Congo." "Though no one will, in a son of Mars, expect much knowledge of the qualities of teas, yet why not rather be silent than shew his ignorance by writing such nonsense. On the page preceding our quotation we are told that Gunpowder and Imperial are the best of *black* teas—both happen to hold that rank among the green. But in the paragraph quoted, every thing said about every kind of tea-names is egregiously wrong. Hyson Skin is the coarsest of all green teas, whilst Young Hyson is better. Hyson, is among the best green teas, and that of which the price frequently equals and even exceeds those of Gunpowder and Imperial. The small buds of green tea are not called Peko, which quality every body knows to be a fine black tea, and so far is Congo from being the refuse of the *green* tea, that on the contrary all teas under that name are what is called black, and some of them much esteemed and at very high price both here and in England.

The shortness of the visit of the author alone can excuse such mistakes as here pointed out, and with the exception of a few similar, and with what we have already said on the impropriety of publishing the names and anecdotes of private individuals without their consent, we see nothing to blame or to praise in this small volume. It is one of the many publications of the day apparently without aim or object except it be the advocating a peaceable policy towards China, instead of the one much recommended at the time of his visit, of sending an armament, to force our friendship on them. However, should, in consequence of this ill treatment Lord Napier experienced, war be declared, he hopes that employment will be given to the Indian army to which he belongs. Such is the force of habit and education that men may be brought to desire to kill and to destroy, though in a cause by them considered unjust. The part of it relating to the Cape of Good Hope we have only glanced at, and shall not offer any observation upon.

LITERARY. We have been much pleased by a small publication we have seen a few days ago, being a translation or rather version into the popular chinese of a number of Aesop's and Phaedrus fables, and we understand that this publication is to be continued from time to time. The first portion is very favorably spoken of by such Chinese as have read it. It contains the following fables: The wolf and the lamb. The lion and the bear contending for the spoil. The goose that laid the golden eggs. The dog and the shadow. The lion and the ass hunting. The wolf and the crane. The country mouse and the townmouse. The countryman and the snake. The contention of the ass and the lion.

A second letter from Mr. Holgate has been received, which will be found in another column, and to which, at present, we have nothing further to reply, but that we have given, as desired, the name of our informant; we shall, on another day, no doubt, have to report the result of the investigation.

We also published a letter from Capt. MacIntyre of the Ardaseer contradicting some remarks we made on the delay in the delivery of the Ardaseer's letterbag. We are sorry to have been led into the mistake as to the day of that vessel's arrival; we did so from believing in the information given us, and were misled like many of our neighbours. Indeed so common was the belief of the earlier arrival of the vessel, that a letter was addressed by six firms, members of the Chamber of Commerce, to ask for a special meeting of the committee to investigate the cause of the delay, and in this letter the arrival is stated to have taken place even a day earlier. The special committee met, and it being resolved to enquire of Capt. MacIntyre the circumstances of the case, he sent to them the letter we now lay before our readers, which was, by the committee, circulated among the members of the Chamber. The letters were forwarded the day after arrival of the vessel, but, we believe, no one can contradict our statement, that on that same day some letters by that vessel, to one or two houses, were received in Canton, and, that such distinctions should at all be made, is what we quarrel with.

We have heard that some of the foreign pasture boats have lately been searched by Chinese officers on their way down the river, as well as anchored off Canton, at a time when they had no cargoes. The attempt to stop boats on their passage up, at the bogue, has also been made, but without success. The report of the expected arrival of the Admiral of the Bombay station is said to have caused some apprehension among the Chinese authorities, for which, we suppose, there are no good grounds, though in former visits, ships of war have been bad customers to them.

We have no doubt that the article from our correspondent on "the foreign relations of China" will be read with interest from the knowledge it displays of the nations living to the north and west of this Empire. British influence and enterprize has reached the nations immediate neighbours of China, and it is very probable that, ere long, it will become the point of contention between Bengal and China as to which of the two governments is to draw advantage of, or in other words, to protect, the weaker powers bordering on their possessions, and any light, therefore, thrown upon the political influence of the one, cannot fail to be received with attention from the other.

Chinese Repository for May.

ART. I. *Intellectual character of the Chinese, with remarks on the course to be pursued in the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge for its improvement.*

WHETHER the Chinese are to come within the range of modern improvement soon, or not till after the lapse of ages, depends in no small degree on the course pursued by foreigners. The people of this country believe, that the highest attainments, of which the human mind is capable, have been made by their own ancient kings. To the past, therefore, they look for whatever is excellent, both in precept and in practice. Some broken rays of pure light no doubt were communicated to the eastern patriarchs, having been transmitted from the great progenitors of our race though their immediate descendants. But all traditionary light was soon extinct; all correct ideas of Deity, and of man's origin and destiny, were soon lost; and the human mind groped in darkness. Thus alienated from their Maker, the source of all good, it may be the Chinese have advanced as far in improvement as the human intellect can go by its own light and by its own strength. Were the subject thoroughly investigated it might appear, that the people of this empire have been estimated too low by foreigners. Here, as everywhere else, there is a great diversity in both physical and mental structure. The proportions of the body, the form of the eye and the length of the arm, may differ widely, while the muscular strength and the power of action are equal. Taking them all in all, we suspect the Chinese will not, in natural endowments, suffer in comparison with the inhabitants of any other equal portion of globe. The impress of the Creator's hand is as clearly seen in the east as in the west—in the structure of the mind as in that of the body. And until further information is afforded us, we are disposed to admit and to maintain, that the Chinese are not naturally deficient in mental capacities, and that in useful attainments they have advanced as far as any people ever have gone or can go without the aid of divine revelation.

On this last point, perhaps some reserve should be made. Yet how far and in what the Chinese are inferior to the ancient Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, and Egyptians, is a question we would rather propound, than discuss, at present. This country and its inhabitants are not, and never have been, well known by foreigners. Most of the works which have been written in European languages, about China and the Chinese, are full of erroneous statements. In geography, history, government, morals, religion, and indeed in almost every department of knowledge, they are woefully deficient or egregiously erroneous, both. This ignorance has resulted from a variety of causes. Foreigners have seldom enjoyed the means of acquiring an accurate acquaintance with the Chinese. And when opportunities have occurred, they have too frequently been neglected. Some of the Jesuits made extensive geographical surveys. These, if not the principal, are the most valuable records we have of this country. But in modern times, who has traveled over these provinces? Who has had extensive intercourse with their inhabitants? Who has read their books?—That the empire is of vast extent, its boundary stretching for thousands of miles, along the Russian frontier, round through Bokhara, Tibet, Tungking, to the China sea; that throughout all this wide domain the emperor is sole monarch, with his courts at the capital and his viceregents in all the provinces; that literary examinations are often held, and honors conferred for the encouragement of learning; that intercourse with foreign nations if grievously restricted by the government, while the people are passionately fond of commerce;—these, and many other facts of a general nature, are easily ascertained. But, if it be asked, Who defines the lines of demarkation on all these wide-spreading frontiers? By what tenure are the lands held by those who cultivate them? What are the qualities of the soil, and the modes of cultivation? What mineral treasures does the earth contain? What is the condition of the peasantry? How far is infanticide practiced? To what extent, and on what conditions, are human beings bought and sold? What is the extent, and the process, of education? What rank shall be given to the various writings of the Chinese? By what considerations, and in what way, are their minds most easily influenced? What are the prominent features of their intellectual character? If these, and a thousand other similar questions are asked and pressed, the proper answers cannot readily be obtained—if obtained at all—without reference to native authorities.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.—is hereby given that by mutual agreement the interest and responsibility of MR. GEORGE ADAM in our Firm here, and in that of Messrs EDMOND, BIBBY & Co., Bombay, has ceased. -

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton 11th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interest of STANFORD & MARKS in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day :

Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory.

Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE.—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any part in Java :

A. That is has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come ; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China :

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the NETHERLANDS CONSULATE AT CANTON, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or wherever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in the paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight —

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "JAMES HAMILTON" will cease from this date, Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

WM. MACDONALD.

Canton 7th May 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. R. COOPER is duly authorized to sign for our firm per procuration.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSIAH STOKES has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1838.

NOTICE — It hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the Firm of Bagshaw and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the said John Bagshaw, Robert John Bagshaw, John Allan and Robert Cunningham Paton, will pay and receive all debts, due and owing to and from the said Partnership, in due course at the office of the said late firm. All Letters to be addressed to *Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. in liquidation.*

As Witness our hands
JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
JOHN ALLAN.
ROBT. CUNNINGHAM PATON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

With reference to the foregoing Advertisement

NOTICE — Is hereby given, that the said John Bagshaw and Robert John Bagshaw, will continue the business of Merchants and Agents from this date, under the same style or firm of Bagshaw and Company, associated with Mr. William Clode Braddon, whom they have admitted a Partner in their new Establishment.

JOHN BAGSHAW, *by his Attorney R. J. Bagshaw.*
ROBT. JOHN BAGSHAW.
WILLIAM CLODE BRADDON.

Calcutta, 15th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT," on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar. GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Lungshan, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROR. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Canton, 24th May, 1838.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON.	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & CO-DENT & Co.

Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE. CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,

London,	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay,	Messrs. Mc.Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras,	Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
	Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sen. CALCUTTA.
	BELL & Co.
	Agents CANTON.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the above, held the 30th day of September 1837, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Management to carry the business of the Company into effect :

Mr. Nathl. Alexander,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. R. H. Cockerell,	Mr. Thos. Leach,
Mr. George Dougal,	Mr. James S. Stopford,
and Mr. Robert John Bagshaw.	

Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander and Co. are appointed the London Agents of the Company, with power to the Committee of Management to appoint the following Agents at out ports.

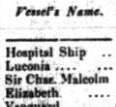
Messrs. Leckie and Co.....Bombay.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co....Madras.
Messrs. Wetmore and Co.....China.
Messrs. Thos. Blyth, Son and Co....Mauritius.
Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co....C. of Good Hope.

With liberty to appoint other Agents at Australia, Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Manila, and other Ports, if the same be deemed expedient.

Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. are appointed Agents and Secretaries to the Company in Calcutta, to whom applications for Insurance may be *now addressed.*

BAGSHAW AND CO.
Secretaries Universal Marine Insurance Company.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. LYON, will leave Whampoa early in June, for freight. Apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE
AND
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 5th May, 1838.

HOOKER & LANE beg to acquaint the residents of Canton that they have just received a batch of HODGSONS and BASS' BEER of a superior quality in Hogsheads and Butts. No. 1 British Hong.

Canton 14th June, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of BUFF GOSMOS & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON,—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Elize Stewart.* Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Rob Roy*, Mackinnon, Calcutta and Singapore. *Red Rover*, Paterson, from Turon Bay, Cochinchina, on the 3d June. Amer. *Philippe I*, Skellington, and *Baptiste Mesick*, Martin, from Manila. *Logan*, Follonsbee, from London and Batavia. Brit. *Charles Forbes*, Wills, from Bombay 1st May, arrived on the 12th June.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Oneida*, Barrell, for Manila. Brit. *Rob Roy*, Mackinnon, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Ardaseer*, Macintyre, for Bombay. *Lambton*, Hart, ———, some weeks since.

Laid on for England : *Vanguard, Elizabeth, Thomas Lowry, Alexander, Earl Balcarras, Volunteer, Bonanza, Anna Maria.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th March via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 30th January via *England.* CALCUTTA, 3d May *Cowasjee Family.* SINGAPORE, 24th May *Rob Roy.* JAVA, 18th May *Logan.* MANILA, 16th May, *Splendid.* BOMBAY, 1st May *Charles Forbes.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, Falcon. Hellas, Monroe, St. Vincent, Parkfield, Orwell, Viscount Melbourne, David Salamons. Malcolm, Nettle Castle, Java, Asia, Lady Raffles, Eliza, Inglis.* BOMBAY, *Good Success, Glenelg, Hannah, Fort William, Lowjee Family, Scaleby Castle, Caledonia, Lord Castlereagh, Shaw Allum, Edmonstone, Charlotte, Charles Grant, Lady Grant, Castle Huntly.* SYDNEY, *Hero.* CHILE, *Henry Clay, Brooklyn.* From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Laurier, Anaconda, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Luconia	Ameri.	Henry		Java....	J. Robinson. [poorjee.
Sir Chas. Malcolm	British	Lyon		Bombay	T. Rustomjee & C. Sa-
Elizabeth	"	Highat	535	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Vanguard	"	Stewart		"	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bombay Castle....	"	Baxter	602	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Anna Maria	"	R. Edwards	491	"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Alexander	"	Maclachian		Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Mandarin	Ameri.	Symonds		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Splendid	"	Laud		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Hindoo	"	Pearson		Boston	Russell & Co.
Earl Balcarras....	British	Vaux		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Bonanza	"	Ponsonby	176	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Philippe I	"	Skellington		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Baptiste Mesick ..	Ameri.	Martin		"	"
Thomas Lowry ..	British	Bulley		Liverpool	FOX Rawsou & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Colloony*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	974	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenev	British	White	165	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Red Rover		Wright		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hermosa Luisa ..	Mexic.	Peredo		Mazatlan	"
Pearl	British	Boulton		Newyork	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair		Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Volunteer	British	Macminn		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
H. B. M. S. Larne	"	J. P. Blake Esq.		Madras	———
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J. C. Thpson
Harlequin	British	Chiene		Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Red Rover	"	Paterson		Cochinchina	Turner & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.
Charles Forbes ...	British	Wills		Bombay	D. M. & H Foordonjee.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	*Ships.*	*Destination.*	*Tea Black, Pecuis* Congou.	Souchong	Pow-chong.	Pecco.	*Tea Green, Pecuis.* Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet-	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain-	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2850	239	....	861	327
31	Duncan -	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	391	127
Sept. 10	Himmaleh -	"	....	286	....	....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio -	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover -	Providence	....	....	....	....	250	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London -	New York	....	2434	....	....	201	1371	110	....	239	180
1838 Janv. 2	Omega -	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	182	102
8	Asia - -	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	180	115
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	82	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby. 26	Argyle - -	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	50	1411	....	....	260	195
March 1	Superior -	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	374	....	406	404
8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	75	2182	475	159	352	320
8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
8	Morrison -	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
15	Naples - -	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
15	Louver - -	"	....	2491	50	76	363	1246	49	....	14	....
21	Liberty - -	New York	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	220	220
April 1	Monsoon -	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	650	....	127	127
6	Roman - -	"	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632	....	256	254
11	Rob Roy - -	"	79	1472	453	60	365	1454	356	66	273	218
May 4	Rouble - -	Boston	186	2267	....	47	....	427	77	....	30	24
	Southerner -	New York	....	1131	536	64	574	839	1690	105	91	50
11	Charlotte -	"	....	690	56	....	862	1744	429	....	275	191
11	Factor - -	"	....	1391	312	....	19	232	....	....	....	....
13	Panama - -	"	....	441	....	....	284	2681	1322	....	222	181
22	Luconia - -	"	....	996	....	133	46	757	1139	....	28	32
June 2	Oneida - -	"	....	....	....	....	266	....	281	....	....	....
3	Chandler Price-	"	....	....	....	385	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Peculs.	477	30827	3860	1593	6556	47709	10702	342	6915	4837
		Chests.	757	51378	7729	3186	13112	70146	20986	561	8343	6911

BLACK TEA peculs 36,757 Chests 63,041
GREEN " 77,131 " 120,059

GRAND TOTAL Peculs 113,888 Chests 183,100

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 41. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 16th, 1838. No. 145.

IMPORTS.

	Per.	Prices.	Remarks.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3 70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	30 a 38	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	40 a 42	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles	,,		
Second	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	24 a 26	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	,,	10½ a 11	Small stock.
Assorted colors	,,	9½ a 10½	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr.	Pl.	9. a 11.	Very small stock, and quotations nearly nominal.
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Bombay old or infr.	,,	7.5 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Madras	,,	8. a 10 5	
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheat. 16 oz. @ 32 oz	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig	,,	6¼ a 6½	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	3.	
,, Rod ½ @ in	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English	Pl.	5¼ a 5½	
Tin Plates	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2 50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	500	Nominal.
,, ,, new	,,	490 a 500	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	470 a 480	Nominal.
,, new	,,	460 a 470	
Malwa old	,,	600	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	Pl.	400	Little demand.
RICE Bengal	,,	1.40	
,, Java	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
,, White table	,,		
,, Manila	,,	1.25 a 1 35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	Ct.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,,	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	Ct.	6 a 25.	
Gambir	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	7¼ a 7½	
Rattans	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	Ct.	3. a 13.	
small fragments	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Ct.	....	
,, fragments	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar	Ct.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55	
Flints	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified.	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian	,,	17 a 21	
,, ,, Timor	,,	13 a 16.	
,, ,, Sand. Islands	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,,	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	Wt. in T.	Price	Remarks.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barren Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.20	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	21	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black		3.85	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd.	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,		
,, Fokeen	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd.	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 18
,, Campoi	,,	15 a 24	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong	,,		
,, Hung muey	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe	,,		
,, Ning Yong	,,		
,, Ankoi	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, Caper	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay	,,		
,, Skin	,,		
,, Hyson	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson	,,		
,, Imperial	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee 8	,,	480 a 530	
,, Taysaam ,,	,,	380	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa		10¼ a 11	
,, Lintin	,,		None.
,, buds	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made	,,	79	
,, ,, large	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,,	,,		
,, white ,, ,,	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	8 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	Goods	Treasure		Goods	Treasure		Goods	Treasure
Bombay	3	2½	Singapore	1¼	1	Hol. or Hamburg	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca	1½	1½	America U States	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c.	½ do.	
Sand. Islands			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4.5. @ 4.6.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days....................none...
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............. 4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23 80 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet £ 8.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st MAY 1838.

	In May.			In April.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st June.
Patna ....old.	105	540	572,940	893	360,595	477
,, ...new	956					893
Benares ......old	111	465	65 565	300	117,600	173
,, ...new	246	515	126 690			122
Malwa ....old	445	550	244.750	760	342,000	2,630
	1893		1.009.945	1,953	829,195	4,295

Deliveries for the year ending 31st March 1838: 21,712 chests, value Sp. Drs. 11,597,972.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—White LONGCLOTHS, continue in good demand for the Junks, grey are rather dull. COTTON YARN. The better quality still enquired for, but the common description almost unsaleable at any price and stock very heavy.

WOOLLENS.—We have heard of no transactions among the dealers, but both LONGELLS, and SPANISH STRIPES, are reported to be declining. There are none now in first hands, and the stocks altogether are very short. The *Logan*, however, just arrived from London has a considerable quantity of LONGELLS, which may still further affect them. The quantity of SPANISH STRIPES, on hand is very small CAMBLETS, both English and Dutch rather dull again.

METALS.—IRON, in demand at our quotations, from the small stock; LEAD, rather declining.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—We hear of no sales of PEPPER, but it cannot be quoted higher than 7¼ @ 7½. RATTANS, and TIN, are supported, the supply being small. BETELNUT, no new yet come to market.

RICE.—There has been some heavy rain during the week, but not, it is said, sufficient to injure the crop, and RICE, therefore, keeps down.

SANDALWOOD —dull of sale; the best cannot be quoted higher than $20 @ 21.

COTTON.—No sales have yet been made. The dealers and country people must be quite bare of stocks, and the demand will no doubt be brisk, when they commence purchases, but perhaps at lower prices—as the Bombay ships will now be arriving daily. The *Charles Forbes* is in, and the *Glenelg* and *Lowjee Family* were spoken outside.

OPIUM.—There has been very little doing in the Bengal description during the week, and prices have rather declined with little demand, particularly for old Opium. There has been no further importation of Malwa, and the price is therefore supported. Sales at Whampoa have for the present nearly ceased, in consequence, we believe, of additional fees being required, but the deliveries to mandarin boats within the river are going on as freely as ever principally of Malwa. The deliveries at Lintin to the 8th were: Patna. *old*, 23; *new*, 29; Benares, *old* 9; *new*, 7; Malwa, 205½; Total, 273½ chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The whole that remained has been purchased. There were reports during the week that the first crop of Nankin Silk was short, but this requires confirmation, as we very much doubt whether sufficiently late advices could be received from the Silk country, and similar reports are spread every season regarding silk as well as tea and cotton. The exports to England including the *Tapley's* have hitherto been 4165 Piculs.

TEA.—Purchases to a considerable extent have been made in old Congous within the last few days, only low now remain, and of them an inconsiderable quantity. Some Chops of new Orange Pekoe have been brought down, and realized high prices, which we do not quote, the transactions not being sufficiently extensive to establish a market. The exports of this season, including the last Cargo by the *Tapley*, have been as follows: *Congou*, 164.8 3?; *Caper*, 5.040; *Souchong*, 7.360; *Campoy*, 217; *Ankoy*, 99?; *Hongmuey*, 2,759; *Pekoe*, 4,026; *Orange Pekoe*, 3,313; *Hyson*, 10,707; *Young Hyson*, 6,404; *Hysonskin*, 1,479; *Twankay*, 31,221; *Gunpowder*, 3,255; *Imperial*, 2171 Piculs; Total of black teas, 25,070,266 lbs; of green teas, 7,361,933; Grand Total 3?,433,200 lbs.

FREIGHT.—The *Red Rover*, we understand, has been chartered for London at £8, and freights must further decline, as, in addition to the expected arrivals, one or two country ships are offering.

CANTON, 16th June, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 42. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 23RD, 1838. No. 146.

ART. I. *Intellectual character of the Chinese, with remarks on the course to be pursued in the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge for its improvement.* Continued from our last; *Chinese Repository for May.*

Anxious as we are, and ever have been, that friendly intercourse be be opened and maintained with the Chinese, and that to all the inhabitants of the empire the 'glad tidings' be speedily proclaimed, we would not have the work undertaken without due preparation—such preparation as will lead to success; nor, when undertaken, would we have it prosecuted in a manner or by means, sure to end only in disappointment, disgrace, and ruin. One of the chief causes of failure in gaining access to the Chinese, in holding intercourse with them, and in exercising any good influence over them, has consisted hitherto in our ignorance of their chagcter. They are not made up entirely of peculiarities. When they see a thing to be good and useful to themselves, they know how to appreciate it, and are eager enough to obtain it. 'In modern times,' say they, 'there have come in from foreign countries three good things—vaccination, fire-engines, and a constant flow of rice.'* Many approaches to the Chinese have failed for want of proper regard to circumstances of time, place, and persons. There has been here, sometimes, not only a failure in 'suiting the action to the word, and the word to the action,' but both word and action have been wrong. And sometimes what was *de facto* good and well-intentioned on the part of the foreigner, has, through his own ignorance, proved nugatory: nay even worse; kindness has been regarded as hostility, and friendly attention deemed an outrage. There are a great many influences acting on the minds of this people, which lie almost beyond our observation, and of which we know little more than their mere existence. Hence it frequently happens that prejudices are excited, and are to be encountered, where we least intended or expected them.

We will not, at present, attempt to draw even an outline of the intellectual character of the Chinese. The task is too difficult, and our researches have hitherto been far too limitted, to allow us to do the subject justice. The mind of the Chinese—the manner in which it is disciplined, its habits of operation, and its results—need and ought to be carefully investigated. It is not, we are most fully persuaded, so much in intellectual power, or constancy of application, that the Chinese are deficient, as it is in their objects and their modes of study. For years the young student sins at nothing but mere words; and he acquires nothing else, and many of the studies which he has to pursue in riper years, neither yield him any fruit, nor direct him to any ends worthy of his attention.

What an able pen recently wrote of England previous to Bacon's time, is apposite here. "The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be stationary. It dealt largely in theories of moral perfection, which were so sublime that they never could be more than theories; in attempts to solve insolable enigmas; in exhortations to the attainment of unattainable frames of mind."—Just so it has been in China. "The wise man lives according to nature. Instead of attempting to add to the physical comforts of his species, he regrets that his lot was not cast in that golden age, when the human race had no protection against the cold but the skins of wild beasts—no screen from the sun but a cavern."—Perfectly Chinese. "In my own time," says Seneca, "there have been inventions of this sort,—transparent windows,—tubes for diffusing warmth equally throughout all parts as a building,—short hand, which has been carried to such perfection that the writer can keep pace with the most rapid speaker. But the inventing of such things is drudgery for the lowest slaves: philosophy lies deeper. It is not her office to teach men how to use their hands. The object of her lessons is to form the soul. *Non est, inquam, instrumentorum ad usus accommoda opifex.*" Allowing to Seneca something for his more accurate notions of the soul, than can be ceded to the Chinese philosophers, he will find here his equals in vehement declamation against all kinds of useful invention. Wisdom with the Greek, and propriety with the Chinese, were all in all; while gross folly and improprieties were equally characteristic of both. Neither with the one nor the other were useful improvements encouraged. 'Instead of marching, they merely marked time. There was no want of ingenuity, of zeal of industry. There was every trace of intellectual cultivation except a harvest. There was plenty of ploughing, harrowing, reaping, thrashing. But the granaries contained only smut and stubble.'

Had the writer undertaken to describe the intellectual character and labors of the Chinese philosophers, he would not have drawn a picture very different from that we have quoted above. Some of the points of resemblance between Europeans and Chinese, prior to the reign of Elizabeth, are remarkable. "That disposition to admire whatever has been done, and to expect that nothing more will be done," is as strongly characteristic of this nation, nay even much more so, than it ever was of pagan Greece and Rome, or of Europe during the dark ages. "In the fifth century, Christianity had conquered paganism, and paganism had infected Christianity. The church was now victorious and corrupt. The rites of the Pantheon had passed into her worship: the subtleties of the academy into her creed. In an evil day, (says Bacon,) though with great pomp and solemnity, was the ill-starred alliance stricken between the old philosophy and the new faith. Questions widely different from those which had employed the listenings of Pyrrho and Carneades, but just as subtle, just as interminable, and just as unprofitable, exercised the minds of the lively and voluble Greeks. When learning began to revive in the west, similar trifles occupied the sharp and vigorous intellects of the schoolmen. There was another sowing of the wind, and another reaping of the whirlwind. The great work of improving the condition of the human race was still considered as unworthy of a man of learning. Those who undertook that task, if what they effected could be readily comprehended, were despised as mechanics; if not, they were in danger of being burned as conjurers."

All this, when applied to the farthest east, is perfectly true, even to this hour. The darkness which was broken up in the sixteenth century, when that bright galaxy of reformers rose in the western hemisphere, remains here thick and portentous as ever. 'Words, mere words, and nothing but words, have been all the fruit of all the toil, of all the most renowned sages,' not of sixty generations only, but of time immemorial. The days of this 'sterile fertility,' long ago numbered in the west, roll on here, and will continue until some light breaks in from a foreign source. Yet even the emperor is able to make his great ministers understand the word *truth*: so he has declared by imperial edict; and the declaration is true—and to a far greater extent than he intended or imagined it to be. The longlived dynasty of error holds an iron sceptre over all the many millions of this numerous people; while in themselves the power of resuscitation, and the disposition to break from thraldom, are wanting.

In Europe a variety of causes combined to hasten a change. Much was produced even by collisions of rival sovereignties. But, says the writer above quoted, "it is chiefly to the great reformation of religion that we owe the great reformation of philosophy," and—he might have added—the great improvements in all our civil and social institutions. So we are sure it will be in China. Thousands of causes may conspire to produce change; adverse servitude may drive men from one position to another; pride may be checked temporarily; the guilty may be removed in crowds by the sword of the executioner; still the desired improvements will be wanting, until great reformations are effected in religion. Commerce, government, diffusion of knowledge, the practice of medicine, and other acts of benevolence may, and no doubt will, effect great and good changes, and prepare the way for others still greater and better: for these useful purposes they are fitted, and ought to be employed. Providence will, no doubt, cause them to hasten the coming of better days. But the great existing evils cannot be removed, until the word of God is known and felt.

The all wise Maker of the human frame knows it well: he knows alike our physical and mental capabilities and our necessities. We cannot, therefore, reasonably suppose he would give a revelation of his will—unfolding a system of rules and precepts, good, complete, every way,—unless there was really need of such. It would be derogatory to the divine government to suppose, that its constitution can be set aside, in any of its parts, with impunity. Here now it is in no part recognised. Here truth is not understood. The Maker of heaven and earth is not known. His revelation is anathematized. His power is trampled on. His ordinances, his laws, his commands, are all unheeded. Consequently the understanding of man is darkened; conscience is seared; and cruelty, wrong, and outrage, are practiced in all the high places of the land; while sorrow and suffering are the common portion of the poor. Nothing but acknowledgement and cordial reception of Jehovah's truth—his revealed word, and the agency of his Spirit, can effect the reformation of China. We err if we imagine otherwise. The Giver of all good things has placed, and doubtless ever will place, great honor on his law and his gospel. They are our Magna Charta—any infinitely more, they are not merely a guide and protection through this wilderness, they are a passport to "a better country." Jehovah himself has declared, in the clearest terms, that his word shall stand, that neither kings nor the gates of hell shall prevail against it. He has declared in the plainest manner, that those who dishonor him, he will not hold guiltless. All history testifies that the neglect of laws, "holy, just, and good," lead inevitably to degradation: of this the ancient Hebrew commonwealth is full of confirmation, and so is modern Europe. Where the law and the gospel of the King of kings are honored, there are freedom, peace, happiness,—where they are not honored, misery and suffering abound. The ways of sin always lead to sorrow, shame, and death.

True philosophy, as well as true religion—which in fact is the best of all philosophy—requires that we maintain right views of the divine government, its nature and influence, in both the physical and intellectual world; otherwise we shall be liable to seek for improvement from inadequate causes. We are not to expect any where to acquire good without effort: gold, silver, and merchandize—honor, learning, and the comforts of life—and all such like things, must be toiled for ere they come. So with those which belong to the mind, the soul. It seems to be often forgotten, that the religion which is from heaven is profitable for all things—that it requires nothing but what is useful—that it forbids nothing but what is hurtful.

When the law and the gospel of God are elevated to their proper place in the moral code of the human family—when temperance, probity, good faith and true charity, come to have their due influence—when men learn to love their enemies, to do good to those who use them despitefully, and are as slow to inflict injury as they are unwilling to receive it—as anxious to make reparation as they are to seek it—more willing to suffer wrong than to give countenance to even the mere appearance of evil—in a word, when they become true philanthropists, Christians *indeed*,—then peace, order, and free intercourse of nations, with all the common blessings of life, will be enjoyed,—not perhaps in perfection, but in a measure worthy of the Christian name and of the dignity of man. Idolatry is pitiable; intemperance and incontinence are worse than brutal. To these, and to all their accompaniments, the ascendency of the gospel is death.

Truth is one. Human nature is one. Man has a common origin. But the circumstances of the human family vary almost infinitely; and the minds of men, like their bodies, diverge into endless variety. Power over mind, as well as over matter, is acquired by knowledge. Foreigners are without any great influence over the Chinese, because they have but little knowledge of their character. Even when in direct intercourse—carried on by conversation or by writing—embarrassments, growing out of ignorance, are constantly experienced. Honor, virtue, benevolence, justice, conscience, right and wrong, and a thousand other terms, actually mean very different things when used by different persons. Here creatures of the imagination, mere fancies, are called true doctrines, while the eternal truths of God are branded as falsehoods and lies! Why is this?

The whole circle of Chinese literature needs to be brought under review, in order to ascertain how far it may be used or otherwise. In this investigation it should always be borne in mind, that error is worthless or hurtful, and that the acquisition and extension of truth are ever salutary. A great contest is coming on here between truth and error. Luthers, and Bacons, and Howards, will soon be "in the high places of the field." The politician, the merchant, the scholar, each and all, as good practical men—as Christian philanthropists, have here great and powerful motives for action. No one can remain an idle spectator. The improvement of foreign relations with China, and the improvement of the Chinese, are inseparable; and both may be accelerated, retarded, or stopped entirely, according as foreigners shape the course of their conduct. In this point of view it is of great importance that we acquire extensive knowledge, not of the language and country merely, but of the people—not of their sinews, but of their minds. To the consideration of this subject we invite our readers, especially those who are resident here, and who have it in their power to aid in the desired researches and in giving a better impress to the multitudes around us. *Hic labor, hoc opus est.*

To bear some part in working out these improvements, the proprietors of the Repository undertook their publication. During six years which have now elapsed, the object has lost none of its importance, nor do they feel the weight of its claim on them to be less. On the contrary, they see it to be more. Accordingly, so far as they have opportunity, will continue their endeavors to promote the acquisition and diffusion of truth and knowledge. To those who have contributed to the pages of the work, they tender their best thanks, while they invite the continuance of such obliging favors. The number of correspondents has steadily increased from year to year, and their contributions have added much to the value of our pages. Two of the early contributors have ceased from their labors: we allude to Dr. Morrison, and to the Rev. Edwin Stevens, late seaman's chaplain here,—both able supporters of our work. To the son of Dr. Morrison the readers of the Repository are much indebted; especially for translations of many state papers, and for articles on the language, geography, and government, of this country. In future we shall be glad to have the articles bear the signatures of their respective authors, at least so far as they are willing their names should appear.

For the kind aid afforded in circulating the Repository, and for the many friendly notices of it in cotemporary journals, we owe much; and feel more anxious than ever that the work may prove worthy of such favors, and of the divine approbation.

* The practice of the healing art, if present operations are continued and extended, will erelong be added to this catalogue.

The Sandwich Islands.

S. Island Gazette, April 7.

The editor of the Otaheite Gazette prints his paper entirely with his own hands, in a barn. Thinks he shall get along.

Boston Times, Sept. 15.

"Otaheite Gazette!" Will the Editor of the Times please inform his insulated, ignorant, interrogating cousin of Oahu, how long since the Otaheite Gazette was commenced; and how long since "barns" have been established at the Georgian and Society Islands? Or does the above quotation refer to the S. I. Gazette? If so we eschew the abominable accusation of having patience enough to pick up those little insipid fragments of metallic matter so useful in the formation of a newspaper. "Thinks he shall get along." This latter assertion we are pleased to echo. *We hope* we shall get along, and *think* so. The result of our endeavours is however a question before the public. If we do not get along at Oahu we may yet get up an Otaheite Gazette in a barn!

Genius and talent like ours cannot fail of being duly appreciated by the refined inhabitants of Otaheite.

Pigs. The way they kill pigs at Oahu is a sin. A rope is fastened to the extremity of the proboscis of the animal which is gradually wound around the said feature until the animal is lulled into an unmoving strangulation. A swinish monster is melting away in a death squeak, at this very moment, under our window. Dying pigs are hard articles when the printer is waiting for copy.

Gambier's Islands.

Original communication.

The natives of Gambier's Islands, like those of the other islands of the Pacific Ocean were formerly idolaters: At the time of the arrival of missionaries at their group they were devoted to their various degrading superstitions. They offered their choicest fish and fruit to their imaginary deities. The tables of their tutelary divinities were loaded with the produce of their islands, though their wives and children were often doomed to famish with hunger.

They had both civil and religious laws: The King was at the head of the civil department, and the High Priest governed the religious rites and ceremonies. The monarch had his Prime Minister, or guardian of power as is usual in civilized countries. The King also retined a chief architect, a carpenter, a thatcher, a cook, a steward, pages &c.

The principal Queen,—(all the King's wives were called Queens,)—and, her ladies of honour, and servant maids

The High Priest had, under him, his priests of different ranks; he always presided at the ceremonies performed in honour of the gods: He taught the priests of the different districts the manner of performing the religious rites,—he divinised the idols—he ordered new temples to be built,—and he made known the supposed will of the heathen gods to their heathen devotees.

The temples of Gambier' Islands were tolerably well built: They were large wooden houses, covered with the leaves of the *rautara*, the workmanship of these temples was beautiful: The idols were of wood, roughly carved into human shape, *in parvi naturalibus*; they were placed in the interior of the temples at an elevation of from three to four feet from the floor, and were fastened to posts: Before each of them was placed a table covered with an abundance of fish and fruit.

A number of festivals were observed by the people of the islands,—they were called *ti rua* and were celebrated in honour of *Varua Kino*,—(the evil spirit;)—at these *ti rua* gestures of the most ridiculous nature were practised; hideous motions of the mouth and horrid contortions of the bodies, serving to render them more like monsters than like human beings, were among the religious pranks of the natives.

Included with the reigning deities of Gambier's Islands were reckoned *Curunga*,—(the god of rain,)—and other gods; to these they seldom offered sacrifices, for they considered them good beings and feared no injury from them; Varua Kino, they trembled before, believing always his power to destroy their lives.

The ceremonials, in honour of the Gods, were modestly performed, while those practised before the shrines of *varua kino* were accompanied with the most indecent gesticulations: Some regard to decency was always preserved in the persons of the dancers in the praise of the good gods, but entire nudity was supposed to be the most acceptable to the evil spirits: The religious dances generally continued throughout three or four days.

The old ceremony of burying the dead at Gambier's was both curious and interesting. As soon as a native died the corpse was rolled in tapas, placed on a bench and carried to a temple in the centre of which it was placed; here the friends of the departed danced and mourned, giving vent to their sorrows in ugly grimaces: After a short time the priest entered the apartment with a bag filled with a sort of hard fruit; with this fruit he *pelted* the lifeless body, addressing words to it during the exercise of his mad nonsense; he continued his pelting and talking until the bag, in which he carried the fruit, was empty: The remains were then ordered to be removed from the temple and were generally placed upon a pile of wood prepared for them, or upon a rock in the sea; in some instances the bodies of the dead were depostid in holes in the mountains to be devoured by rats.

The ceremonies attendant upon the birth and minority of the King of Gambier's Islands merits description. As soon as the Queen became the mother of a male child,—ladies never reigned over the Gambier nation!) the infant was carried to the top of a mountain situated upon the large island of Mangereva; the royal babe was accompanied by a nurse, and a few domestics, who were destined to be his only companions until he arrived at the age of manhood: No person was ever permitted to visit or converse with the youthful monarch, except his attendants and the reigning King and Queen during the course of seventeen years; nor was any one allowed to speak even to his attendants during this time: The King and Queen frequently visited him. They pointed out to their child the beautiful valleys of his native land; they shew him the ocean, the islands, and the rocks surrounding the mountain upon which he stood; they counted the villages and hamlets before him—and told him that he would soon be monarch of all he saw: They repeated to him the names of the chiefs who governed the several districts and taught him to believe that all those chiefs were destined to be the creatures of his authority: Thus was nutured the pride of the Monarch of Mangareva.

Before their islands were visited by foreigners, the natives of the Gambier's fancied themselves the most powerful people in the world; if they even credited the existence of a few islands in the Ocean, they were supposed to be far inferior to their own, like Crescent Island and Lord Hood's Islands, to the sovereignty of which they laid claim. The Gambians discovered the last named islands about sixty years ago; Crescent Island was peopled by them: The Gambians being engaged in a civil war, drove the defeated party to sea; they drifted upon rafts, before the wind until they reached Crescent where they settled and with their descendents have lived to this day, subsisting chiefly upon fish.

Doctor Rouchouze the present Bishop at the Gambier's, visited these natives in 1836 with the intention of making arrangements for bringing them to the island at which he resides; they consented to come, and will be removed as soon as a vessel can be obtained for their conveyance.

It may be reasonable to suppose that the little group of islands about which we are writing has been peopled for a great length of time: The natives have not preserved the least traces of their origin in their legends and traditions: They enumerate sixty or seventy Kings, the names of which they repeat with wonderful facility: The name of the present Monarch is Maputeo, whose Christian appellation is Gregory Stanislaus.

We may not safely ascribe unlimited credit to their ancient traditions, although the antiquity of the nation is circumstantially attested by the existence of old monuments: There is a wall on one of the islands which must have been the work of man, and which bears the marks of extreme age; this wall is almost covered with earth; upon the top of it are trees, the origin of which cannot be accounted for; all the natives can say about these trees, is, that they have always seen them growing where they are, and that their ancestors have informed

them that they too saw them there from their earliest recollection. There is a tree upon one of the Islands described by the natives as having formerly touched a neighbouring mountain; it is said to have advanced gradually towards the sea: Since the arrival of the missionaries, this tree does not appear to have moved: If it be one of the walking plants sometimes alluded to by naturalists, it is indeed a very large one.

According to Beechey, in the narrative of the Blossom's voyage "this group was discovered by the ship Duff, on a missionary voyage, in 1797, and named by Mr. Wilson, her commander, after Lord Gambier." They are in latitude, about 23 degrees south, and longitude 135 west of Greenwich. Capt. Beechey describes them particularly as they appeared on his visit, (in 1836,) to the group.

The population seems to have declined in late years: There are seven islands in the group all of which were formerly inhabited; two of them at present are without a population.

One of the natives told the Rev. Mr. Maigret.—(one of the missionaries,)—that about twenty-five years ago, the inhabitants were as thick as the trees of the forest, but that a great famine had taken away all the young children and the old people,—the strong and healthy of the population being alone able to survive the destroying influence of the calamity. It was asserted, that, at the time of the great famine, the bread fruit was blown from the trees before it was ripe, and the roots were destroyed in the ground, by the parching rays of the sun.

Since the visit of Capt. Beechy in H. M. Ship Blossom in 1835-6, the Gambiers have been seldom visited by foreigners; a few schooners engaged in the pearl fishery from the island of Tahiti have been among the majority of the vessels which have touched there.

Thus far we have imperfectly glanced at the history of this small but very interesting group; we have compiled our notes from such data as we have been able to obtain from some of our acquaintances to whom the past condition of the islands has been, for some time, a familiar subject. It is plainly obvious that the natives of this group were among the most savage and degraded of the South Sea islanders; the accounts of Captain Beechey's reception at the time of his visit, and his delineations of their conduct and character, as found in the history of his voyage in the Blossom, give a terse and comprehensive idea of the times as they were at the Gambiers thirteen years ago.

Idolatry was abolished at Akamaru on the sixteenth of April 1835; at Akena, another of the islands it was abolished on the twenty first of April.

The other islands followed the example of the above mentioned before the end of 1835.

We give the words of a gentleman who visited Gambiers on the twelfth of November 1836. The aspect of things, we may judge by the tenor of his observations seems to have been somewhat changed by the influence of the missionaries; if no real good has been done the Gambians by the introduction of Catholicity they have at least put on the outward deportment of Christians and good men, the internal working of the word of truth for the accomplishment of their future salvation is a matter of consideration which belongs more properly to the casuist than to the historian or daily observer.

S. Island Gazette, March 10.

(To be continued.)

Maulmain.

From the Maulmain Chronicle, of 14th April.

We are enabled to publish to-day a Statement of the Trade of this Port for the year 1837, which we have reason to believe is as complete and as accurate as circumstances will allow.

In order to exhibit at one view, the decided increase of our trade in 1837 over the preceding year, we place the totals to and from each Port in juxtaposition.

IMPORTS.

	1836	1837	Increase.
Calcutta	5,56,819	9 38,891	3,82,072
Madras	77,802	1,39,476	61 674
Straits	51,822	91,137	39,315
Rangoon	1,00,874	1,97,532	95,658
Tenasserim Coast	43,730	52,174	8,444
Other Ports	34,510	41,455	6 945
	8,65,357	14,60,665	5,95,308

EXPORTS.

Calcutta	94,244	2,08,011	1,13 767
Madras	26,200	1,23 935	97,735
Straits	49,390	56,998	7 608
Mauritius	0	84 305	84 305
Rangoon	2,04,457	1,48 0-1	.....
Tenasserim Coast	32,614	18,571	.....
Other Ports	1 ,090	28,609	10,519
	4,24,995	6,68,410	2,43,415

From this it will appear, that the Imports have increased nearly six lacs of Rupees, and the Exports two lacs and a half. Among the Imports, the increase is found chiefly under the head of Marine Stores, spirituous liquors, and articles of Europe and Burmese manufacture. Among the Exports, it is found in the staple productions of the country, rice and timber. Under the head of Imports, we may notice that five lacs of Rupees were received during the year into the Government Treasury, to which may be added, what does not appear in our statement, about half a lac of Rupees perhaps, brought up from the Mauritius for the purchase of cargoes of rice and timber. Under the head of Exports also, it would not, we think, be improper to include the estimated value of the vessels built and launched during the year; rough estimate.

	No.	Ton.	Estimated value.
Vessels launched	9	2,500	250,000
Ditto fitted for Sea			12,500
		Total	275,000

We are not aware that the mode in which our statements are drawn up requires any particular explanation. The words "sundries" may be perhaps thought too comprehensive, but we have divided it among articles of Europe, Indian, Chinese and Burmese produced of manufacture.

The following is a statement of the Imports into Maulmain from the neighbouring Shan States during 1837.

	No.	Value.
Elephants	68	13 600
Ponies	146	17,520
Buffaloes	99	990
Cows and Bullocks	3,430	45,000
Sundries		45,000
		81 610

Of the Exports to those States, we can procure no detailed statement. Little else, however, is taken to them from hence but piece goods, either Europe or native, the value of which may, perhaps, be estimated at about 60 000 Rupees.

Taking then into consideration the various items above alluded to, and which are not brought into our statement, we shall have the following as the amount of Imports and Exports for the year 1837.

Imports	Rs 20,22,275
Exports	,, 11,03,410

Singapore Free Press, 31st *May*.

The following extract is from *Bell's Messenger*, of the 8th October:—SURVIVORS OF THE EXPEDITION OF LA PEROUSE. The *Journal de la Marine et des Colonies*, states, that an American captain named Megrell, has written to inform the *Societie de Geographie* that in the course of his voyages in the south seas, he had found two of the children of of a surgeon attached to the above expedition; and the Minister of Marine has desired to be furnished with every particular collected concerning them, together with the precise latitude and longitude of the Island in which they were found. — *Sydney Monitor.*

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 23rd June.

Arrivals during the week from Java, Bombay and Singapore, have put us in possession of the *Sandwich Island Gazette* to 7th April, of the *Sydney Monitor* to 7th February, of the *Pinang Gazette* of 12th and 19th May, and of the *Singapore Free Press* of 31st ultimo. From the first and last our readers will find some extracts. In the Sydney papers we find nothing but of local interest, which is likewise the case with the Pinang Gazette. We see from the Singapore paper that the *Diana*, Steamer, had left for Pinang to return with Sir William Norris, the Recorder, to be present at the trial of the 30 Pirates lately caught, as well as some others likewise taken by the *Diana*.

The Hing-tae Affairs.

Letter from the Hong merchants,

To MR. DENT,

A respectful communication. The proposal, we made, some time ago, to liquidate the foreign debts of the Hingtae hong in nine years not having met the entire approval of you gentlemen, we your younger brethren, now beg to propose to clear them off by eight and a half annual instalments to be paid regularly when due.

The first year to commence on the 4th day, of the 4th moon, of the 18th Year of Taou-kwang, corresponding to the 1st day, of the 5th moon, (1st May) of the English year 1838 and to end in the 19th year of Taou-kwang, or on the 30th day, of the 4th moon, (30th April) of the English year 1839: on which day the *first instalment* is to be paid.* The second instalment to be paid on the 30th April 1840: the third on 30th April 1841: the fourth on 30th April 1842: the fifth on 30th April 1843; the sixth on 30th April 1844: the seventh on 30th April 1835: the 8th on 30th April 1846: and the *half* and last instalment on the 1st November 1846.

The foreign debts will thus all be settled between the years 1838 and 1846; or in 8 years (Quaere 8?) Should our benevolent elder brethren, after due consideration, accept our proposal, they will please write us to that effect, as soon as possible; that we may petition for the sanction of Government.

It is for this purpose we write, and with compliments remain, &c.

(Signed by 11 Hong merchants.)

Taou-kwang, 18th year, 4th (Intercaly) moon, 25th day. June 15th 1838.

The above is the translation of a letter from the Hong-merchants to Hing-tae's creditors, offering, as will be seen, to pay in annual instalments, during eight years and a half the debts of the Hingtae-hong. This offer, though it sounds a little better than the one made before, is literally the same as that made formerly of paying within 9 years, more than half a year having now elapsed since that offer was made. It comes to be in fact a payment made within ten years, as the last instalment will be due in November 1846, whilst Hing-tae first declared his insolvency in November 1836. We do not hear that any meeting of the creditors has yet taken place to take this new offer into consideration, but we much fear that better terms will not be attainable, and that it will perhaps be the best for the interest of the claimants to close with this proposal, however heavy the loss to which it subjects them. The greatest difficulty in the settlement will be, how to obtain due guarantee for the regular payment of the instalments, and none better, we presume, will be available than the joint signatures of the different Hong-merchants, as likewise the imperial sanction to the arrangement, which, we suppose, it will be necessary for the Hong-merchants to obtain. The funds to enable the Hong-merchants to pay the instalments will be raised, as we stated on a former occasion, by levying a duty on the foreign trade, a practice which has long prevailed under similar circumstances, and the tax, though at present no old debts are being paid off, is still levied under the name of the Consu-tax, the proceeds of which it is now generally understood, are expended for the necessities of the Co-hong, such as presents to the Emperor and his court, to the Vice-roy, Hoppo, Fuhyuen, and the numerous other provincial officers who look upon the Co-hong as as a milch-cow especially their own. This tax is now to be encreased sufficiently to admit of Hing-tae's creditors receiving their annual instalments out of it, but, in what proportion and how much on each article, has not yet been definitively settled, though the merchants have often met in Consu about it. The chief part of it will necessarily fall on the two principal exports, Tea and Silk, and Cotton will probably also have to bear it's share, though it is believed that imports will be burthened with less of it in proportion than exports, and the tax will ultimately fall on the consumers of them in Europe and America. Such an arrangement certainly appears unjust, nor will we defend it, but, if the tax were levied on imports, we believe that the trade would suffer more than it is now likely to do, since heavy duties on Cotton manufactures, and on the raw material would necessarily enable the Chinese the more effectually to compete with their own produce and manufactures, and thus considerably reduce the sale of the foreign. Besides, the duties on Cotton manufactures are already considerable, and those on Woollens very heavy indeed, and any considerable increase would drive them entirely out of the market, or the importer must resort to smuggling. As soon as we obtain the new tariff we shall lay it before our readers. The mode in which the tax is now collected is different from what it has hitherto been, since now Hong-merchants are obliged to pay it, cash down, at the time of shipping or receiving goods, instead of, as formerly, being merely debited with the amount, and pay ing at the end of the year their quota for the necessities of the corporation in proportion to the extent of their business respectively. The present system is much more satisfactory, and should it be persevered in, there is every probability that the Hingtae instalments, as well as those which the Hong merchants will probably be induced to pay for the King-qua hong, will be regularly paid. The arrangements for the latter hong will, it is supposed, be of a private nature, to which the Imperial consent will not be asked, since, to do so, would require the formality of breaking the Hong, and this would probably draw upon it's present head, a man much respected undeserved punishment and even banishment, without the creditors reaping the slightest advantage therefrom. We hear that this hong has petitioned the Imperial Government to grant time for the payment of the heavy arrears of duties it owes, to the amount, as stated by the Hong merchants some time ago, of 300,000 Taels.

* In the original, the beginning and ending of each of the succeeding years is indicated in the same manner as above; but for the sake of brevity, the result, only, is here given.

(TRANSLATOR.)

With reference to a letter from Mr. Holgate, the surgeon of the Hospital Ship at Whampoa, published by us last week, to which we then were not able to make an answer, owing to the necessary enquiries not having then been made, we have now to state that Mr. Holgate has furnished us with the replies from the parties accused of having received Opium from the Hospital ship, in which the truth of the charge is most unequivocally denied, they stating that they never received, or had on board the Hospital ship, any Opium. To give this explanation we owe to Mr. Holgate whom we accused upon evidence we, or rather our informant, have failed to substantiate. We owe it however to ourselves to state the nature of the information upon which we acted, and which deceived us. It was a statement made by a person engaged in the Whampoa trade, that a certain quantity of Opium had been received from on board the Hospital ship into the schooner Coral and that he could prove this by the Coral's books; this statement was made by this party in presence of others, and we now can produce three witnesses who heard it, and shall be able to bring more evidence so soon as we can obtain it from Macao as to the statement on which we relied having been made. Mr. Holgate applied by letter to this party, and received in answer the following which we extract: "In answer to your note of this morning, I beg to state that in regard to what is stated relative to Capt. —— (Commander of the *Coral*) is totally false.", thus convicting himself, nor does this note deny that it's writer had made the statement in question, but only denounces it as false. We refrain from publishing the name of this party, though we should be justified in so doing.

On Sunday last thirty five criminals were executed in the usual place, and we are informed that to morrow week 60 more will be decapitated. We have not been able to obtain information that can be relied on, as to the crimes of these miserable victims of the severe laws of China, nor what caused them to be beheaded at this time of the year; the custom in China being for the Emperor to send his confirmation of such sentences as have been pronounced by the judges during the year, in autumn, when the regular executions take place. It is said by some that several of these culprits were guilty of piracy; we do not hear that any were accused of dealing in, or smuggling of, Opium.

A foreign passage boat was seized by the Mandarins about a week ago laden with Sandalwood. She has been anchored close to How-qua's packing house and continues in possession of the Mandarins.

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China. — This society was established in March 1836—it's name sufficiently indicates its objects, and we have now before us its second and third reports from which it appears that if not much has been actually accomplished, a good deal is in preparation which cannot fail to prove useful to the Chinese for whose improvement the society has been instituted. The chief object of attention of the society is given to the publication, in a cheap form, plain and easy treatises in the Chinese language, on such branches of useful knowledge as are suited to the existing state and condition of the Empire. We have no doubt that such publications, if properly selected, will find eager readers among the Chinese, and we, in fact, know among our acquaintance among the Chinese several who have read with attention, and as they declared to us, with much satisfaction, some of the numbers of a Chinese magazine now jointly edited, under the sanction of the Society, by Mr. Gutzlaff and Mr. Morrison, and among the subjects on which it treats, we find the following. On German universities and academies; History of ancient Egypt: Geography of the Presidency of Bombay; Astronomy; means of restoring the drowned, when apparently dead; United States, their discovery &c; Natural history; history of the jews; Geography of India; maritime discoveries; description of diving bell, with a plate; Geography and history of Prussia; volcanoes; limited knowledge of the Chinese; history of Europe; moral precepts; expeditions to the north-pole; relation of shipwrecked Chinese saved by foreigners; charity and benevolence; Napoleon; Portugal; surface of the moon; suspension bridges; Russia, it's history and statistics; the Phonicians; France, its history and statistics; and many other subjects. This publication is industriously distributed among the Chinese not only in China, but in Singapore, Malacca, Pinang and Siam, wherever Chinese are settled. Besides this Magazine, Mr. Gutzlaff intends publishing in Chinese, in three volumes, "a brief Geo of General History; Mr. Bridgman has in a state of forwardness, likewise in the Chinese language "A brief History of the of United States" in two volumes. A history of the Jews is also in preparation.

The following are the subjects regarding which the society proposes principally to publish in Chinese, viz:

History, including Biography,
Geography, including travels,
Natural history,
Medicine,
Mechanics, and Mechanical arts,
Natural Phylosophy,
Natural Theology,
Belles lettres;

in any one of which departments, whoever knows the Chinese or their literature, will probably agree that they have much to learn. Hitherto however the Chinese langua,e has found so very few students among foreigners, partly owing to it's very, and partly to the exaggerated difficulty of its acquisition, that the few who have acquired it have generally too much upon their hands to be able to devote as much of their time as is desirable they should to the objects of the society; we have however shewn above that they have by no means been idle and we hope that in a short time we shall also enlist the talent of the several savants in Europe, who have made the Chinese language their study, in favor of the Society, and that they will now and then contribute some articles, as well as the missionaries in Java and the Straits, many of whom are counted amongst the most able Chinese scholars, and are corresponding members of this society.

In contrasting however the objects and utility of the Society with its present means, we are sorry to find that the support it has found from the Public is by no means commensurate, and though its expenses have hitherto been on the most moderate scale, the publication of the books mentioned above is very likely to reduce the finances to a low ebb, so much so that we believe it to be contemplated by the Committee to ask for new subscriptions from the members of this community, in which we hope, nay, are pretty certain, that they will be successful, we being convinced that all our neighbours will be willing to give the necessary pecuniary support to an institution which promises considerably to ameliorate the moral and social condition of the Chinese.

We find the following in Marco Polo's travels, who, speaking of the munificence of Kubley Khan, the first Tartar Emperor of the whole of China proper, including the provinces to the south of the Yellow river, which had before his time effectually resisted his predecessors, says:

"You must understand that the Tartars, according to their ancient customs, bestowed no alms, but rather upbraided those that were in necessity as hated of God; but the idolaters, especially the Backsi have propounded it as a good work, acceptable unto God, and have taught him (the great Khan) to be thus bountiful (alluding to storing rice towards times of scarcity) so that in his court bread is never denied to any who ask it, and there is no day in which there is not given away twenty thousand crowns in rice, millet, and Panike; whence he is esteemed as a God by his subjects."

Obituary.

DIED at Bankok, Siam, March 28th, of cholera, after an illness of only 12 hours, Mrs. EZRA G. JONES the beloved consort of the Revd. JONAS TAYLOR JONES, of the American Baptist Mission. She had long been a pious, exemplary, intelligent and useful Christian; and although her warning of evident dissolution was short, yet her end was happy, and she manifested to the last that the principle of our holy Religion had taken deep and powerful hold upon her heart. The peace that surrounded her expiring moments originated not in the slightest degree from the stupor of disease, but was the legitimate result of the presense of God and a well grounded hope of immortality through the merits of the Redeemer of mankind.

S.

NOTICE.—is hereby given that by mutual agreement the interest and responsibility of Mr. George Adam in our Firm here, and in that of Messrs Edmond, Bibby & Co., Bombay, has ceased.

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton 11th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interest of Stanford & Marks in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:

Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—James Hooker & William Lane having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs Stanford & Marks, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of Stanford & Marks as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory,
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any part in Java:

A. That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN van BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837. No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the Netherlands Consulate at Canton, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or wherever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN van BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the undersigned in Canton under the firm of "James Hamilton" will cease from this date, Parties holding Bills on the said firm, or having other business to transact with it, are requested to apply to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WM. MACDONALD.

Canton 7th May 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. R. Cooper is duly authorised to sign for our firm per procuration.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. Josiah Stokes has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1838.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "The Correspondence between the Creditors of the Hing-tae Hong, and the Local Government." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.

The Chinese Hong-merchants and their debts, price one dollar.

General Rates of Agency Commission in China; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—The Library of the Morrison Education Society is now open to the Public, a suitable room having been obtained for it in No. 1, Longshun, or old English Factory. For those who are not Members of the Society, the terms of admission to the Library are, $ 10 yearly, or $ 5 for half a year, or any shorter period.

J. ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary and Librarian.

26th March, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London and Canton. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Canton, 24th May, 1838.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

Calcutta,	Messrs.	Cabe, Tagore & Co.
Bombay,	"	Wm. Nicol & Co.
Singapore,	"	Shaw, Whitehead & Co.
London.	"	Rickards, Littler & Co.
Liverpool,	"	Rathbone, Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope,	"	Thompson, Watson & Co.
Mauritius,	"	Rowlandson, Whye & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, Calcutta.

BELL & Co.
Agents Canton.

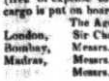
FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wills Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to,

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
AND
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong hong.

Canton, June 16th, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE Ship Charles Malcolm, Capt. Lyon, will leave Whampoa early in June, for freight. Apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE
AND
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 5th May, 1838.

HOOKER & LANE beg to acquaint the residents of Canton that they have just received a batch of Hodgsons and Bass' Ales of a superior quality in Hogsheads and Butts. No. 1 British Hong.

Canton 14th June, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA Planchado Segars at 9 $ per box. Fresh Seltzer Water received per Logan Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms a House of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major Almeda of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Khan Stewart*. Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

TEA shipped to England this season, beginning 1st October 1837, as per statement from Chamber of Commerce.

Black Teas.

Congou,..	Pls.	164,583
Caper,....	"	5,040
Souchong,..	"	7,360
Campoy, ...	"	217
Ankoy, ...	"	399
Hongmuey, ...	"	2,759
Pekoe,....	"	4,096
Orange Pekoe	"	2,543
	Total	25,070,304 lbs.

Green Teas.

Hyson, ...	Pls.	10,707
Young Hyson,.. ..	"	6,404
Hysonskin, ...	"	1,479
Twankay, ...	"	31,291
Gunpowder, ...	"	3,253
Imperial, ...	"	9,177
	Total	7,364,933 "
	Grand Total	32,435,200 lbs.

Raw Silk. ... . 4,163 Piculs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Glenelg*, Langley; *Lowjee Family*, Rowland; *Good Success*, Fraser, from Bombay and Singapore. Amer. *Levant*, Dumareck, Batavia, 25th May.

PASSENGERS.—per *Logan* omitted in our last: Miss Rimslie, Mr. J. Cryder.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Elizabeth*, Highat, for Liverpool yesterday.

Laid on for England: *Vanguard*, *Thomas Lowry*, *Alexander*, *Earl Balcarras*, *Volunteer*, *Bonanza*, *Anna Maria*.

Latest Dates, from England, 6th March via Bombay. United States, 30th January via England. Calcutta, 3d May ℣ *Cowasjee Family*. Singapore, 24th May ℣ *Rob Roy*. Java, 28th May ℣ *Levant* Manila, 16th May, ℣ *Splendid*. Bombay, 7th May ℣ *Good Success*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *Falcon*. *Hellas*, *Minerva*, *St. Vincent*, *Parkfield*, *Orwell*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *David Salamons*. *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Lady Raffles*, *Ellen*, *Inglis*. Bombay, *Hannah*, *Fort William*, *Scaleby Castle*, *Caledonia*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Shaw Allum*, *Edmunstone*, *Charlotte*, *Charles Grant*, *Lady Grant*, *Castle Huntly*. Sydney, *Hero*. Chile, *Henry Clay*, *Brooklyn*. From the United States, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Anawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Hospital Ship ..			800		
Luconia	Ameri.	Henry		Java.....	J. Robinson. [quejee.
Sir Chas. Malcolm	British	Lyon		Bombay	T. Rustomjee & C. Ba-
Vanguard	"	Stewart		"	W. & T. Greenwell & Co.
Bombay Castle...	"	Baxter	809	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Anna Maria	"	R. Edwards	421	"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Alexander	"	Maclachlan		Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Mandarin	Ameri.	Symonds		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Splendid	"	Laud		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Hindoo	"	Pearson		Boston	Russell & Co.
Earl Balcarras....	"	Vaux		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Bonanza	"	Ponsonby	176	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Philippe I	"	Skellington		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Baptiste Mesick ..	"	Martin		"	"
Thomas Lowry ..	British	Bulley		Liverpool..	Fox Rawson & Co.
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J. C Thpson
Charles Forbes ...	British	Wills		Bombay	D Manchee & H Framjee
Glenelg	"	Langley		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Levant	Ameri.	Dumareq		Java	Russell & Co.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	"

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia* Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; Col. *Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Linda*, (Am.) Macandrey; to Russell & Co. The *Ajnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	774	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	330	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagacity	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ormestone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Red Rover		Wright		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hermona Luise ..	Mexic.	Perede		Manzalan	"
Pearl	British	Boulton		Newyork	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Volunteer	British	Macminn		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
H. B. M. S. Larne	"	J. P. Blake Esq...		Madras	———
Harlequin	"	Chiene		Manzalan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Red Rover	"	Paterson		Cochinchina	Turner & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.
Good Success	British	Fraser		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Pecals				Tea Green, Pecals.					
			Congo.	Souchong	Pow-chong.	Pecco.	Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2890	239	....	961	327
31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	56	2488	....	....	342	123
Sept. 10	Himmaleh	"	....	286	....	....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	280	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London	New York	....	2434	....	....	201	1571	110	....	259	180
1838 Jany. 2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	182	102
8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	188	115
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	82	341	3125	306	....	359	244
Feby. 26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	50	1411	....	....	260	195
March 1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	474	....	406	404
8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	78	2182	475	159	352	329
8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
8	Morrison	"	....	609	322	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
15	Louver	"	....	2491	50	76	363	1246	49	....	14	....
21	Liberty	New York	....	399	174	94	345	2985	....	....	227	209
April 1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	196	164	253	716	656	....	127	127
6	Roman	"	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632	....	256	254
11	Rob Roy	"	....	79	1472	453	60	365	1454	346	66	273
May 4	Rosalie	Boston	....	186	2207	....	47	....	427	77	....	30
	Southerner	New York	....	....	1131	536	64	574	839	1690	105	91
11	Charlotte	"	....	....	696	56	....	862	1744	429	....	275
11	Factor	"	....	....	1391	312	....	19	232	....	....	....
13	Panama	"	....	....	441	....	....	284	2681	1322	....	222
22	Luconia	"	....	....	996	....	133	46	757	1139	....	26
June 2	Oneida	"	....	....	....	....	....	266	....	281	....	....
3	Chandler Price	"	....	....	....	389	....	114	2950	....	....	573
		Pecals.	477	30922	3866	1593	6556	47709	10702	342	6915	4937
		Chests.	757	51378	7720	3186	13112	70146	20906	561	8343	6911

Black Tea pecals 36,757 Chests 63,041
Green " 77,131 " 120,059

Grand Total Pecals 113,888 Chests 183,100

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys; 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 42. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, RD23, 1838. No. 146.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	28 a 36	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	40 a 42	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	24 a 26	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 10¾	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9¾ a 10	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	9. a 11.	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheat's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6 a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	3.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	46. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2 50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	500	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - -	,,	500	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	470	Nominal.
,, new - - - - -	,,	460 a 470	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	600	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	400	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.40	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	17 a 21	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	13 a 16.	
,, ,, Sandh Islands	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5 20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Saechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black, 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	3¾	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 19
,, Campoi - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - -	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		None remaining.
,, Taysaam - - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged-small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	6 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3.	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1½	1¼	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg.	1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd ,, ,, ,,	1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under	1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅓ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice)-and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4330; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3750; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 a 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2.0—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4.5. @ 4.6.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.................none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............ 4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.80 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 7.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST MAY 1838.

	IN MAY.			IN APRIL.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st June.*
Patna .... old.	105	540	572,940	893	380,595	477
,, ... new	956					993
Benares ...... old	141	465	65 565	300	117,600	173
,, ... new	246	515	126 690			122
Malwa .... old	445	550	244 750	760	342,000	2,630
	1893		1 009.945	1,953	829,195	4,235

Deliveries for the year ending 31st March 1838: 21,712 chests, value Sp. Drs. 11,597,972.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There is no material change, either in the price or demand for LONGCLOTHS, being without the further expected arrivals. COTTON YARN, the price of good quality of yarn has hardly been maintained, from the heavy pressure on the market of so much of inferior quality; the latter description is very difficult of sale even at very low prices.

WOOLLENS.—Purchasers of BROADCLOTH hold back, but the importations by the *Logan* being small, we do not think that holders are likely to submit to any reduction. LONGELLS, must be quoted at least ½ of a dollar less, without sales being practicable at that rate even. CAMBLETS, have also declined, particularly the Dutch,—of English there do not appear any of the *Logan's* imports.

METALS.—LEAD has declined about ½ of a dollar per Picul. IRON, maintains its price, there being no further supply.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—No further supply of BETELNUT or TIN, and prices remain the same; PEPPER, is still lower; RATTANS, in demand.

RICE,—The crop reported abundant and prices therefore keep down.

COTTON. —No transactions yet and our quotations must be considered quite nominal,—but we understand the points in dispute between the Hong merchants and dealers, as to terms of sale, were settled yesterday, and business will therefore now, it is expected, be resumed with briskness, as the dealers must be quite clear of stocks. The floods, however, which are now prevailing to a moderate extent, may retard operations for a time.

OPIUM.—The demand for Malwa continues brisk for the river, and the supply of the Junks, and the price is firmer from the Bombay ships keeping out. The new Bengal drug is without improvement in price, although within this day or two there have been more enquiries. In the old nothing doing, nor in Turkey. Deliveries at Lintin to the 15th were: Patna, *old*, 37, *new*, 124; Benares, *old*, 29, *new* 20; Malwa, 349½; Total, 559½ Chests.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Prices remain as before, purchases of low Souchongs to a considerable extent have been made, but we are not aware whether for England or America. Our statement of exports on the other side does not include the cargo of the *Elizabeth* despatched for Liverpool yesterday.

RAW SILK.—No further arrivals from the interior, and none remaining in the market, we believe, unsold. The first crop is still reported as likely to prove short, but these reports cannot, as yet, be relied on.

FREIGHT.—We understand a ship has been freighted for London, during the week, at 7 £ per ton.

CANTON, 23rd June, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 43. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 30th, 1838. No. 147.

Manila Trade.

General Statement of Produce Exported from Manila in the year 1837 by Foreign and Spanish Vessels,

Names of Articles.	*Quantity.*	*Price.*	*Amount.*
Sugar	272,113 pls.	@ $ 4 Rls. 2	$ 944,277 Rls. ....
Sapanwood	23.695 pls.	,, 1 ,, ,,	23,695 ....
Hemp	59,567 pls.	,, 4 Rls. 2	252,734 6 ....
Cotton	5.664 pls.	,, 15 ,,	84,960 ....
Coffee	88,894 pls.	,, 23 ,,	88,894 ....
Buffalo	9.653½ pls.	,, 3 Rls. 7	37,415 .... 10½
M. o' Pearl Shells	1,015 pls.	,, 14 ,,	14,210 ....
Hide Cuttings	2,958 pls.	,, 3 ,,	8,814 ....
Hemp, Cordage	1,193½ pls.	,, 9 ,,	10,759 4 ....
Streaked Ebony	9,803 pls.	,, 1 Rls. 2	12,253 6 ....
Roots of Sadalwood	2,266 pls.	,, ,, 4	1,133 ....
Pieces of Molove (timber)	4,368 pls.	,, 5 ,, 4	24,024 ....
Indigo	1,795½ pls. 99 ctys.	,, 66 ,,	118,503 ....
Leaf tobocco	36 pls.	,, 12 ,,	432 ....
Tortoise Shell	4,616½ ctys.	,, 7 Rls. 4	34,623 6 ....
Rice	126,003 coys.	,, 1 ,, 2	157,503 6 ....
Paddy	35,613 pls.	,, ,, 5	17,806 ....
Coffee in husk	86 pls.	,, 3 ,, 6	224 4 ....
Hats	19,629 in no.	,, 1 ,, 6	34,350 6 ....
Cigar cases	5,921 in no.	,, ,, 4	2,960 4 ....
Cigars	4,598 bxs.	,, 25 ,,	114,960 ....
Manila Hemp Cloth	29,050 pcs.	,, Rls. 3	10,893 6 ....
Ditto	4,161 pcs.	,, ,, 1½	773 3 10
Cocoanut Oil	867½ cks.	,, 2 ,, 6	2,404 3 ....
Ditto	768 cks.	,, 3 ,, 2	1,728 .. ....
Rum	19,629 gals.	,, 3 ,,	2,656 1 ....
Canes	1,440	,, Rls. 4	720 ....
Liquid Indigo	230 pls	,, 4 ,,	920 ....
Ditto	606 cks.	,, 3 Rls. 4	2,121 ....
Cotton Canvas	560 pcs.	,, 12 ,,	6,720 ....
Mats	762	,, Rls. 3	190 4 ....

Singapore Free Press 31st May.

Tea Imports, Deliveries, and Stock.

	LONDON 1837.			Estimate of UNITED KINGDOM 1837. London Included.		
	Imports.	* *Deliveries.*	*Stock 1st Jan. 1838.*	*Imports.*	* *Deliveries.*	*Stock 1st Jan. 1838.*
Canton Bohea	79,000	2,751,000	4,635,000	129,000	3,442,000	5,417,000
Fokien do.	..	1,646,000	1,46[illegible],000	..	1,821,000	1,590,000
Congou	14,815,000	19,257,000	24,501,000	23,524,000	24,703,000	34,246,000
Caper	350,000	374,000	250,000	514 000	459 000	368,000
Campoi	13,000	113,000	170,000	43,000	193,000	240,000
Souchong	2,016,000	1,369,000	2,920,000	2 547,000	1 609 000	3,092,000
Orange	609,000	590,000	591,000	911 000	740,000	761,000
Orange Pekoe	683,000	763,000	680,000	978,000	863 000	848,000
Twankay	3,174,000	3 596,000	3,541,000	4,070,000	4,348,000	4,242,000
Hyson Skin	286,000	404,000	292,000	353,000	451,000	339,000
Hyson	1,349,000	1,681,000	2,326,000	2,598,000	2,920,000	3,274,000
Young Hyson	524,000	358,000	698,000	657,000	440 000	739,000
Imperial and Gunpowder	681,000	670,000	679,000	1,007 000	844,000	882,000
Sorts	40,000	40,000	265 000	40 000	57,000	291,000
Total	21,819,000	33,607,000	42,518,000	37,421,000	42,018,000 of which 4 600,000 Exported.	56,259,000
1836.	36,701,000	35,245,000	51,161,000 1 Jan. 1837.			
				50,065,000	49 758000	60,065 000 1 Jan. 1837.

* Subject to alteration from Dock returns not yet to hand.

Gambier's Islands.

From the Sandwich Island Gazette.

[*Continued from last week's paper.*]

We herewith append the extract from the private notes of the gentleman alluded to.

"Mide Gambier's Islands on the 12th Nov. 1836 stood off and on;—after making signals for a pilot saw several natives on the reef, but none of them appeared inclined to come off to us; it was growing dark;—not knowing the entrance to the harbor, we kept in sight of land all night,

13th. Kept away for the land. Capt. got the boat out and pulled towards the reef where we observed a number of natives,—(having previously armed himself and his boat's crew,) in hopes of getting one of them to shew us the way into the harbour.—By making signs, we gave one of them to understand what we wanted;—he came off with the Captain to pilot us in. This native was a diver, and is employed by the Captain of a Chilian vessel now in port to dive in the lagoon for Pearl shells, an article in great abundance at this place. The Captain offered him some *rum*; when he smelled it he exclaimed "*Ata maitai,*"—(not good,)—and returned it without even tasting it;—we then offered him some bread for which he appeared very thankful; before he ate any of it, *he blessed the Lord in a short prayer and crossed himself after the manner of the Catholics!* We were *surprised* at seeing this, as, (although we knew there were Catholic priests on the Islands,) we had no idea that in so short a time, (since 1834,) the meanest of them were instructed to thank their Creator for every blessing received.

14th. I went on shore, and was introduced by Monsieur M. to the Bishop of these Islands; this gentleman treated us very kindly, and assured us he would be extremely happy to be of service to us, for which we thanked him, we told him of an accident which had happened to the vessel at sea, that she had carried away her bulwarks &c., upon which he immediately despatched a carpenter to repair the damages. I returned on board to supper,—having accepted an invitation to dine with the missionaries tomorrow.

15th. Went on shore to dinner, per invitation of the Bishop yesterday; called on him at his house, which is a neat and comfortable one story building near the water side, built of stone;—after partaking of some refreshments, he gave me an account of the state of the Islands. It appears that the first Catholic missionaries, Messrs. Caret & Laval, arrived here in the Am. Sch. Peruvian on the 7th August 1834;—the natives were then in a most savage and degraded state and were cannibals;—the missionaries, (through the medium of an interpreter,) made known to the King and chiefs the object of their mission, their reception, as might have been expected, was not very inviting or encouraging; but their mild and benevolent manner soon obtained for them the affection and good will of many of those innocent creatures. They, in a short time, acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language to enable them to converse with the natives, and to impart to them some knowledge of the true religion. The number of their pupils increased every day, and they were convinced by the instruction they received that *true religion* did not deprive man of liberty, but that it was established by his Creator to instruct him in the use he should make of that liberty, in order to make him happy during life, and to secure to himself an eternity of happiness in Heaven. The natives flocked in from all directions, without compulsion, to hear the missionaries. They were captivated with the beauties of their doctrines; they plainly saw the absurdities and impieties of their own forms of worship, they no longer offered to their imaginary deities human sacrifices; human flesh was no more to be the food of their priests or themselves. They were soon convinced that they were to do unto others as they wished others should do to them; hence murder, theft, and other crimes too horrid to the mentioned, were entirely abandoned, so that at present there is not to be seen the least vestige of those crimes on these Islands. Crime being banished, the missionaries turned their minds to the amelioration of the condition of the natives. They were cheered in the commencement of 1835 by the arrival of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Rouchouze, who was accompanied by two other missionaries, and two mechanics, (an architect and a painter,) the latter were immediately employed in the instruction of the natives, many of whom acquire habits of industry in a short time. The Bishop distributed cloths to them on this arrival, so that at present *there is scarcely any one to be seen naked on the entire group*, except those who are employed in boats or diving for Pearl shells. *They are all converted to the Catholic faith, and in making them christians, the missionaries have exerted themselves to add to their temporal happiness, as well as to point out to them the means of providing eternal welfare!!* The natives are employed in cultivating the sugar cane, cotton tree vegets bles &c., &c. The The missionaries brought with them some domestic animals, these are daily increasing.

Goats and sheep are numerous on the mountains,—they also brought seeds from Europe, which they are cultivating. Their gardens are in a flourishing condition.

Honesty is a principal feature with the whole of the natives. I was told by the Capt. of the Chilian Brig in port that he has left articles in the most careless manner about his vessel while it has been crowded with natives and he said he had never missed the most trifling thing.

15th. Got under weigh and stood for the opposite Island where we landed four of the priests;—here the King sent us off presents of Bread fruit—Cocoanuts—Fowls &c., &c., we received every attention from the Bishop, who supplied us at a great deal of trouble with wood, water &c., and for which we are under many obligations as he would receive no remuneration for the same.

The name and title of the Bishop at Gambier's is the "Right Reverend Stephen Rouchouse;—Bishop of Nilopolis *in partibus* and Vicar apostolic of the Eastern Oceania." It is impossible, in a brief description like this, to picture all the prominent points of contrast between the past and present condition of this group of Islands; a volume would hardly contain all that might be said regarding the great changes which have been brought about, with a suddenness the most surprising, in the condition of the Gambians, enough has been noticed, however, to prove that a good beginning has been made to advance the islanders upon the road of improvement. Is it plain that idolatry has given way to christianity; far at present there is not a single idolater upon the islands,—(except indeed the *Catholics*, are stamped as idolaters!—Yet there is not a single punishment appointed by either the King or the missionaries for the prevention of idol worship; what is more singular, no civil law exists for the suppression of fornication, theft or other offences; the influence of the precepts inculcated by the priests has the effect to preserve the public morals and to ensure the welfare of this happy little community. The condition of the Gambians strikingly corresponds with that of the inhabitants of Pitcairns before the interference of designing men began to mar their happiness. The missionaries do not prohibit the use of tobacco, nor ardent spirits; *intemperance* is discouraged by them.

The ancient method of disposing of the dead has been superceded by the establishment of beautiful cemeteries, which are enclosed by a fence. We have taken parts to inquire upon every point concerning the population of Gambier's Islands and the result of the missionary enterprise at that group; so far as we can ascertain, there has been a most encouraging and happy change effected by the influence to the Catholic missionaries.*

* The account here given of the salutary effect the catholic missionary labors have had at Gambiers Islands, appears too favorable to deserve full faith, indeed, throughout this description, the desire of the writer to raise the Catholic missionaries at the expense of those of the protestant persuasion, is evident, and his violence in the concluding part of his paper (which we do not give) tempts us to doubt his integrity. *Ed. C. P.*

The poor in China.

In China, sudden and unforeseen calamities, such as river breaking its embankment, fire destroying a village, and the like, often reduce a whole kindred to a state of extreme poverty, and oblige them to beg, for which they have a public licence. In all other cases where disease is not the cause of pauperism, it seems to be the practice in China, for the able part of the family to support their poor or reduced relatives.

The remaining classes of paupers are such as are diseased. These may be divided into two large classes, viz, the clean and the unclean; the first class comprehends: 1st, the blind; 2d, the lame; 3d. the deaf and dumb. The unclean class consists of lepers.

The number of blind poor in China is astonishingly great. I have not been able to ascertain any thing even like an approximation of the exact proportion to that of the whole population. The best informed appear not to know, or perhaps they are unwilling to tell; for they generally say, that they came from another part of the country, &c. Some of them learn to perform on musical instruments and to recite tales, for which they receive payment, and therefore may be considered as subsisting by their industry; but a great proportion of them go about as common beggars, frequently in companies of 10 or 12, in which case they are attended by a guide; more generally two or three go together and guide themselves along by means of long sticks by which they seem to feel the way.

The blind and lame sit in the streets and highways, and implore the charity of the compassionate. Leprosy is a dreadful calamity in China. It dooms the wretched sufferer, even should he recover, to remain for ever after, an outcast from his relatives. This class is exceedingly numerous and crowds the streets and highways. They are seen in considerable numbers near the residence of Europeans at Canton. A cold winter night is usually destructive to many of these miserable beings; they might easily be restored to health, yet in the superstitious nation of the Chinese, the restoration of such to health, does not restore them to any of the comforts of social intercourse, not even to work.

In Canton and other large towns, establishments exist for supplying the destitute, aged, blind, lame, &c. with maintenance.

No division similar to our Parishes exists in China; nor indeed any other, unless for Police regulations, and these have not connected with them any establishment for the support of the poor.

Their places of religious worship are made, occasionally, merely the place from which alms are distributed, and we have reason to suppose, more from ostentation than true charitable motives. The Mandarins of the district sometimes also distribute from their temples, the allowance to the destitute, aged, blind, &c. but no charitable fund seems ever to be connected with any of their temples, considered as a religious establishment; yet it seems to be a sentiment pretty universally diffused that charitable deeds are pleasing to heaven, and that they may deprecate impending wrath. Accordingly, on certain days charitable donations are made of money, more frequently of rice. In a country where the necessaries of life are generally very cheap, and where a little rice, a little pork, or fish and vegetables, enable the poor to make even a comfortable meal, it will be readily understood, that the condition of the poor is far from bad. Even the leper seems from the nature of his infirmity, to obtain supplies of food with facility, and he seems to bow to his hard fate with a degree of resignation.

These remarks apply perhaps generally to the southern or warmer provinces of China. In the northern division, where rice is not cultivated, and where, the winters are severe, the poor suffer much greater hardships. In proof of this it may be stated, that the northern beggars often find their way even to Macao. *Extract from a letter by Doctor Livingstone. Into Chinese Gleaner.*

The trade of the Mauritius.

We have been favored by the kindness of a friend with a summary of the trade of the Mauritius for the year 1837, which contains many particulars of interest to our mercantile readers. The total value of the imports for this period was £1,035,183, of which £993,988 came on British and £41,785 on French bottoms. The Exports, including £77,199 of imports re-exported, were £831,050, of which sugar formed almost the whole—viz. £739,972 or lbs. 68,478,874. Of this Great Britain took lbs. 57,132,448; New South Wales lbs. 7,585,197, and the Cape of Good Hope lbs. 3,926,703. A small quantity was sent to Batavia.

434 British vessels representing 93,551 tons, and 65 Foreign representing 16,494 entered inwards, and 442 B. vessels and 41 foreign cleared out.

The imports consisted of lbs. 54,604,681 of rice and lbs. 4,974,360 of wheat from British India. Madagascar supplies only 1,338,393 lbs. of rice. We furnish also 5,498,664 lbs. of grain and 2,087,820 lbs. of oats. Great Britain sends £109,984 of Cotton manufactures and other articles making a total of £345,744. France only retains a trade of the value of £122,653 of imports and £6,485 of exports in her old Colony.—*Hurkaru, April 27.*

Pirates in Singapore.

From the Singapore Free Press, May 31.

The captive pirates brought in by the *Diana* appear to be at present the reigning object of curiosity in the settlement; and among others of the jingan we went to have our look at the new fish. There is certainly nothing either formidable or very ferocious in the appearance of these savages; and with one or two exceptions they are about as miserable a looking crew as we ever beheld—some half dozen of them being mere boys. In the attack of the Steamer they lost, we believe, by their own account, nearly all their best fighting men; the others being reserved for the less honorable occupation of pulling the oar, cooking &c., and this may account for the inferior display of physical vigour presented by the survivors. It is impossible to suppose that lads so very young as several of them are, would voluntarily embark in a course of blood and plunder, and associate themselves with a set of ruffians to be tyrannised over at the ferocious will of their masters—for it is easy to conceive that their situation was one of the most complete bondage. Accordingly, the story which all these boys tell, is that they were carried off by violence from their own homes, and compelled to serve on board the pirates. Many of the men among them indeed give the same account of themselves—but whether true or false, there is not of course the same moral improbability against their voluntary connection with piracy, as exist in the case of their more juvenile companions. The owner of the prahu which was destroyed is among the captives—and he says that their commission from the Rajah of Soolo was to plunder as far as the Coast of Siam, and that had it been known that it was contrary to our law to go there it would not have been attempted! They appear to consider themselves in fact as having been engaged in the lawful discharge of their duties as subjects of his Highness of Soolo—who we doubt not will be very sorry to hear of the deconstiture of the expedition, in as far as it will deprive him of a large expected return of booty.

The prisoners deny that the prahu in which they were, was the largest of the fleet—and state that, the largest was the one which had their chief on board, the Orang Kaya of *Kalee*, and was one of those that escaped. *Bangee* is the name of the part from whence the pirates commenced their cruize.

In our last number we omitted to notice the capture of a Malay pirate prahu by the Steamer between Sangora and Calantun, and before she joined the *Wolf* in the attack on the Illanoons. They killed several Malays on board of her, and took the survivors prisoners. This prahu also had on board several slaves, captured by the pirates along the coast.

THE MILLSTONE THAT RAN AWAY WITH THE MAN.—The boors of Schilda had built a mill, and with extraordinary labour they had quarried a millstone for it, out of a quarry which lay on the summit of a high mountain; and when the stone was finished they carried it, with great labour and pain, down the hill. When they had got to the bottom, it occurred to one of them, that they might have spared themselves the trouble of carrying it down, by letting it roll down. "Verily," said he, "we are the stupidest of fools, to take these extraordinary pains to do that which we might have done with so little trouble. We will carry it up, and then let it roll down the hill by itself, as we did before, with the trees which we felled for our council house." This counsel pleased them all, and with still greater labour they carried the stone to the top of the mountain again, and were about to roll it down, when one of them said, "But how shall we know where it runs to? who will be able to tell us aught about it?" "Why" said the bailiff, who had advised the stone's being carried up again, "this is very easily managed; one of us must stick in this hole (for the millstone had of course a great hole in the middle), and run down with it." This was agreed to, and one of them, having been chosen for the purpose, thrust his head through the hole and ran down the hill with the millstone. Now at the bottom of the mountain was a deep fish-pond, into which the stone rolled, and the simpleton with it, so that the Schildburghers lost both stone and man, and not one among them knew what had become of them. And they felt sadly angered against their old companion who had run down the hill with the stone, for they considered that he had carried it off, for the purpose of disposing of it. So they published a notice in all the neighbouring boroughs, towns, and villages, calling on them, "if any one came there with a millstone round his neck, that they should treat him as one who had stolen common go ods, and give him to justice." But the poor devil lay in the pond, dead. Had he been able to speak, he would have been willing to tell them not to worry themselves on his account, for he would give them their own again. But his loud pressed so heavily upon him, and carried him so deep in the water, that he, after drinking water enough—more, indeed, than was good for him—died, and he is dead at the present day; and dead he will, shall, and must remain.—From the *Foreign Quarterly Review*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

My dear Mr. Editor,

Articles of commerce generally are not fit subjects for poetry, being more calculated to make money by, than to make verses on. Tea is thus apostrophised by Cowper in the following well known lines.

"And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not inebriate wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in, &c."

These lines were brought to my recollection by the following circumstance. While rummaging in some green Tea boxes and smelling the leaf in conformity with the rules of my humble profession, I stumbled upon a sheet of pink paper with some Chinese writing upon it. I showed it to a friend who is supposed to know summut of that 'ere matter, so, after a few hours of study, he handed me the following.

Tsan ying ming sze—soo kaou fung.
Taou yin shin seen—heaou loo tsung,
Seaou seih choo jin—tsin tsze meaou,
Nune ya tsih heang—hsou fung chung.

Seun luh ping heang—jin che hwuy,
He chun chu yu—chwang tsing hwuy,
Mow ching le tsew—fung lung jih,
Wan pih tseen saou—mwan chwang kwei!

with this translation.

Our worthy guest would sip a cup of tea,
To fill his honest soul with mickle glee.
Haste landlord! fairy's dew upon it pour.
And from my far-famed terrace crop the flower!

See that the leaf be green—it's smell perfume,
Hyson or perlé—each in season's bloom
May golden crops repay your hardy toil,
And thousand fleets convey it to your soil!

The fact is, it is a puff to get rid of his tea, and any man going to Ganhwuy—if he will only enquire for the sign Yu Hang (lit. sweet smell and plenty of it) will no doubt be entertained with a cup of his best and strongest—the fairy's dew to make it with is, I think, all in my eye.

Your's,

YOUNG HYSON.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 30th June.

The *Hellas* from London, 8th March, arrived at Hongkong on the 26th, having made a very short passage of only 110 days. She brings however no news that have not already been anticipated by the last overland despat of 7th March.

Debts of the Teenpo (Kinqua) Hong.

LETTER FROM LINCHONG.

Your younger brother, of the Teenpo hong, begs, most respectfully, to lay before his benevolent elder brethren a few remarks concerning the foreign Creditors of his insignificant hong.

Years have elapsed since you, benevolent elder brethren, first traded with our poor hong; and deeply grateful have we ever been for your distinguished patronage. Your kindness is graven in our hearts and has penetrated our very bones: words are unequal to the expression of our feelings. We must now again offer our grateful thanks to you, benevolent elder brethren, and to you, Hong-merchants and others, for your condescending consideration of our paltry firm during our difficulties of the two past years; as well as for your kind forbearance in not pressing your claims, and your unwillingness to ruin and make bankrupt our hong; rather willing to wait a few years till our affairs prosper and our debts can be paid. For this kindness our obscure hong is eternally obliged.

It is true that our affairs are still more deeply embarrassed, but what has been the cause of this? From the time we first commenced business we have acted uprightly and equitably in all our dealings. Neither debauchery nor extravagance have eaten up the money. But since the 2nd year of Taoukwang, our difficulties have been encreasing. The successive failures of the five hongs *Consequa*, *Exchin*, *Poonqua*, *Manhop* and *Chunqua* within a short time of each other, and between which time and the 13th year of Taoukwang (when the accounts were settled) we alone contributed, towards paying their foreign debts, $ 1,100,000. After this loss we redoubled our exertions to retrieve our fortunes and to retain the confidence of you gentlemen. Our own debts we could gradually have cleared off; but after the sudden and unexpected failure of the Hingtae hong, in the year before last, we found our hands tied, as it were, and our hope fled. We had it, then, in contemplation, to request your assent to an arrangement respecting the settlement of our debts; but the other Hong-merchants not having proposed any plan, we could not earlier communicate on the subject.

Now the Hong-merchants and other creditors have kindly agreed that we shall pay our debts by instalments in a certain number of years; the like arrangement has been made for the payment of our Government debts; so that the two accounts will be simultaneously settled.

The amount of our insignificant hong's debts, to you foreign gentlemen, we calculate at $ 1,100,000. Should you consent to our paying this sum in ten years, you will truly display extraordinary goodness and liberality. Should you however deem this period too distant, we propose to allow you 5 per Cent interest, to be paid after the principal is cleared off. Our brother Hong-merchants have liberally agreed to advance me the annual sum of $ 100,000 which will enable me to satisfy your claims, benevolent elder brethren. Thus the principal will be cleared off within 10 years, and the interest (the amount of which being duly calculated) in the 11th or 12th year. In the humble opinion of our wretched hong this is the most promising way of liquidating the debts; and with the valuable assistance and support of the Hong-merchants and our benevolent elder brethren we hope to escape bankruptcy. Our exertions shall be unceasing, in order to settle all the debts within the ten years; but should our business encrease and fortune smile upon us, this might be accomplished even in 8 or 9 years.

We humbly entreat that you will graciously view our proposition and grant our desires: deign, also, to favor us with an answer in writing, that our respective bonds may be held as proof. By agreeing to this, our benevolent elder brethren will display the most exalted goodness of heart, and will, verily, deserve our eternal gratitude.

It is for this purpose I write; and, requesting a written reply, with compliments remain &c. &c.

LEANG SHINGHE.

(Circulated on the 24th June 1838.)

It will be seen from the above letter from Linchong to the creditors of the Kinqua-hong, that their claims are about to be adjusted, and that the offer has been made to pay the debt in annual instalments during ten years, and that even interest at the rate of 5 per cent is to be allowed, to be paid in the 11th and 12th years: Satisfactory as such arrangement, under the existing circumstances must be to the creditors, they will, we believe, not enter into it unless the Co-hong, i. e., all the Hong-merchants collectively, guaranty it, nor can it be considered as definitely settled without this guarantee, by which the Co-hong would be bound to pay annually the sum of 100,000 $ which, as Linchong informs his creditors, this body has promised to do. As to the claims on the Hingtae-hong, we believe that, finding it unlikely that they will be able to obtain better terms than those offered in the letter, from the Co-houg, a translation of which we publish ed last week, viz to pay the debt by annual instalments within 8½ years, the first to be paid on the 5th May next year, and the last on the 30th November 1846, the creditors will probably be prevailed on to accede to them. The necessary funds for the payment will, as we be before stated, be raised by the Consoo-tax, but in what manner, or which articles are to bear the greatest part of it, has either not yet been settled by the Hong-merchants themselves, or has at least not yet transpired.

Several complaints have of late reached us from our Subscribers at Macao, regarding the irregularity with which our paper has reached them. This has been owing to the irregular despatch of the passage boats from here, there frequently not being one sent to Macao during the whole week. To ensure, however, the regular delivery of the paper, in future we have now made arrangements, though at some cost to ourselves, which will, we hope prove satisfactory.

PASSAGE BOATS.—Another prohibitory edict against these boats has been issued by the Governor and was circulated among the foreigners on Wednesday.

Want of time has prevented our giving a full translation, but from the cursory look we took at it, we are able to give an abstract of its contents. It appears a mere repetition of the terms and arguments used in the many preceding edicts on the subject, and tends more and more to lay bare the vacicle character and imbecility of the local government. The shameless avowal of their inability to stop these boats—the acknowledged cowardice of the revenue and naval officers—their unpunished disobedience of orders, and lastly the threat to turn three senior hong merchants out of the Co-hong, should they not accomplish by persuasion, what the Government with all its vaunted power, and vapouring edicts is unwilling or unable to do, proves, either their insincerity, and establishes their already well known venal character, or exposes their utter inability to take effectual measures for the suppression of the Opium trade in the river.

The novel features of this edict are few. After commenting in a dignified and magisterial tone upon the daring audacity of the barbarians, in discharging their guns at the great Emperor's tiger hearted soldiers, he directs the latter to return the fire, on the next repetition of the offence, consoling himself with the palliating and humane reflection, that the barbarians have brought it upon themselves by striking the first blow! He indulges in a little praiseworthy commendation of the nourishing goodness of the Heavenly Dynasty, to us poor devils from a far, for nearly 200 years; and lamenting, in a tone of deep pathos, our ungrateful disobedience of the splendidly luminous laws. He imagines (how reasonably, probably, some of our readers can tell) that the unwillingness of the schooner to be searched arises from their being engaged in smuggling Opium &c! and forbids their coming up to Canton. He warns the "preventive service" to let the boats pass unexamined, at their peril; and threatens the three Senior hong merchants, with expulsion from the Co-hong, if the abuse be not quickly remedied. Decidedly, not the least grain of indulgence shall be shown. The whole concludes with an imperative command, to find where the two boats (mentioned in the Custom Officers report, to the Hoppo, as having fired upon them) are anchored, and within three days to expel them from the river. Intensely tremble!

We have been told by a respectable Chinese friend, that the childish vagaries of the present Governor have rendered him the laughing stock of the city. And really if we are to judge of his character, and diplomatic abilities, by his Edicts, we are inclined to think a clever man might be found to perform the duties of Tsung tuh.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL SHIP. "A general meeting of Subscribers to this admirable institution was held last week at the house of Messrs. Fox, Rawson & Co. when the committee informed the meeting that in consequence of Kinqua, the hong merchant who had secured the ship, having been implicated by the local government in charges which might probably lead to serious persecution, it was considered the most advisable plan to dispose of the block, stores, &c. to the Co-hong for $8000. This proposition was immediately acted upon, and the *Hope* was transferred to her new purchasers yesterday."

The above, taken from the *Register* of the 26th, confirms what we stated some weeks ago, that the Hospital Ship had been sold to the Co-hong, but not for 4000 $ as we had been informed, but for 8000 $. The ship is to be broken up, and has, to that end, been resold to a carpenter for 3500 $, so that, through *"this admirable institution"* between the fear of punishment from the local authorities, and the refusal of the committee to remove the ship, the Co-hong have been squeezed to the tune of 4,500 $, of which part, we presume, will revert to the crown of England, the donation of the Superintendents of trade having been $ 4510.—or about one half of the amount subscribed. Besides this loss, the Hoppo claims, for the prolonged stay of the vessel at Whampoa, extra port charges from the security merchant Kinqua, though these, we doubt not, will be repaid him out of the funds of the British Seaman's Hospital Society. That some means ought to be devised to obtain medical assistance to seamen at Whampoa, where at times, owing to the swamps round it, there is much sickness, is highly desirable, and we suppose some means will be devised by the Committee for this purpose, but how this is to be brought about so as to be a durable establishment, not likely to clash with the enactments of the local authorities and their jealousies, will require mature deliberation. The Hospital ship, we are sorry to say never had the sanction of the government here, nor has it, as far as we are aware, been much resorted to by the sick, and the only advantage derived from its station at Whampoa has been that of giving a domicile to the surgeon. If that desideratum could be obtained by any other means, experience seems to shew, that a stationary Hospital is little required at Whampoa, though, it must be confessed, that experience was obtained only during two remarkably healthy seasons.

FESTIVAL OF DRAGON BOATS. This popular festival was celebrated on Tuesday last (the 5th day of the fifth moon being the principal day) and we have seldom seen so many of these dragonboats as there appeared this year on the river. The weather being fine, an immense number of spectators were on the river and walking in front of the factories, where, fore milles, we believe, is the only open public space whence a view of the river can be had. The Chinese seem to regard this festival with more than ordinary affection; the common and seldom interrupted routine of business is abandoned; the shops of the mechanics are deserted, and a holiday is given to the children at school, who were seen in great numbers enjoying their liberty, adding not a little with their shrill voices to the noise from the river. There gongs were continually beaten, and on a dragonboat passing a chop, passage, or flowerboat, these saluted them by making as much noise as they were able, firing off muskets and even small cannon, letting off crackers and beating gongs. From the number of dragonboats and that much greater of the others, this kind of noise was of course unceasing, and lasted from about 10 o'clock in the morning till sunset. We have not heard of any accidents this year, such as of upsetting or sinking of the dragonboats, which is of frequent occurrence in these festivals, and by one of which accidents upwards of 20 men were drowned last year at Whampoa. That such mishaps are not more frequent is to be wondered at, considering the peculiar construction of the boats, and the great many men they carry. The boats are, we should think about seventy feet long, by four feet wide, and very shallow, which render their turning a matter of great difficulty and, in a river where a strong tide runs, of great danger; moreover many of the boats must be very weak, the villages to which they belong, priding themselves on their antiquity, many of them being, it is said, upwards of a hundred years old, and preserved by being, during the whole of the year, except for a few days, buried in the mud on the river's side. These very ticklish boats carry each from between 80 to 100 men, of whom about twenty are engaged in beating gongs, waving flags, etc. and the rest in paddling, sitting two abreast. The boats avoid turning as much as possible, and when about to return whence they came, the paddlers turn themselves round, and push away in the opposite direction, the boats being equally sharp on both ends, and going equally well backwards and forwards.

As the new season for the shipment of Teas is about commencing it may not be out of place to republish the resolution passed by the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton regarding the execution of orders for Tea and Raw Silk with a preamble setting forth the Grounds thereof, dated 22nd December last and which we published on the 30th December.

"As the Foreign Trade of China is by Chinese law wholly carried on through a body of Chinese Hong-merchants in number not exceeding Thirteen, who alone are permitted to own boats for the transportation of Merchandise to or from the foreign Shipping, or warehouses for the safekeeping of the same prior to sale or subsequent to purchase, and in whose service and under whose absolute control, are all the coolies or labourers and boatmen employed in the foreign trade, and into whose possession therefore all Merchandise introduced in Canton or exported therefrom by Foreigners, is necessarily intrusted, from the time of it's leaving the Ship's deck, or to that of being laden thereon, without the possibility of supervision by the foreigners interested therein as Agents or otherwise, and from the regulation of the Hoppos office or Customs and the distance of the foreign shipping from Canton, when at the appointed anchorage for receiving or discharging Cargo, the Merchandise imported, must unavoidably remain one night in boats in charge of servants or boatmen, and that exported, one night in the warehouses of the Hong-merchants after having been put in a complete state for Shipment, and another night in boats, which affords facilities for fraudulent practices which have been often availed of by the Chinese and the regulations above enumerated having become fixed by the long practice of British East India Company in the late trade with China and by the acquiescence of all other foreigners, and absolutely unalterable by any influence within the exercise of the foreign houses of Agency of Canton.

"And as Tea is a production which enters largely into the export trade of China, and is a commodity the value of which depends (besides seasons, the state of foreign markets, and other circumstances) on the fluctuating taste of foreign consumers, which is so capricious, that the most skilful judges, both native and foreign in China, declare the most discordant opinions as to the character and value of Tea designed for it's supply, and the professional inspectors or brokers in Great Britain, or elsewhere, judgments thereon equally conflicting and various: and as Raw Silk, an article of export next in importance to Tea, from the mode of packing at the places of production, in which condition it is necessarily shipped, and from the system of Sale, can never be procured of a quality absolutely uniform throughout, but is always more or less mixed:

"And as, notwithstanding the circumstances above enumerated, certain importers of Tea and Raw Silk into Great Britain, have refused to receive for themselves investments made by their orders, and for their account, and declared that they consider the same at the risk of their Agents in Canton, on whom they would attempt to throw the loss of their speculations, on the alledged ground of a want of correspondence between the quality of the goods ordered, and those which, were shipped, although the order were executed with due diligence and attention, and with the closest practicable adherence to their prescribed condition;

"Therefore, moved by the foregoing considerations, Resolved by the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, that the conduct of the aforesaid importers of Tea and Raw Silk into Great Britain is, in the opinion of the Chamber, not only contrary to commercial usage, but with respect to the mode in which trade is necessarily conducted at the port of Canton, especially unreasonable and unjust, and must be firmly resisted; and that in the execution of any order for Tea or Raw Silk hereafter intrusted to us, (the members of the Chamber and others who declare their assent to this resolution) we will not on any plea be held answerable for any discrepancies of quality which may be alledged to exist in England or elsewhere, unless it shall be shown that due care and skill have not been observed in the selection and purchase of the goods, and in shipping them off,—

Signed by Jardine, Matheson & Co. Dent & Co. Turner & Co. Fox, Rawson & Co. D. & M. Rustomjee. Lindsay & Co. Russell & Co. Russell, Sturgis & Co. Wetmore & Co. Gordon & Talbot. S. van Basel toe Laer & Co. James Innes. Dixon & Co. Gibb, Livingston & Co. Bell & Co. J. & W. Cragg & Co. Eglinton, Maclean & Co. H. & N. Cursetjee. Bibby, Adam & Co. Jamieson & How. Daniell & Co. Rt. Wise. Holliday & Co. Ilbery & Co. Wm. Macdonald. G. G. Nicol. John Slade. W. Haylett. J. M. Bull. A. R. Crawford. W. Henderson.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interest of STANFORD & MARKS in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:

Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the Late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any part in Java:

A. That is has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL,
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the NETHERLANDS CONSULATE AT CANTON, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or wherever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL,
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. R. COOPER is duly authorized to sign for our firm per procuration.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSIAH STOKES has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Bom bay, 1st February, 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorized to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & CODENT & Co.

Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are,

London,	Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay,	Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras,	Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
	Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Spanish Brig ROZA; (late THEODORA) now riding at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao, where she may be examined by intending purchasers or charterers. For further particulars apply to

G. YRURETACOYENA.

Macao, 16th June, 1838.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Ship LEVANT, Capt. DUMARESQ, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

June 23d, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE SHIP CHARLES FORBES, THOMAS WILLS Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to,

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
AND
HORMUSJEE PRAMJEE.
No. 3 Powshong hong.

Canton, June 16th, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. LYON, will leave Whampoa early in June, for freight. Apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE
AND
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 5th May, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

A fine new teak SCHOONER of twenty tons, coppered and copper fastened. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th June, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A batch of ALLSOPP's best PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, in cases of six dozens; real Holland GIN; and superfine blue and black BROAD CLOTH. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao.

HOOKER & LANE beg to acquaint the residents of Canton that they have just received a batch of HODGSONS an d BASS' BEER of a superior quality in Hogsheads and Butts. No. 1 British Hong.

Canton 14th June, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 9 $ per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*

Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON,—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

SOME splendid Sherry wine in hogsheads and quarr-Casks imported by the *Elizabeth Stewart*. Apply to,

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 10th December, 1837.

TEA shipped to England this season, beginning 1st October 1837, as per statement from CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Black Teas.

Congou,	Pls.	168,783
Caper,	"	5,040
Souchong,	"	7,575
Campoy,	"	217
Ankoy,	"	930
Hongmoy,	"	2,960
Pekoe,	"	4,355
Orange Pekoe	"	5,447
Total		25,707,600 lbs.

Green Teas.

Hyson,	Pls.	11,040
Young Hyson,	"	6,404
Hyswankin,	"	1,767
Twankay,	"	31,176
Gunpowder,	"	3,235
Imperial,	"	2,171
Total		7,350,930 "
Grand Total		33,058,530 lbs.

Raw Silk, 4,401 Piculs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Hellas*, Scanlan, from London 6th March, *Parkfield*, Jacob, Liverpool.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Alexander*, Mac Lachlan, for London. *Syed Khan*, Ovenston, for Singapore and Calcutta. H. M. S. *Larne*, J. P. Blake Esq, Commander, for Manila. This evening at 11 P. M. *Bonanza*, Pocsonby, for Liverpool.

To be dispatched on Monday, the 9th July Amer. *Mandarin*, Symonds, for Newyork; Brit. *Thos. Lowry*, Bulley, for Liverpool, at noon.

The *Vanguard*, *Volunteer*, and *Anna Maria* for England, will be despatched in a few days.

PASSENGERS.—Omitted in our last, per *Elizabeth* for Liverpool, Mrs. Highet, Mr. Garnock.

In Mr. Solomon's S. Helena shipping list of the second week of February, the following vessels from China are stated to have passed St. Helena; *Jamaica*, *Junna*, *Brothers*, and *Alexander Baring*.

We hear that the *Ruby* has passed Anjer on her way to Bombay, 42 days out from China. The Hamburg ship *Pilot*, for Cowes for orders, had also passed Anjer.

Laid on for England: *Vanguard*, *Thomas Lowry*, *Alexander*, *Earl Balcarras*, *Volunteer*, *Bonanza*, *Anna Maria*, *Clonelg*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th March via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 30th January via *England*. CALCUTTA, 3d May per *Cowasjee Family*. SINGAPORE, 24th May per *Rob Roy*. JAVA, 28th May per *Levant* MANILA, 8th May, per *Splendid*. BOMBAY, 7th May per *Good Success*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *Falcon*, *Montrose*, *St. Vincent*, *Parkfield*, *Orwell*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Java*, *Ada*, *Lady Raffles*, *Eliza*, *Inglis*, BOMBAY, *Hannah*, *Fort William*, *Stately Castle*, *Caledonia*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Shaw Allum*, *Edmonstone*, *Charlotte*, *Charles Grant*, *Lady Grant*, *Castle Huntly*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*, *Brooklyn*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Piculs Congo.	Souchong	Fow-chong.	Pecco.	Tea Green, Piculs. Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2850	239	....	861	327
31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	98	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept. 10	Himmaleh	"	....	286	....	....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	250	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London	New York	....	2134	....	....	201	1371	110	....	239	180
1838 Jany. 2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	69
3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	182	102
8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	180	115
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	82	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby. 26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	50	1411	....	....	260	195
March 1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	374	....	406	404
8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	75	2182	475	159	352	320
8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
8	Morrison	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
15	Louver	"	....	2491	50	76	363	1246	49	....	14	....
21	Liberty	New York	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	229	220
April 1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	253	716	650	....	127	127
6	Roman	"	....	377	400	125	270	1629	632	....	256	254
11	Rob Roy	"	79	1472	453	60	365	1454	356	66	273	218
May 4	Rouble	Boston	186	2207	....	47	....	427	77	....	30	24
	Southerner	New York	....	1131	536	64	574	839	1690	105	91	50
11	Charlotte	"	....	696	56	....	862	1764	429	....	279	191
11	Factor	"	....	1391	312	....	19	232	....	....	....	....
13	Panama	"	....	441	....	....	284	2681	1322	....	222	181
22	Laconia	"	....	996	....	133	46	752	1139	....	28	32
June 2	Oneida	"	....	....	....	....	266	....	281	....	....	....
3	Chandler Price	"	....	....	385	....	114	2950	....	....	572	425
		Piculs.	477	30697	3860	1593	6556	47709	10702	342	6915	4937
		Chests.	757	51378	7720	3186	13112	70146	20986	561	8343	6911

BLACK TEA Piculs 36,757 Chests 63,041
GREEN " 77,131 " 120,059

GRAND TOTAL Piculs 113,888 Chests 183,100

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Luconia	Ameri	Henry		Java	J. Robinson. [poorjee.
Sir Chas. Malcolm	British	Lyon		Bombay	T. Rustomjee & C. Sa-
Vanguard	"	Stewart		"	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bombay Castle	"	Baxter	602	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Anna Maria	"	R. Edwards	421	"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Mandarin	Ameri.	Symonds		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Splendid	"	Laud		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Hindoo	"	Pearson		Boston	Russell & Co.
Earl Balcarras	British	Vaux		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Philippe I	Ameri.	Skellington		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Baptiste Mcsick	"	Martin		"	"
Thomas Lowry	British	Bulley		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J C Thpson
Charles Forbes	British	Wills		Bombay	D Munchejeeb H Framjee
Glenelg	"	Langley		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Levant	Ameri.	Dumaresq		Java	Russell & Co.
Lowjee Family	British	Rowland		Bombay	"
Volunteer	"	Macminn		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Red Rover	"	Paterson		Cochinchina	Turner & Co.
Good Success	"	Fraser		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurora*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Cid*, *Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenay	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hermosa Luisa	Mexic.	Peredo		Manzilan	"
Pearl	British	Boulton		Newyork	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Harlequin	British	Chiene		Manzilan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.
Hellas	British	Scanlan		London	Jardine Matheson & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy, 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dolla 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 43. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 30TH, 1838. No. 147

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	in demand.
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	28 a 36	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	40 a 42	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	24 a 26	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 10¾	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	9. a 11.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	6 a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	3.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	520	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - -	,,	520	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	480	Nominal.
,, new - - - - -	,,	490 a 500	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	640	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	400	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7 a 7½	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
,, fragments- - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	17 a 21	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	13 a 16.	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
,, Sapan ,, - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES;			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - / ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	18.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.40	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Chiefly low quality
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - -	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - *	,,		None remaining.
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -		10½ a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 18	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1½	1½	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4330; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. @ 4. 7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days........................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.............	4. 4.

Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.80 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7 per Cent premium.	very scarce.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,,	6½ per Cent ,,	
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1 per Cent ,,	
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	12 per Cent ,,	
South American Republics	1 per Cent ,,	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 7.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST MAY 1838.

	IN MAY.			IN APRIL.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock in June.*
Patna ....old.	105	540	572,940	893	369,595	477
,, ...new	956					893
Benares ......old	141	465	65.565	300	117,600	173
,, ...new	246	515	126 690			122
Malwa ....old	445	550	244,750	760	342,000	2,630
	1893		1 009,945	1,953	829,195	4,295

Deliveries for the year ending 31st March 1838: 21,712 chests, value Sp. Drs. 11.597,972.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—We have had no further arrivals of LONG-CLOTHS, but the market is not so brisk either for the white or grey. COTTON YARN, without improvement in price or demand, and the inferior kinds unsaleable. CHINTZES, some sales have been lately effected of some of narrow dimensions, and not very suitable patterns at about $ 4 @ 4½ we understood.

WOOLLENS.—No sales have been reported to us of the late importations of SPANISH STRIPES, but the quantity being small, the market continues firm. LONGELLS, must be quoted rather lower, the dealers taking advantage of the supplies per *Logan* and *Helias* to force down prices. None, we believe, have yet been sold. No favorable change in either Dutch or English CAMBLETS.

METALS.—IRON, retains its price under very moderate importations. LEAD, on the contrary, has rather declined, the market being fully supplied both with native and foreign.

COCHINEAL.—continues very dull.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Without alteration or any transactions, that we have heard, during the week.

RICE.—The crop is a good one, and prices remain therefore very low.

COTTON.—The market has not yet opened for the new Bombay COTTON, nor has there been a transaction in any description, and our quotations must be considered quite nominal.

OPIUM.—There has not been so much doing at Whampoa during the past week; but Malwa continues in demand for the supply of the Junks at 640, and there has been a little more enquiry for new Patna; nothing doing in the old drug. We have had no further importations. The Lintin deliveries to the 22d were. Patna, *old*, 42, *new*, 178; Benares, *old*, 33, *new*, 33; Malwa, 425½; Total 713½ chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Reports are still current of a partial failure of the first crop of Nanking Silk, and that prices are high.

TEA.—We have no transactions to report. The cargo of the *Alexander* despatched for London during the week is as follows. *Congo*, 2,009; *Souchong*, 93; *ankoi*, 102; *Hungmuey*, 51; *Pekoe*, 100; *Hyson*, 78; *Hysonskin*, 126; *Twankay*, 197 Piculs, and 100 Piculs Raw Silk. In the statement of exports on the other side the cargo of the *Bonanza* despatched for Liverpool this day is not included.

FREIGHTS.—The nominal rate is 7 £, at which there does not appear much eagerness to ship.

CANTON, 30th June, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 44. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 7TH, 1838. No. 148.

Latest English News.

From the *Bombay Courier Extra.* and from the *London Supplement to the Calcutta Englishman,* London 21th March.

The Honorable Company's Steamer *Berenice,* W. Lowe Esqre. Commander, arrived from Suez a little before 5 A. M. this morning. She left Suez at 7 A. M. on the 21 st. and Mocha at 5 30 P. M on the 28th ult.

A Debate on the subject of the *idolatrous* worship in India, which took place at a Court of Proprietars held at the India House on the 21st March, terminated with the following amendment which was carried by a majority of 35 :—

"That this Court deems the continued public discussion of questions affecting the religious feelings of "the natives of India to be fraught with danger, and "that the regulation of such matters may with more "safety be left to the responsible executive."

On the 7th March Lord Brougham called the attention of the House of Lords to the order in Council of the 17th July 1837, permitting the exportation of natives from *India* to *Guiana.* The observations which were made by his Lordship with reference to the Mauritius Magistrates were not of the most flattering description. A great deal of the antislavery spirit seems reviving at home, and we should not be surprised if the system of apprenticeship, short as must now be the duration of this probationary state, was to receive a blow. Lord Brougham has summoned all his energy on the subject.

The late arrivals from America of a commercial description are stated to be rather gloomy, and there appeared but little prospect of any further realization of assets — suspected the *three* great American houses which failed last summer.

There have been, since our last Spanish intelligence, a few inconsiderable actions in Spain which have been to the advantage of the Christinos. We observe some symptoms of a disposition to interfere in this struggle by other powers, in hopes of putting a limit to the warfare which is prosecuting.

The Circassians are still successful against their Russian oppressors; they have succeeded in blowing up the Russian Fortress of Gelenjik.

The Coronation is fixed for June, which will be more generally convenient than if it were postponed to a later period of the year.

A. B. Papineau, the brother of the *runaway patriot* of Lower Canada, has been brought to Montreal upon a charge of *High Treason.*

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday Evening.

The speculations for the rise in Dutch stock are evidently suspended, and the price is giving way,but there seems no disposition at present to reverse the operation, which would be the signal, in the present state of the market, of a general alarm among the holders. The leaders still cling to the hope that the political question is about to be settled, and that Holland will be relieved from that portion of the debt which is assigned to Belgium. An opinion was advanced yesterday, that were the political differences now actually disposed of, another ground of dispute would be created in the adjustment of the debt itself, and this to borne out by the letters received from Paris this morning, which anticipate that Belgium will either repudiate the debt altogether, or allow it to take effect only from the period of the final settlement of the differences, instead of from the separation of the two countries. Every thing relating to this question is in the most perplexed and uncertain state.

There is an obvious falling off in the demand for American securities, and Mr. Jaudon finds that the bills and bonds of the United States Bank do not go off near so readily as a first. Indeed, there are circumstances connected with the conservice of this latter description of paper which have induced many of our *resident*s, independently of the mere credit they are entitled to, to refuse to have anything to do with them. They are made payable, it seems, at dates varying from 6 to 18 months, not by any individual especially named in the instrument, but merely at "the agency of the United States Bank in London." They have no other assigned place of payment on the face of them, either in Europe or America. Now, it is by no means a well-ascertained fact where this agency is placed, for none has been officially announced, since it was removed from the mercantile house which held it before the appointment of Mr. Jaudon to this mission, and supposing this agency to be suddenly broken up, which may be the case at any time, and war to arise between the two countries, the money people naturally ask how these bills are to be paid, and where they are to present them for payment. Nor do they fail to remark what a prodigious power is placed in the hands of one man, in the appointment of Mr. Jaudon, who literally has at his command nearly all the resources of this bank. It is not that any one expresses a doubt of his honour and integrity, but that such an extensive trust so entirely without control, and in a foreign country is contrary to all the sound principles on which such business is regulated.

There are some statements in circulation which can only have come from himself, that a deadly quarrel has sprung up between the Bank of England and Biddle's Bank; from the refusal to open an account with him on his first arrival in England. We thought the Bank wrong on that occasion, and that it was a piece of petty hostility which never should have entered into the conduct of a great institution; but the quarrel can have no great terrors for them. The only point in which the Bank are vulnerable is the ill-judged traffic in gold to New York, the mere profit of which, leaving all other considerations out of the question, is now held to be a very doubtful matter.—*Times, March 20.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The division on Sir Wm. Molesworth's motion of censure on Lord Glenelg's Colonial Policy, after two night's debate, took place on the 7th. The original motion was withdrawn for Lord Sandon's amendment; and at the close ministers found themselves in a majority of 29. The numbers bring for the amendment 287, against it 316. This result was not anticipated—it was expected that the death blow to the Cabinet if otherwise would have been inevitable.

Lord Durham's Expenses as Governor of Canada are to be defrayed by the Government, but his Lordship is to receive no salary.

House of Lords. On the 19th, Lord Brougham's Bill for the abolition of Negro Apprenticeship in August next was read a first time, several Petitions were presented for the abolition of the apprenticeship system. 20th. A long discussion took place on the Poor-Law Amendment Act, introduced by Lord Stanhope on a motion for the number of Petitions presented against it. Lord Brougham and the Duke of Richmond defended the Act, and the motion was ultimately negatived without a division. 23d. The House principally occupied with conversations on the presentation of Petitions.

FRANCE.—Louis Phillip's ministry is engaged in the grand subject of an amicable adjustment of the affairs of Spain by negotiation, and it is said that the British ambassador and the ministers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia have had several interviews about the matter.

A most interesting debate on the motion for a grant of Secret Service money occupied the Chamber of Deputies from 11th to 14th Inst., when Ministers carried it by a majority of 219 to 133. The existence of the Ministry mainly dependet upon this Question—the Doctrinaires had openly quarrelled with but reluctantly sided with them, notwithstanding a coalition is talked of between this and the Thiers party. A proposition for the abolition of the punishment of Death was discussed on the 17th, but rejected; on the commission being appointed to examine into the "ensemble" of the Budget, on the 19th, the members of the opposition avowed their perfect unpreparedness notwithstanding which various reports are afloat respecting the stability of the Ministry. The French are described as gaining ground in Africa, and that Marshal Valee is endeavouring to prevail on several Tribes to enter into the service of France. Antwerp Letters speak with great confidence of the settlement of the financial differences between Belgium and Holland. The Emperor Nicholas is expected at Berlin in May. The Kings of Wurtemberg, Hanover and Saxony and several Saxon Dukes and Princes, are to meet the Emperor.

PORTUGAL.—The dates are to the 2d Inst. ministers had resigned, and as two unsuccessful attempts had been made to form a Cabinet, it was expected that the present officials would remain in office till the dissolution of the Cortes.

The news from Lisbon it important. An attempt has been made by the Ultra Revolutionary Party to possess themselves of the reins of Government, with a view to the abdication of the Queen in favour of the Young Prince when a regency would have been appointed. This however has not succeeded. A regular battle was fought between the troops and rebels, who were completely defeated. The number killed is no doubt greatly exaggerated, some accounts say 100, others 46. The effect on Portugese Bonds here was trifling.

AMERICA.—The Montreal Herald of 3rd Feey, states that further trouble was anticipated in the Country of Arcadia, where the Canadians were undergoing frequent drillings, and threatening the British population, Fifteen of the persons taken in the Schooner "Ann" had been carried to Toronto, to await their trial.—The Assembly had voted two sums of money for swords to be presented to Col. McNabb and Captain Drew R. N.

Canada.

The unavoidable conclusion from the Canada news is, that the frontier districts of the United States from end to end are resolved upon the invasion of the British provinces, and that there exists no sufficient power in the republican constitution enabling the executive and legislative authorities, how well soever disposed, and there is every reason to believe both to be influenced by the best and most pacific dispositions, to control the threatened hostilities. We are not going beyond the strict truth in saying that the whole of the Canadian frontier is menaced for thousands of miles. This gigantic danger will require a commensurate state of preparation, which must be rendered still more onerous by the peculiar circumstances of the case. Were Great Britain at war with the United States, the case would be one of much less difficulty, for then we could prosecute the most summary, and therefore the cheapest and most effectual line of defence, carry the war into the enemy's country, extinguish their commerce, ruin their marine, place their cities under contribution, and avert a repetition of injury by penal retaliation. Peace, however is to be desired by both states, and therefore we trust that no consideration of mere convenience or of economy will cause its interruption by Great Britain, as long as any other means of protecting our fellow subjects in Canada can be resorted to. But the government and legislature of the United States must cordially concur in our exertions to avoid the calamity of our national war. If it does not exactly suit with the principles of a Republican form of government to obviate the outrages and crimes of its citizens, by preliminary restraint, no social or political duty can bind it to protect them in the commission of injustice upon unoffending neighbours. Let the Government and Congress then speak out; let them warn the aggressors that they will not protect their countrymen from retaliation, if a just retaliation is provoked by making that country the scene of military preparation for unprovoked attack upon a friendly power, and that they will not interpose to rescue pirates from the just punishment of piracy. This would cost the United States nothing, and it would put an end to the present state of affairs, so odious and so pregnant with danger. As to the course to be pursued by our own Government, the first step plainly is to cancel the preposterous and expensive mission of Lord Durham. *What good can his lordship do in a case so strictly military as the present crisis of Canada?* But, if he can do no good, according to the rule infallible in such cases, he must do much mischief. What would have been the result of the Peninsular war, or of the Belgian campaign of 1815, if an irritable and haughty civilian had been placed as a high commissioner to control the arrangements of the Duke of Wellington.

In the House of Commons. Lord John Russell appeared at the bar, and stated, that Her Majesty had taken into consideration the address which was agreed to by the Commons, on the 27th ultimo, in favor of pronation in the marises, and that it was the intention of government to appoint a committee of naval and military gentlemen, to take the subject into consideration, and to report to the House. In answer to a question from Mr. Mansel, as to whether Lord John Russell did or did not mean to bring forward his threatened motion on the subject of the Bishop of Exeter's charge of bribery and treachery against the Roman Catholic members of the House of commons, the Noble Lord said, that he did not mean to bring it forward at all; his object in giving notice of such motion, being merely to show the inconvenience which would result from such a course as the House had lately adopted in the case of Mr. O'Connell.

The President of the Council of Ministers, at Lisbon, has acquainted the Cortes that the Portuguese Envoy in London has received instructions to demand satisfaction for the violation of the law of nations, committed some months ago at Mozambique, by Her Britanic Majesty's ship Leveret, in firing upon a Spanish slaver under the guns of the fortress.

One of the largest in-door meetings which ever took place in this, or perhaps in any other country, was held this day at eleven o'clock in Exeter Hall, to petition Parliament for an immediate abolition of Negro Slavery in the West Indies. Upwards of 5000 persons were wedged into the large room, and it was supposed that from 6000 to 7000 went away who could not obtain admittance. Lord Brougham presided as Chairman, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, as did Mr. O'Connell and various other public men. There were several Members of Parliament present. The meeting adjourned at half past two o'clock till the following day, the one half of those gentlemen who wished to address the meeting not having had an opportunity of doing so.

The great meeting to petition parliament for the immediate abolition of slavery in the West Indies, which was adjourned yesterday, took place to-day, when Lord Brougham again made one of his most splendid speeches. A number of dissenting ministers, and other well-known public characters, addressed the meeting, consisting, as it did yesterday, of 5000 persons. The resolutions were all unanimously adopted.

We find the following, under date of Munich, the 4th of March, in the *Leipsic Gazette*:—"The negotiations between our Court and that of France, have been brought to a most happy termination. A marriage between our Prince Royal and the daughter of the King of the FRENCH may be considered as settled." Another letter in the same journal says, that all obstacles to this marriage have been overcome by a promise from the King of the FRENCH to give his daughter a dowry of twenty millions of francs. The French legitimist journals do not contradict this statement; and it was considered probable in Paris.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Seale moved for leave to bring in a Bill to admit, under certain regulations, Foreign Corn bonded in this country, to be ground in certain mills, and manufactured for exportation. The Marquis of Chandos opposed the motion. Sir E. Knatchbull, thought he considered the gallant Colonel had misstated the case, would support the motion if the Government gave security that the agricultural interests would not be injured by adopting the motion. Mr. Warburton supported the motion, and hoped the representatives of seaport towns would do the same. Ultimately the motion was carried on a division, the numbers being, for the motion 127; against it 92; majority 35.

The rumor, which has appeared in several papers, of an intended marriage between a widower, holding a responsible situation in the government of the country, and a distinguished widow, refers to Lord Melbourne and the Duchess of Kent.

The accounts received this morning, from Liverpool, state, that the Bank of England having determined to forward immediately, a million of gold to the United States, produced a very favourable impression in the above town, particularly amongst the commercial classes, and cannot fail to produce a still more favourable one in America, as soon as the news of this shipment arrives out.

Great preparations are making for the departure of Lord Durham to Canada.

The Marquis of Northampton, in reference to the same subject, and in order to the more effectual prevention of the slave-trade, suggested, "that there be stationed on the coast of Africa a combined squadron, formed of four nations, France, Holland, America, and England; and to prevent any jealousy of the nations, let the squadron be placed under the command of the Commodores of each nation alternately, and let the squadron thus constituted act under a joint flag. If this were to be adopted he thought the flag would be one of the most formidable in the world, and would at once put an end to a traffic which was the most disgraceful that existed in the whole universe."

In answer to a question from Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Spring Rice said, that Mr. Barry's plan for the building of the new Houses of Parliament was definitively fixed on

The news from Holland is important. King William, it is now understood, is about to accept the twenty-four articles offered to him, seven years ago, relative to his differences with the King of Belgium; which differences, it will be remembered, threatened at one time to involve Europe in a war.

The two battalions of Guards under orders for Canada, have been reviewed by Lord Hill in Hyde Park, by the General Commanding-in-Chief. The Dukes of Cambridge and Wellington, the colonels of the regiment, were on the ground. The troops march on the 26th instant for Portsmouth, to embark for North America.

London Markets.

24th March 1838.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.—250 casks and 107 cases of sugar in bond, imported from Singapore, have been offered at public sale; it was a damp parcel, and consisted of some very inferior sugars. The sale went off at low prices, viz., low and good middling yellow damp, 30s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; low to good brown damp, 28s. 6d. to 29s.; dabs, 17s. to 18s.; and very low clayey dabs, 14s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt. For Bengal there has again been only a limited demand, but as the public sales have not been so extensive as last week, prices have not declined more than 6d. to 1s.; 6763 bags comprises the whole of the auctions, which partly found buyers; good middling, and very good white, at 29s. to 33s.; and low and middling white, at 30s. 6d. to 31s. per cwt. In Siam or Manila there has been no business doing, and the market has become heavy, without buyers, particularly of the soft and inferior kinds, except at reduced prices. As there is, however, but a small quantity of either description offering, holders are not disposed to accede to any decline.

TEA.—The tea market is firm, but there is scarcely any business doing.

SILK.—All descriptions of Italian Raw Silk, though only in limited demand, support former rates. East India sorts are also held firmly, and China may be quoted rather higher with a fair demand.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SILK.—						
China, Taysam bd.	0	17	6	to 0	19	6
Tsatlee bd.	0	20	0	0	25	0
Bengal Novi bd.	0	14	0	0	22	0
SUGAR.—EAST INDIA, Bengal d. p.						
Good and fine white.	2	0	6	2	4	0
Yel. and mid. white.	2	19	0	3	0	0
Brown.	2	7	0	2	9	0
SIAM, white in bond.	1	8	6	1	15	0
Yellow.	1	6	0	1	8	0
MANILA.	1	1	0	1	4	0
TEA.—	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Bohea, Canton *in bond per lb.*	1	0		1	5½	
Congou, common.	„	0	1 6½	1	8	
but middling	„	0	1 8	1	11½	
do strong.	„	0	1 9	2	2	
Fine & Pekoe kind	„	0	2 3	2	9	
Southong, middling.	„	0	1 4	2	0	
do good & fine	„	0	2 3	4	0	
Pekoe, black leaf.	„	0	1 3	3	4	
flowery.	„	0	3 6	5	0	
Hyson Skin.	„	0	1 0	2	4	
Twankay, common	„	0	1 9½	1	11	
fine.	„	0	1 11½	2	3	
Hyson, common.	„	0	2 3	0	2 9	
middling and good	„	0	2 9	0	3 6	
fine.	„	0	3 7	0	5 7	
Gunpowder	„	0	3 3	0	4 6½	
Imperial	„	0	2 7½	0	3 4	
Orange Pekoe	„	0	0 10	0	2 0½	

Gleanings.

An affectionate Husband.—At the last quarterly meeting of the Exeter Humane Society, a man claimed a reward for saving the life of his wife from drowning.

SAILORS.—The sailors in Her Majesty's navy are bad hands at making out names.—The *Belleraphon* is always the Billyruffian—the *Hirondelle,* the Irondevil—the *Pitcmidjan* is the Termigant, and the *Vestilus* the Naughty-lass. and so on *adinfinitum.* When the Queen was proclaimed at Portsmouth, one Jack, with a two-foot tail to his head, and a "*ne quid nimis*" in his mouth, cried out the moment the ceremony was over—" There, I told you so—she won't have none of the Radicals—they call her Queen Wictoria, and that's a Conservative all the world over."

An Irishman having accidently broken a pane of glass in a window of a house in Queen-street, was making the best of his way to get out of sight, as well as out of mind; but unfortunately, for Pat, the proprietor stole a march on him, and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed, "You broke my window, fellow, did you not?" "To be sure I did," said Pat. "and didn't you see me running home for the money to pay for it?"

TAKING CARRIOF THE BAGGAGE.—The following appears in a provincial American paper:—"Travellers should be careful to deliver their baggage to proper persons, as a gentleman a few days since slighting from a stage-coach, entrusted his wife to a stranger, and she has not been heard of since."

By a Polish edict, any sinner who eat on a fast day, was sentenced to have all his teeth drawn.

THE LEFT STOCKING.—Although it might be thought by some very singular how we obtained our knowledge, yet we assert it as fact, that ladies always pull off the Left stocking last.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 43. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 30TH, 1838. No. 147.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	5. a 7.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	10. a 14.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4½. a 6.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6½. a 9.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	9. a 12.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	28 a 36	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	40 a 42	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in.	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	24 a 26	
,, - - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10½ a 10¾	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	9 a 11.	
,, supr. and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6 a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	3.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837 -	,,	520	Nominal.
,, ,, new - - -	,,	520	
Benares old - - 1837 -	,,	480	Nominal.
,, new - - - - -	,,	490 a 500	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	640	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	400	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.40	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3¼. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	7 a 7½	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 7	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3⅝. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	17 a 22	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	13 a 18.	
,, ,, Sandw. Islands -	,,	6. a 8	
Sapan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20 a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	15.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	6	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, Caper - - - -	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - -	,,		None remaining.
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10¾ a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1¾	1¼	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China ..	1	pm.
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½	do.
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756	of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173¼ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............	4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.80 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7 per Cent premium.		very scarce.
.. .. small 96 a 98 ,,	6¾ per Cent	,,	
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1 per Cent	,,	
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	12 per Cent	,,	
South American Republics	1 per Cent	,,	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 7.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST MAY 1838.

	IN MAY.			IN APRIL.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st June.*
Patna ....old.	105	540	572,940	893	369,595	477
,, ...new	956					893
Benares ......old	141	465	65.565	300	117,600	173
,, ...new	246	515	126 690			122
Malwa ....old	445	550	244,750	760	342,000	2,630
	1893		1 009,945	1,953	829,195	4,295

Deliveries for the year ending 31st March 1838: 21,712 chests, value Sp. Drs. 11,597,972.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—We have had no further arrivals of LONG-CLOTHS, but the market is not so brisk either for the white or grey. COTTON YARN, without improvement in price or demand, and the inferior kinds unsaleable. CHINTZES, some sales have been lately effected of some of narrow dimensions, and not very suitible patterns at about $ 4 @ 4½ we understood.

WOOLLENS.—No sales have been reported to us of the late importations of SPANISH STRIPES, but the quantity being small, the market continues firm. LONGELLS, must be quoted rather lower, the dealers taking advantage of the supplies per *Logan* and *Hellas* to force down prices. None, we believe, have yet been sold. No favorable change in either Dutch or English CAMBLETS.

METALS. –IRON, retains its price under very moderate importations. LEAD, on the contrary, has rather declined, the market being fully supplied both with native and foreign.

COCHINEAL.—continues very dull.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Without alteration or any transactions, that we have heard, during the week.

RICE.—The crop is a good one, and prices remain therefore very low.

COTTON.—The market has not yet opened for the new Bombay COTTON, nor has there been a transaction in any description, and our quotations must be considered quite nominal.

OPIUM.—There has not been so much doing at Whampoa during the past week; but Malwa continues in demand for the supply of the Junks at 640, and there has been a little more enquiry for new Patna; nothing doing in the old drug. We have had no further importations. The Lintin deliveries to the 22d were. Patna, *old*, 42, *new*, 178; Benares, *old*, 33, *new*, 35; Malwa, 425½; Total 713½ chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Reports are still current of a partial failure of the first crop of Nanking Silk, and that prices are high.

TEA.—We have no transactions to report. The cargo of the *Alexander* despatched for London during the week is as follows. *Congo* 2.009; *Souchong*, 93; *Ankoi*, 102; *Hungmuey*, 51; *Pekoe*, 100; *Hyson*, 78; *Hysonskin*, 126; *Twankay*, 197 Piculs, and 100 Piculs Raw Silk. In the statement of exports on the other side the cargo of the *Bonanza* despatched for Liverpool this day is not included.

FREIGHTS.—The nominal rate is 7 £, at which there does not appear much eagerness to ship.

CANTON, 30th June, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 44. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 7TH, 1838. No. 148.

Latest English News.

From the *Bombay Courier Extra.* and from the *London Supplement to the Calcutta Englishman,* London 24th March.

The Honorable Company's Steamer *Berenice,* W. Lowe Esqre. Commander, arrived from Suez a little before 5 A. M. this morning. She left Suez at 7 A. M. on the 21 st. and Mocha at 5 30 P. M. on the 28th ult.

A Debate on the subject of the *idolatrous* worship in India, which took place at a Court of Proprietars held at the India House on the 21st March, terminated with the following amendment which was carried by a majority of 35 :—

"That this Court deems the continued public discussion of quersions affecting the religious feelings of the natives of India to be fraught with danger, and that the regulation of such matters may with more safety be left to the responsible executive."

On the 7th March Lord Brougham called the attention of the House of Lords to the order in Council of the 17th July 1837, permitting the exportation of natives from *India* to *Guiana.* The observations which were made by his Lordship with reference to the Mauritius Magistrates were not of the most flattering description. A great deal of the antislavery spirit seems reviving at home ; and we should not be surprised if the system of apprenticeship, short as must now be the duration of this probationary state, was to receive a blow. Lord Brougham has summoned all his energy on the subject.

The late arrivals from America of a commercial description are stated to be rather gloomy, and there appeared but little prospect of any further realization of assets — expected the *three* great American houses which failed last summer.

There have been, since our last Spanish intelligence, a few inconsiderable actions in Spain which have been to the advantage of the Christinos. We observe some symptoms of a disposition to interfere in this struggle by other powers, in hopes of putting a limit to the warfare which is prosecuting.

The Circassians are still successful against their Russian oppressors ; they have succeeded in blowing up the Russian Fortress of Gelenjik.

The Coronation is fixed for June, which will be more generally convenient than if it were postponed to a later period of the year.

A. B. Papineau, the brother of the *runaway patriot* of Lower Canada, has been brought to Montreal upon a charge of *High Treason.*

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday Evening.

The speculations for the rise in Dutch stock are evidently suspended, and the price is giving way,but there seems no disposition at present to reserve the operation, which would be the signal, to the present state of the market, of a general alarm among the holders. The leaders still cling to the hope that the political question is about to be settled, and that Holland will be relieved from that portion of the debt which is assigned to Belgium. An opinion was advanced yesterday, that were the political differences now actually disposed of, another ground of dispute would be created in the adjustment of the debt itself, and this is borne out be the letters received from Paris this morning, which anticipate that Belgium will either repudiate the debt altogether, or allow it to take effect only from the period of the final settlement of the differences, instead of from the separation of the two countries. Every thing relating to this question is in the most perplexed and uncertain state.

There is an obvious falling off in the demand for American securities, and Mr. Jaudon finds that the bills and bonds of the United States Bank do not go off near so readily as a first. Indeed, there are circumstances connected with the connection of this latter description of paper which have induced many of our capitalists, independently of the mere credit they are entitled to, to refuse to have anything to do with them. They are made payable, it seems, at dates varying from 6 to 18 months, not by any individual especially named in the instrument, but merely at " the agency of the United States Bank in London." They have no other assigned place of payment on the face of them, either in Europe or America. Now, it is by no means a well-ascertained fact where this agency is placed, for none has been officially announced, since it was removed from the mercantile house which held it before the appointment of Mr. Jaudon to this mission, and supposing this agency to be suddenly broken up, which may be the case at any time, and war to arise between the two countries, the money people naturally ask how these bills are to be paid, and where they are to present them for payment. Nor do they fail to remark what a prodigious power is placed in the hands of one man, in the appointment of Mr. Jaudon, who literally has at his command nearly all the resources of this bank. It is not that any one expresses a doubt of his honour and integrity, but that such an extensive trust so entirely without control, and in a foreign country is contrary to all the sound principles on which such business is regulated.

There are some statements in circulation which can only have come from himself, that a deadly quarrel has sprung up between the Bank of England and Biddle's Bank, from the refusal to open an account with him on his first arrival in England. We thought the Bank wrong on that occasion, and that it was a piece of petty hostility which never should have entered into the conduct of a great institution ; but the quarrel can have no great terrors for them. The only point in which the Bank are vulnerable is the ill-judged traffic in gold to New York, the mere profit of which, leaving all other considerations out of the question, is now held to be a very doubtful matter.—*Times, March 26.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The division on Sir Wm. Molesworth's motion of censure on Lord Glenelg's Colonial Policy, after two night's debate, took place on the 27th. The original motion was withdrawn for Lord Sandon's amendment ; and at the close ministers found themselves in a majority of 29. The numbers being for the amendment 287, against it 316. This result was not anticipated—it was expected that the death blow to the Cabinet if otherwise would have been inevitable.

Lord Durham's Expenses as Governor of Canada are to be defrayed by the Government, but his Lordship is to receive no salary.

House of Lords. On the 19th, Lord Brougham's Bill for the abolition of Negro Apprenticeship in August next was read a first time, several Petitions were presented for the abolition of the apprenticeship system. 20th. A long discussion took place on the Poor Law Amendment Act, introduced by Lord Stanhope on a motion for the number of Petitions presented against it. Lord Brougham and the Duke of Richmond defended the Act, and the motion was ultimately negatived without a division. 23d. The House principally occupied with conversations on the presentation of Petitions.

FRANCE—Louis Phillip's ministry is engaged in the grand subject of an amicable adjustment of the affairs of Spain by negotiation, and it is said that the British ambassador and the ministers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia have had several interviews about the matter.

A most interesting debate on the motion for a grant of Secret Service money occupied the Chamber of Deputies from 11th to 14th Inst., when Ministers carried it by a majority of 219 to 133. The existence of the Ministry seeming depended upon this Question the Doctrinaires had openly quarrelled with but reluctantly sided with them, notwithstanding a coalition is talked of between this and the Thiers party. A proposition for the abolition of the punishment of Death was discussed on the 17th, but rejected ; on the commission being appointed to examine into the "ensemble" of the Budget, on the 19th, the members of the opposition avowed their perfect union ; notwithstanding which various reports are afloat respecting the stability of the Ministry. The French are described as gaining ground in Africa, and that Marshal Valee is endeavouring to prevail on several Tribes to enter into the service of France. Antwerp Letters speak with great confidence of the settlement of the financial differences between Belgium and Holland. The Emperor Nicholas is expected at Berlin in May. The Kings of Wurtemberg, Hanover and Saxony and several Saxon Dukes and Princes, are to meet the Emperor.

PORTUGAL.—The dates are to the 2d Inst. ministers had resigned, and as two unsuccessful attempts had been made to form a Cabinet, it was expected that the present officials would remain in office till the dissolution of the Cortes.

The news from Lisbon it important. An attempt has been made by the Ultra Revolutionary Party to possess themselves of the reins of Government, with a view to the abdication of the Queen in favour of the Young Prince when a regency would have been appointed. This however has not succeeded. A regular battle was fought between the troops and rebels, who were completely defeated. The number killed is no doubt greatly exaggerated, some accounts say 100, others 46. The effect on Portuguese Bonds here was trifling.

AMERICA.—The Montreal Herald of 3rd Feby. states that further trouble was anticipated in the Country of Arcadia, where he Canadians were undergoing frequent drillings, and threatening the British population, Fifteen of the persons taken in the Schooner "Ann" had been carried to Toronto, to await their trial.—The Assembly had voted two sums of money for swords to be presented to Col. McNabb and Captain Drew R. N.

Canada.

The unavoidable conclusion from the Canada news is, that the frontier districts of the United States from end to end are resolved upon the invasion of the British provinces, and that there exists no sufficient power in the republican constitution enabling the executive and legislative authorities, how well soever disposed, and there is every reason to believe both well influenced by the best and most pacific disposition, to control the threatened hostilities. We are not going beyond the strict truth in saying that the whole of the Canadian frontier is menaced for thousands of miles. This gigantic danger will require a commensurate state of preparation, which must be rendered still more onerous by the peculiar circumstances of the case. Were Great Britain at war with the United States, the case would be one of much less difficulty, for then we could prosecute the most summary, and therefore the cheapest and most effectual line of defence, carry the war into the enemy's country, extinguish their commerce, ruin their marine, place their cities under contribution, and avert a repetition of injury by penal retaliation. Peace, however, is to be desired by both states, and therefore we trust that no consideration of mere convenience or of economy will cause its interruption by Great Britain, as long as any other means of protecting our fellow subjects in Canada can be resorted to. But the government and legislature of the United States must cordially concur in our exertions to avoid the calamity of our national war. If it does not exactly suit with the principles of a Republican form of government to obviate the outrages and crimes of its citizens, by preliminary restraint, no social or political duty can bind it to protect them in the commission of injustice upon unoffending neighbours. Let the Government and Congress then speak out, let them warn the aggressors that they will not protect their countrymen from retaliation, if a just retaliation is provoked by making that country the scene of military preparation for unprovoked attack upon a friendly power, and that they will not interpose to rescue pirates from the just punishment of piracy. This would cost the United States nothing, and it would put an end to the present state of affairs, so odious and so pregnant with danger. As to the course to be pursued by our own Government, the first step plainly is to cancel the preposterous and expensive mission of Lord Durham. *What good can his lordship do in a case so strictly military, as the present crisis of Canada?* But if he can do no good, according to the rule infallible in such cases, he must do much mischief. What would have been the result of the Peninsular war, or of the Belgian campaign of 1815, if an irritable and haughty civilian had been placed as a high commissioner to control the arrangements of the Duke of Wellington.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar, and stated, that Her Majesty had taken into consideration the address which was agreed to by the Commons, on the 27th ultimo, in favor of promotion in the marines, and that it was the intention of government to appoint a committee of naval and military gentlemen, to take the subject into consideration, and to report to the House. In answer to a question from Mr. Mansel, as to whether Lord John Russell did or did not mean to bring forward his threatened motion on the subject of the Bishop of Exeter's charge of bribery and treachery against the Roman Catholic members of the House of commons, the Noble Lord said, that he did not mean to bring it forward at all ; his object in giving notice of such motion, being merely to show the inconvenience which would result from such a course as the House had lately adopted in the case of Mr. O'Connell.

The President of the Council of Ministers, at Lisbon, has acquainted the Cortes, that the Portuguese Envoy in London has received instructions to demand satisfaction for the violation of the law of nations, committed some months ago at Mozambique, by Her Britanic Majesty's ship Leveret, in firing upon a Spanish slaver under the guns of the fortress.

One of the largest in-door meetings which ever took place in this, or perhaps in any other country, was held this day at eleven o'clock in Exeter Hall, to petition Parliament for an immediate abolition of Negro Slavery in the West Indies. Upwards of 5000 persons were wedged into the large room, and it was supposed that from 6000 to 7000 went away who could not obtain admittance. Lord Brougham presided as Chairman, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, as did Mr. O'Connell and various other public men. There were several Members of Parliament present. The meeting adjourned at half past two o'clock till the following day, the one half of those gentlemen who wished to address the meeting not having had an opportunity of doing so.

The great meeting to petition parliament for the immediate abolition of slavery in the West Indies, which was adjourned yesterday, took place today, when Lord Brougham again made one of his most splendid speeches. A number of dissenting ministers, and other well-known public characters, addressed the meeting, consisting, as it did yesterday, of 5000 persons. The resolutions were all unanimously adopted.

We find the following, under date of Munich, the 4th of March, in the *Leipzic Gazette* :—"The negotiations between our Court and that of France, have been brought to a most happy termination. A marriage between our Prince Royal and the daughter of the King of the French may be considered as settled." Another letter in the same journal says, that all obstacles to this marriage have been overcome by a promise from the King of the French to give his daughter a dowry of twenty millions of francs. The French legitimist journals do not contradict this statement ; and it was considered probable in Paris.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Seale moved for leave to bring in a Bill to admit, under certain regulations, Foreign Corn bonded in this country, to be ground in certain mills, and manufactured for exportation. The Marquis of Chandos opposed the motion. Sir E. Knatchbull, thought he considered the gallant Colonel had misstated the case, would support the motion if the Government gave security that the agricultural interests would not be injured by adopting the motion. Mr. Warburton supported the motion, and hoped the representatives of seaport towns would do the same. Ultimately the motion was carried on a division, the numbers being, for the motion 127 ; against it 93 ; majority 34.

The rumor, which has appeared in several papers, of an intended marriage between a widower, holding a responsible situation in the government of the country, and a distinguished widow, refers to Lord Melbourne and the Duchess of Kent.

The accounts received this morning, from Liverpool, state, that the Bank of England having determined to forward immediately, a million of gold to the United States, produced a very favourable impression in the above town, particularly amongst the commercial classes, and cannot fail to produce a still more favourable one in America, as soon as the news of this shipment arrives out.

Great preparations are making for the departure of Lord Durham to Canada.

The Marquis of Northampton, in reference to the same subject, and in order to the more effectual prevention of the slave-trade, suggested, "that there be stationed on the coast of Africa a combined squadron, formed of four nations, France, Holland, America, and England ; and to prevent any jealousy of the nations, let the squadron be placed under the command of the Commodores of each nation alternately, and let the squadron thus constituted act under a joint flag. If this were to be adopted he thought the flag would be one of the most formidable in the world, and would at once put an end to a traffic which was the most disgraceful that existed in the whole universe."

In answer to a question from Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Spring Rice said, that Mr. Barry's plan for the building of the new Houses of Parliament was definitively fixed on.

The news from Holland is important. King William, it is now understood, is about to accept the twenty-four articles offered to him, seven years ago, relative to his differences with the King of Belgium ; which differences, it will be remembered, threatened at one time to involve Europe in a war.

The two battalions of Guards under orders for Canada, have been reviewed by Lord Hill in Hyde Park, by the General Commanding-in-Chief. The Dukes of Cambridge and Wellington, the colonels of the regiment, were on the ground. The troops march on the 26th instant for Portsmouth, to embark for North America.

London Markets.

24th March 1838.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.—250 casks and 107 cases of sugar in bond, imported from Singapore, have been offered at public sale ; it was a damp parcel, and consisted of some very inferior sugars. The sale went off at low prices, viz., low and good middling yellow damp, 26s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. ; low to good brown damp, 24s. 6d. to 26s. ; dabs, 17s. to 18s. ; and very low clayey dabs, 14s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt. For Bengal there has again been only a limited demand, but as the public sales have not been so extensive as last week, prices have not declined more than 6d. to 1s. ; 5763 bags compries the whole of the auctions, which partly found buyers ; good middling, and very good white, at 32s to 33s. ; and low and middling white, at 30s. 6d. to 31s. per cwt. In Siam or Manila there has been no business doing, and the market has become heavy, without buyers, particularly of the soft and inferior kinds, except at reduced prices. As there is, however, but a small quantity of either description offering, holders are not disposed to accede to any decline.

TEA.—The tea market is firm, but there is scarcely any business doing.

SILK.—All descriptions of Italian Raw Silk, though only in limited demand, support former rates. East India sorts are also held firmly, and China may be quoted rather higher with a fair demand.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SILK.—						
China, Taysam bd.	0	17	6	to 0	19	6
Teatlee bd.	0	20	0	to 0	25	0
Bengal Novi bd.	0	14	0	to 0	22	0
SUGAR.—East India, Bengal d. p.						
Good and fine white.	3	0	0	3	4	0
Yel. and mid. white.	2	19	0	3	0	0
Brown.	2	7	0	2	8	0
Siam, white in bond.	1	8	6	1	15	0
Yellow.	1	6	0	1	8	0
Manila.	1	1	0	1	4	0
TEA.—		s.	d.		s.	d.
Bohea, Canton *in bond per lb.*	1	6		1	9½	
Congou, common.	„	0	1	0½	1	0
but middling	„	0	1	9	1	11½
do strong.	„	0	1	0	2	2
Fine & Pekoe kind	„	0	2	2	3	0½
Souchong, middling.	„	0	1	4	2	0
do good & fine	„	0	2	2	4	0
Pekoe, black leaf.	„	0	1	3	3	4
flowery.	„	0	3	6	5	0
Hyson Skin.	„	0	1	0	2	4
Twankay, common	„	0	1	9½	1	11
fine.	„	0	1	11½	2	3
Hyson, common	„	0	2	5	2	8
middling and good	„	0	2	9	3	6
fine	„	0	3	7	3	7
Gunpowder	„	0	3	9	4	8½
Imperial	„	0	2	7½	0	3	6
Orange Pekoe	„	0	0	10	0	2	9½

Gleanings.

An affectionate Husband.—At the last quarterly meeting of the Exeter Humane Society, a man claimed a reward for saving the life of his wife from drowning.

SAILORS.—The sailors in Her Majesty's navy are bad hands at making out names.—The *Bellerophon* is always the Billyruffian—the *Hirondelle,* the Irondevil—the *Pharmigan* is the Termigant, and the *Nautilus* the Naughty-lass. and so on *ridiculum.* When the Queen was proclaimed at Portsmouth, one Jack, with a two-foot tail to his head, and a "*ne quid nimis*" in his mouth, cried out the moment the ceremony was over—" There, I told you so—she won't have none o' the Radicals—they call her Queen WHIG-TORY, and that's a Conservative all the world over."

An Irishman having accidently broken a pane of glass in a window of a house in Queen-street, was making the best of his way to get out of sight, as well as out of mind ; but unfortunately, for Pat, the proprietor stole a march on him, and having seized him by the collar, exclaimed, "You broke my window, fellow, did you not ?" "To be sure I did," said Pat. "and didn't you see me running home for the money to pay for it ?"

TAKING CARE OF THE BAGGAGE.—The following appears in a provincial American paper :—"Travellers should be careful to deliver their baggage to proper persons, as a gentleman a few days since slighting from a stage-coach, entrusted his wife to a stranger, and she has not been heard of since."

By a Polish edict, any sinner who eat on a fast day, was sentenced to have all his teeth drawn.

THE LEFT STOCKING.—Although it might be thought by some very singular how we obtained our knowledge, yet we assert it as fact, that ladies always pull off the Left stocking last.

EFFECT OF PRUSSIC ACID ON A RABBIT.—Saturday Dr. Robinson delivered the third of a series of dissertations on poisons before the faculty at Maidstone. The subject was principally corrosive sublimate. At the conclusion the effect of prussic acid was tried upon a rabbit. Three drops were administered from a glass (the surface of which most probably abstracted half the quantity), and the animal immediately exhibited the usual symptoms —increased action of lungs, dilatation of the pupils, and the peculiar shrill cry which in such cases is generally indicative of immediately approaching dissolution. In order to give it a chance of recovery, however, a few drops of ammonia were administered, without apparent benefit. A constant stream of cold water was then poured upon the base of the skull, and along the spine, when the animal very shortly exhibited symptoms of resuscitation. It was then wrapped in warm flannel. In a quarter of an hour it was sufficiently recovered to walk. Dr. Robinson had in a former lecture mentioned that this mode of treatment had been discovered by accident. A cat, which had annoyed the apprentices of a chemist, was poisoned by them with prussic acid, and thrown by for dead. By mere accident, however, it fell under a stream of water which was pouring from a pump, the effect of which was it gradual resuscitatation. Benefitting by this hint, the same means have been succes-fully applied to more than one human subject who had taken prussic acid. No instance, however, had come within Dr. Robinson's knowledge where an animal had been restored after the symptoms which this rabbit exhibited; and the singularity of the case struck the faculty as being one, a knowledge of which it was desirable should be promulgated. The rabbit is now in full health and vigour.

THE SCHOOLBOY.—"Well, why is Arkansas of the feminine gender, David?" "Corz itz—why, corz itz got Miss Soury on the north, Louisa Ann on the souf, Mrs. Sippy on the east, and ever so many more she females on the west" "Very well, David, you may go to the head; you're a rising genius, and 'Ill make a man o'you before yer mother." "Yeth'er. "—*Claremont (N. H.) Eagle.*

Description of the Illanoon Pirate Prahus.

From the Singapore Free Press, June 14.

The prahu captured was 54 feet in length and fifteen feet beam, but their general length was 56 feet, strongly built, with a round stern, and the stern post having a considerable curve, on which the rudder made to fit, was hung on a pintle and gudgeon. The decks, after the same fashion as the Malay prahus, were made of split nibong fastened together with rattan, the nibong being cut into convenient lengths, so that any part of the deck could be rolled up—the depth of hold about six feet: From the upper edge of the prahus a projection of bamboo nearly two feet broad, was made all around the vessel from the stockade near the bow to the stern, on the outer edge of which was raised, of the same material, a breast work about three feet high, and outside this their rattan plaited cables were placed around, one coil above another, —an excellent protection against shot.

These vessels were double banked, pulling 36 oars, 18 on each side, nine of which rested on the edge of the prahu passing through the projecting raised work alluded to, the upper tier of nine oars, being worked over all the lower tier, were pulled by men sitting on the deck inside the boat itself, the under by others sitting on the projecting bamboo work, whose heads could barely be seen above it—the oars were worked diagonally in the style, as has been supposed by some authors, of the ancient war galleys, by which contrivance considerable room is saved. Indeed this work projecting from the side of the vessel, favours in some measure the ingenious theory of the late general MELVILLE, in his essay on the galleys of the Greeks and Romans.

The rowers among these pirates were of the lower castes, or slaves captured in their cruizes; hence a strong Chinese became a valuable acquisition to them, and the oars could admit of two men pulling at each if necessary.

Their rigging was of the most simple kind, a large sail forward and a smaller sail abaft, made of light mats sewed together—stretched on bamboos above and below, having cross pieces at intervals from top to bottom in the foresail only—which was hoisted on a triangle of stout bamboos forming the foremast—this is done exactly like the Bugis boats, a bamboo lashed close to the outer edge of the vessel on each side, and a third fastened to the deck amidships, immediately behind the stockade, is brought up to meet the two upright pieces, and all lashed together at the top forming a very efficient support to the sail, and excellently adaped for resisting shot; in fact it was found very difficult to shoot them away, for when struck by shot they were only split and still stood as well as before—the small mast behind was a spar.

The working of these sails was likewise very simple, for when the prahu went about the tacks and braces were let go, the bow pulled somewhat round, and the sail turned round to the other side of the mast, for the tacks—housed down and the braces, which led aft, made fast, and so the vessel was on the other tack. Each prahu had a stockade, not far from the bow, through which was pointed an iron four pounder, another stockade abaft on which was stuck two swivels, and around the sides were from three to six guns of the same description, all brass, stuck upon upright pieces of wood; they had likewise muskets, spears &c., and many of the pirates wore very large bamboo shields covering all the upper part of the body. The fighting men wore long hair which was loose in the battle and gave them a savage appearance. It may be mentioned that the orang kaya's prahu was armed with brass guns, according to the report of his son who is one of the captives.

We have been kindly favoured with the following comparative statement of the total Imports and Exports at this Settlement for the year 1837-38, ending 30th April last:—

	1836-37	1837-38.
Total amount of Import	$ 8,243,629	8,881,193.
Do. Exports	$ 7,806,965	8,024,133.

—in imports, the excess in favour of the past year being thus Drs. 637,566—and in Exports, of Drs. 217,158. In the course of a few weeks we shall have it in our power to lay before our readers the detailed statement of the trade for the same period; which will be a fitter occasion for any remarks which the subject may require. *Sing. Free Press 14th June.*

We regret to learn that the Small Pox has lately been committing great ravages among the native population of the Settlement, no less than 300 individuals, men, women and children, as is reported to us, having fallen victims within the last three months in the town! This is frightful devastation —and we suppose it was some similar example of the fatal effects of this scourge at Malacca which drew from the Recorder those observations on the subject of vaccination which fell from him when lately addressing the Grand Jury of that settlement. The illustrations which he then furnished of the benefit conferred on the population of Ceylon, by the introduction of the Cow-pox, ought certainly not to be lost sight of with regard to the Straits; altho' to remove the ignorant prejudices which exist on the subject among the natives must no doubt be a matter of some difficulty. But among other societies, why not have a "*Vaccination Society*" for the Straits Settlements? We know of no other, at least no better means, for disseminating correct notions regarding the practice among the native inhabitants of all ages and classes. *Sing. Free Press.*

Essay on the Opium Trade.

The following circular from the Secretary of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge we have been requested to insert in our paper. This circular only differs from the notice on the subject given in the Repository, in as far as the period for the delivery of the manuscripts has been prolonged, the day now fixed being the 29th March next year, instead of the 1st October next.

"The sum of £100 has been transmitted from Canton by the Editor of the Chinese Repository to the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge for the best Essay on the OPIUM TRADE; showing its effects on the commercial, political, and moral interests of the nations and individual connected therewith, and pointing out the course they ought to pursue in regard to it.

"The following are the conditions on which that premium will be awarded;

"1. The Candidates for the premium will send their Manuscripts, of not less than 40 or more than 100 octavo pages of type, to the Secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, giving their names and addresses, under a separate envelope sealed; of these envelopes only the one accompanying the successful essay will be opened by the Arbiters.

"2. All the Manuscripts which shall have come to hand by the 25th of March 1839, will be placed in the hands of two or more Arbiters, whom the Committee will nominate; and provided the best Essay shall be considered by the Arbiters worthy of the premium, the sum of £100 will be immediately remitted to the successful competitor.

"3. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to publish the prize Essay with the name of the Author.

"4. It is the wish of the Editor of the Chinese Repository that the unsuccessful Essays should remain at the disposal of the Committee, either to be published by them or sent to Canton. The Committee do not think that they can prescribe this condition; but they would thank the competitors to intimate whether they have any objection that their Essays shall in all events be at the Committee's disposal.

"5. The Essays addressed to the Secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, London, must be sent post paid, or be delivered in such a manner as to be free from any charge.

By order of the Committee,

THO'. COATES, *Secretary*,

59, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS;
16th January, 1838.

"N. B. In the 5th Volume of the Chinese Repository, (December 1836, and January 1837,) are some articles respecting the Opium Trade."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—The following lines may serve to fill up any vacant corner of your Paper: but should you be better provided with readable matter, in God's name, burn the Rhythm, and spare the infliction.

Your obedient Servant,
LAICUS.

WRITTEN IN A CHURCH YARD.

I wandered to the simple plot,
To seek my mother's grave,
Repining at the act of God,
Who took but what he gave.

'Twas even: and the solitude,
And melancholy shade,
Enticed my thoughts from earthly things,
To him who all things made.

I mused how once this senseless clay,
Was warm with rosy life:
How kind and good a mother she,
How dutiful a wife.

I thought of how in infancy,
She told of things above,
And bade me think of God alone,
To honor and to love.

She told how all his acts were just:
How merciful and kind:
And bade me not to mourn for her,
When I was left behind.

"For when" said she "I'm called away,
To meet my maker's face,
I leave behind all worldly ills,
For everlasting peace."

I thought such faith would surely meet,
Its heavenly reward:
But as I turned to leave the spot,
A tear fell on the sward.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 7th July.

We have had several arrivals during the week, among which the *Permee* from Singapore, and the *Canteenagh* from Bombay, were those of most general interest, bringing the overland news from England to the 27th March. It will be seen that we have made longe extracts from the *Sing. Free Press* of 7th June, as well as from the *London Supplement to the Calcutta Englishman* of 24th March, a new publication containing a *precis* of the Europe news of the month previous to the starting of the Packet for the Mediterranean. Spain continued far from being pacified, though some little skirmishes had been of late in favor of the Queen's. The factions in Portugal had again broken out into open rebellion, but the Queen's party has, after a sanguinary contest in Lisbon, maintained the upper hand. The estates of Hannover, convoked according to the constitution of 1819, had addressed King Ernest in a very humble manner. In Canada the rebellion, so lately thought to have been put down, threatened to break out anew owing, it would appear from the reports from the United States, to the assistance given the Canadian patriots by the Citizens of the United States, bordering on Canada. The American Government, however, was doing all in it's power to discourage such aid being afforded: but the frontiers being of such immense extent, and the federal Government without the necessary troops to prevent such breaches of neutrality, it was feared that the English, for selfprotection, would be obliged to retaliate on the territory of the United States. Both Governments are supposed to be anxious to preserve the peace and we hope that by prudence and good will towards each other no national hostilities will ensue. The winter had been excessively severe all over Europe. In Ireland there had been some tremendous snowstorms, during which many people lost their lives. A severe gale has done much damage to the shipping at Liverpool, and to the town itself. The commercial accounts from America, as will be seen from some of our extracts were not so favorable as they had been. Those from England contine satisfactory to those engaged in the China trade, both SILK and TEA being at good prices.

At a special session of Oyer and Terminer lately held at Singapore, the Admiralty Jurisdiction conferred on that court was exercised for the first time, in the trial of 20 Pirates, two of whom had been taken separately in a small piratical prahu, and the other 18 by the Steamer Diana and some of the crew of H. M. S. Wolf, when in the act. of attacking a China Junk with a flotilla of six prahus. The clearest evidence as to their acts of Piracy was produced, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty on all of them. Sentence of death on the two first was pronounced, and they accordingly were executed. The other 18 were remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, until the Court had time to institute enquiries before passing sentence.

THE HONG DEBTS.—We stated last week, when we published the letter addressed by Linchong of the Kinqua Hong, to his creditors, that the latter would probably accede to his proposal, and that the Hingtae affairs were likewise in a train of settlement, based upon the Hong merchants proposal to liquidate the debt within 8½ years, the last half dividend to be paid in November 1846. Since then, we believe, most of the principal creditors of the latter Hong have given in their answers, and, from what we hear, acceded to the arrangement as proposed by the Hong merchants, provided interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum be added to their respective balances up to the day of a final arrangement being agreed upon. In preferring this claim, the creditors, we are informed, act upon a resolution adopted by the Committee appointed to inspect the claims against Hingtae, consisting of 3 Hong merchants and 3 foreigners, but it is thought now that the Co-hong is inclined to disallow this claim for interest, in which case the settlement may be as distant as ever, and it may after all become a matter in the arrangement of which the interference of the British Government will be necessary, for we do not see on what plea the Cohong can now, after having protracted the settlement unnecessarily upwards of a year, retract from the acts of their own representatives, nor, do we think, are the creditors very likely to submit to such an act of bad faith, whereby they would be losers to a great amount. The objection which Kinqua's creditors make to the mode of settlement as proposed is, that it does not, as was promised them, put them on a footing equally favorable as those of Hingtae, contrary to the repeated promises of the Hong merchants that they should be equally dealt with. They also demand, like the Hingtae creditors, that interest be allowed them at the rate of 12 per cent per annum up to the date of settlement, and to do this, the promised annual aid from the Hong merchants to Kinqua of $100,000 would not be sufficient. They moreover require that the interest, which Kinqua offers to pay at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, after the 10 annual instalments shall have been paid, in the 11th and 12th years, be annually added to, and paid with, the instalments. We believe, however, that hitherto the Hong merchants and Kinqua have objected to this mode of settlement, the latter having declared his inability to increase his annual payments by so much. Of the above purport or nearly so, we believe the respective answers from the creditors to have been, and the Hong merchants intentions to be; it now remains to be seen whether the latter will eventually act up to the promises they have so often given, or whether they will again elude a settlement by breaking them. In the latter case strong representations are likely again to be made to the Governor, giving him copies of the Hong-merchants correspondence in which the promises alluded to will appear, and it is possible that that officer may then be inclined to favor the just settlement of these claims, which has hitherto, on this pretext or that, been avoided by the Co-hong.

The late Hospital ship has by her purchaser been brought up the river beyond Canton, and is now to be seen in the Macao passage, where, no doubt, she is shortly to be broken up. We are somewhat astonished that the jealous local authorities should have suffered a ship of this size (about 900 Tons) to be brought up from Whampoa through the inner passage, this fact proclaiming to all the world, the possibility of bringing large ships to Canton, a fact which they have hitherto been anxious to hide. We suppose that this ship, though very light, without masts, or the usual ship's stores, could not draw less than ten or eleven feet, a draught of water too great to allow of her coming to Canton passing the French and dutch forts, which is the way boats take between Canton and Whampoa.

THE CANTON RIVER. In no country but China does so great a number of people own no habitation on terra firma—no where but here is a whole class of people to be found who have no house but their boats, whose whole existence is passed on the water, and who, though apparently exposed to so many privations, appear always cheerful and contented with their lot. The people living on the river of Canton are considered to be a separate race, and, we believe, even the Chinese laws consider them as inferior, and exclude them, together with play-actors and body servants, from the attainment of literary honors, and therefore from any advancement in the state, which otherwise is open to every free born Chinese. It is possible that in olden times the southern parts of China, as those of most other countries, were invaded and appropriated by settlers from the northern provinces, who, stronger and bolder than the old inhabitants, either enslaved or subjugated them so completely, that they, to enjoy some kind of freedom from persecution, chose the waters to live on. That laws, made of course by the invaders, should be unfavorable to these poor people, is in the natural course of human affairs, and thence their being considered unfit, after a time, of any thing but to hand the oar. In the course of time, these inhabitants of the river seem to have become reconciled to their fate, and, with asiatic patience, to have submitted in the lot that had fallen to their share. To the circumstance here mentioned, as well as to an innate love to the proximity of running water, which will be equally discovered in the habits of many surrounding nations, who may possibly claim kindred with them, such as the Bugis, Siamese, and Malays, we may therefore rather attribute the crowded state of many of the rivers of China in the proximity of large cities, than to a country so much over populated, as some have stated, as not to afford room to dwell on it to all it's children. We have frequently, in the descriptions of travellers, read of the hardships, privations, and dangers to which this abject floating population is exposed; but we are tempted, from what with our own eyes we have seen in the vicinity of Canton, to say, that in few communities is contentment so generally distributed, and in few is absolute want less common than among the people living in boats on the Canton river. It may be true that they have not much riches to boast of, but destitution they seem to be equally strangers to. Most of them have their very comfortable boats, than which none can be more conveniently arranged, as well for river navigation as for a place of abode. Most of these boats are kept scrupulously clean, much more so indeed than the persons of their owners, whom however, during the winter season, which in Canton is not very inclement, you will generally see well clad in warm clothes, much better in fact than the poor in most parts of Europe. In summer, clothes are little better than a luxury, but yet, one sees them well provided with them, and passing by their boats at dinner time, there are few in which one does not see the whole family busily engaged making frequent application with their saucers to a huge pot of rice, and with their chop sticks convey unto themselves the condiments that in various dishes are arranged round it. We do not say that poverty is altogether absent from the river; in what community is it not to be found? But to suppose that the Chinese population living on the water is there to obliged by extreme destitution is a great error. They from habit, and the stock they come from, take to the water as naturally as ducklings, and probably never have a thought that they could exist any where but in their boats. The bustle and traffic of a large town procures for them sufficient employment to gain a livelyhood. Some of these inhabitants of the waters are employed as ferrymen, others in catching fish, others again, with more affection to the land, serve there as porters whilst their wives attend to the domestic economy of their boats. Many, aspiring to a higher degree, for there are distinctions of rank here as well as elsewhere, are owners of floating coffee houses, called flower boats, looking like fairy palaces; various indeed are their occupations, and their degrees of life on the river, in fact, in some parts it presents the aspect of a floating city, and of necessity, all the arts and occupations of such are to be found there.

BIRTH.

At Macao, on the 30th June, the lady of ANTHONY S. DANIELL, Esq., of a daughter.

NOTICE.—Mr. Crawford Kerr is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. Louis Bovet will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—James Hooker & William Lane having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs Stanford & Marks, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of Stanford & Marks as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory.
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any part in Java:

A. That is has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the Netherlands Consulate at Canton, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or whereever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Fifty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interest of Stanford & Marks in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:

Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. R. Cooper is duly authorized to sign for our firm per procuration.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. Josiah Stokes has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Bom bay, 1st February, 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorized to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London and Canton. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co.

Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

Calcutta,	Messrs.	Carr, Tagore & Co.
Bombay,	"	Wm. Nicol & Co.
Singapore,	"	Shaw, Whitehead & Co.
London,	"	Richards, Little & Co.
Liverpool,	"	Rathbone, Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope,	"	Thompson, Watson & Co.
Mauritius,	"	Rowlandson, Whyte & Co.
		Dent & Co.
		Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship Allalevie, Capt. Clarke, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to,

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Spanish Brig Rosa, (late Theodora) now riding at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao, where she may be examined by intending purchasers or charterers. For further particulars apply to

G. YRURETACOYENA.

Macao, 10th June, 1838.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Ship Levant, Capt. Dumaresq, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

June 23d, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wilks Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to,

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
AND
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong Song.

Canton, June 16th, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

A fine new teak Schooner of twenty tons, coppered and copper fastened. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Ca nton, 20th June, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A batch of Allsopp's best Pale Ale, bottled in Calcutta, in cases of six dozens; real Holland Gin; and superfine blue and black Broad Cloth. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO. Macao.

HOOKER & LANE beg to acquaint the residents of Canton that they have just received a batch of Hodgsons and Bass' Beer of a superior quality in Hogsheads and Butts. No. 1 British Hong.

Canton 14th June, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA Planchado Segars at 9 $ per box. Fresh Seltzer Water received per Logan Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major Almada of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON,—in sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

TEA shipped to England in the season, beginning 1st July 1837 and ending 30th June 1838, as per statement from Chamber of Commerce.

Black Teas:

Congou,	Pls.	169,681
Caper,	"	3,040
Souchong,	"	7,589
Campoy,	"	217
Ankoy,	"	330
Hongmoey,	"	2,987
Pekoe,	"	4,300
Orange Pekoe	"	3,495
Total		93,841,946 lbs.

Green Teas.

Hyson,	Pls.	11,092
Young Hyson,	"	6,401
Hyssonskin,	"	1,799
Twankay,	"	31,973
Gunpowder,	"	3,433
Imperial,	"	2,284
Total		7,514,600 lbs.
Grand Total		93,416,966 lbs.

Raw Silk, ... 4,633 Piculs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED — Brit. *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn; *Edmonstone*, Macdougal; *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks; *Allalevie*, Clark; *Shaw Allum*, Evans; all from Bombay. *Penaee*, Buntall, and *Tickler*, Ellis, from Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per *Shaw Allum*, Mrs. Walker.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Mandarin*, Symonds, for Newyork; *Hindoo*, Pearson, for Manilla. Brit. *Thomas Lowry*, Bailey, for Liverpool. *Sir Charles Malcolm*, Lyon, and *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, for Bombay. Despatched this evening for Bristol, *Anna Maria*, Edwards; ; for London, *Fairquard*, Stewart, for Bristol.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Thomas Lowry*, Miss. Elmslie; per *Hindoo*, Mr. J Robinson.

The *Jumna* had arrived in London after the extraordinary short passage from China of only 89 days.

The following vessels had passed Anjer. May 4. Brit. *Hero of Malown*, Grundy; 7 *David Clark*, Hutchinson, from China for London. 8th Amer. *Liberty*, MacDowell; *Roman*, Benson, from China for Newyork; Amer. *Susan*, from Manila for Newyork; 9 Brit. *Triconia*, Rea, and 10th *John Knox*, Swan, from Singapore for London. 11. *Golconda*, Bell, for London. 13. Amer. *Monsoon*, Reynolds, from China for Newyork. 14. *Surat*, Pratt, Manila for Boston.

Laid on for England: *Earl Balcarres*, *Palmiers*, *Bonanza*, *Anna Maria*, *Cassiq*, *Tickler*.

LATEST DATES, from England, 27th March via Bombay. United States, 27th February via *England*. Calcutta, 3d May ✠ *Cowasjee Family*. Singapore, 14th June ✠ *Penang*. Java, 21th May ✠ *Levant*. Manila, ——— Bombay, 12th May ✠ *Shaw Allum*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *Patton*, *Monarch*, *St. Vincent*, *Orwell*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Lady Raffles*, *Eliza*, *Inglis*. Bombay, *Hannah*, *Fort William*, *Scaleby Castle*, *Caledonia*, *Charlotte*, *Lady Grant*, *Castle Huntly*. Chile, *Henry Clay*, *Brooklyn*. From the United States, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Luton*; direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.		Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Pecoe: Congo.	Souchong	Pow-chong.	Pecco.	Tea Green, Piculs. Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial.
1837 July	16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	187	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug.	29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	255	2950	239	....	861	327
	31	Duncan	"	....	139	....	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept.	10	Himmaleh	"	....	286	....	....	19	644	....	....	142	138
Oct.	6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
	6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	250	2631	244	....	256	129
Dec.	27	London	New York	....	2434	....	....	201	1371	110	....	279	180
1838 Jany.	2	Omega	"	....	1097	236	33	80	931	431	12	66	69
	3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2860	316	206	....	146	....	....	102	102
	8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	....	273	2023	479	....	180	115
	8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1945	....	92	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby.	26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	....	....	80	1411	....	....	260	195
March	1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	374	....	406	404
	8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	75	2182	475	159	352	320
	8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2088	605	....	483	330
	8	Morrison	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
	15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
	15	Louver	"	....	2491	50	76	363	1246	49	....	14	....
	21	Liberty	New York	....	399	114	....	345	2985	....	....	220	220
April	1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	190	164	253	718	650	....	127	127
	6	Rousan	"	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632	....	256	254
	11	Rob Roy	"	....	79	1472	453	60	365	1454	356	66	273	216
May	4	Rouble	Boston	186	2207	....	47	....	427	77	....	30	24
		Southerner	New York	....	1131	536	64	574	839	1690	105	91	50
	11	Charlotte	"	....	690	56	....	862	1744	429	....	275	191
	11	Factor	"	....	1391	312	....	19	232	....	....	....	....
	13	Panama	"	....	441	....	....	894	2681	1328	....	222	161
	22	Luconia	"	....	996	....	133	46	757	1139	....	28	32
June	2	Oneida	"	....	....	....	....	266	....	281	....	....	....
	3	Chandler Price	"	....	385	....	....	114	2950	....	....	572	425
			Peculs.	477	30927	3860	1593	6556	47709	10702	342	6915	4937
			Chests.	757	51378	7720	3186	13112	70146	20986	561	8343	6911

Black Tea peculs 36,757 Chests 63,041
Green " 77,131 " 120,059

Grand Total Peculs 113,888 Chests 183,100

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Splendid	Ameri.	Land		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Earl Balcarras	British	Vaux		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Philippe	Ameri.	Skellington		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Baptiste Mezick	"	Martin		"	"
Commerce	"	Rogers		"	"
Charles Forbes	British	Wills		Bombay	D Muncherjee & H Framjee
Glenelg	"	Lungley		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Levant	Ameri.	Dumaresq		Java	Russell & Co.
Lowjee Family	British	Rowland		Bombay	"
Volunteer	"	Macmion		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Red Rover	"	Paterson		Cochinchina	Turner & Co.
Good Success	"	Fraser		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charles Grant	"	Pitcairn		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	200	"	"
Lord Castlereagh	"	Tonks		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Permee	Ameri.	Buntall		Singapore	Dent & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia Gregorio*; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macmurtrey; to Russell & Co. *The Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Peterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignee.
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	104	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	183	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hermosa Luisa	Mexic.	Peredo		Manilla	"
Pearl	British	Boulton		Newyork	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Harlequin	British	Chiene		Manilas	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	British	Beanlan		London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tickler	"	Ellis		Singapore	Wetmore & Co.
Parkfield	"	Jacob		Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 44. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 7TH, 1838. No. 148.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4½. a 6½.	In demand.
,, ,, 80 ,, - - -	,,	9. a 13.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	6. a 8.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	8. a 11.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	28 a 36	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	40 a 42	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selct. Cuttgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	,,	10½	
Assorted colors - - - - -	,,	9 a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	9. a 11.	Nominal.
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheatg. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	3.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	500	Nominal.
,, ,, new - -	,,	540	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	480	Nominal.
,, new - - - - -	,,	500	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	650	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	400	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	7.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	5 a 6	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	16 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	12 a 16.	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands	,,		
Sapan ,, - -	,,	1.60	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - / ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	38	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd, 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	22 a 24	17 a 18
,, Campoi - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Chiefly low quality
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, Caper - - - - -	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - -	,,		None remaining.
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	43 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	44 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	60.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..............	4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.80 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7 per Cent premium.	very scarce.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,,	6½ per Cent ,,	
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1 per Cent ,,	
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	12 per Cent ,,	
South American Republics	1 per Cent ,,	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet £ 6 @ 7.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cubic feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN. FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 1838.

	IN JUNE.			IN APRIL AND MAY.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st July.
Patna .... old.	52	515	215,270	1,954	942,585	929
,, ... new	366					1,515
Benares ...... old	33	475	15,675	687	309,855	279
,, ... new	70	485	33,950			361
Malwa	664½	600	398,700	1,205	586,750	1,135½
	1,185½		663,595	3,846	1,839,140	4,119½

Deliveries in the months of April, May, and June, 5,031½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 2,502,735.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The arrival of the *Parkfield*, with other heavy supplies being known to be close at hand, has caused a decline of ½ to ¾ of a dollar per piece in both white and grey LONGCLOTHS, and with a difficulty of sale, except for immediate delivery. One or two small parcels of white of middling quality are reported in the sales of the week at only about $5, and a few thousand pieces of gray at about 4½. COTTON YARN, remains very depressed, and good yarn Nos. 20 @ 34 would be with difficulty sold at $38, while some inferior, we learn, has been, within these few days, disposed of at $28 @ 29, and for some, we believe, not within 2 or 3 dollars of even this price could be obtained. The importation appears likely to be beyond the consumption. We reported some sales of CHINTZES, last week a $4½; we have since ascertained that one parcel was sold under $4, and 1,700 Pieces at from 2½ @ 3, being both much too narrow, and the latter, in addition, of most unsuitable patterns. Our information, it is well known, must be principally derived from Chinese purchasers, from whom it is not easy to obtain it at times very correctly, and we shall feel at all times obliged to our mercantile friends for reports of sales. CHINTZES, unless of good dimensions and new and suitable patterns, are dull of sale.

WOOLLENS.—The accounts of the markets in the interior for BROADCLOTHS are not very encouraging—but as the stock here is very moderate, they have not declined, there is not however much demand for them. LONGELLS, on the contrary, cannot be quoted, the scarlet higher than 10½ and the others 9 @ 9½, according to quality and assortment, and no demand, but we do not find that any of the holders are disposed to sell. CAMBLETS are very depressed, although there have been very few imported lately, and should the old rates of duty be levied, neither English or Dutch would realize $20 per piece.

METALS.—The importation of IRON is very short, and the price, in consequence, keeps up. LEAD would sell with difficulty at 6 $.

RICE.—The crop promises most favorably, and the price is still declining.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Without transactions or alteration. No new BETELNUT yet arrived. TIN remains as before. PEPPER is heavy of sale. RATTANS continue in good demand.

SANDALWOOD,—has declined, although the stock is very short, the late accounts from the northward being unfavorable.

COTTON.—Business has not yet commenced, but the brokers are beginning to make enquiries, and although they talk of very low prices, say for the best Bombay 9. 5, it is expected that, as the dealers are quite bare, purchases must be made to some extent in a few days. Already nearly 60,000 bales have been received from Bombay, and several more large ships must be close at hand. No arrivals with Madras and Bengal Cotton.

OPIUM.—The market continues to be very moderately supplied with Malwa, and the whole quantity to come on before the end of the year cannot, it is said, exceed 13,000 Chests. The price, therefore, keeps up, and there has been, during the week, a fair demand @ 640 @ 650, which may at any rate, be expected to last till the Junks have all sailed. There has also been a little more enquiry for new Patna at 530 @ 540, and new Benares at 500. Old Patna and Benares are nearly unsaleable. Turkey is also taken off very slowly at about 400 $. For deliveries last month, see above.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The accounts are very general of a failure of the Nankin crop, and of very high prices but we are not in possession of much certain information to be relied on. The produce of Canton Silk is also reported short.

TEA.—The new Orange Pekoe is arriving fast, and is selling at high prices: the quality is for the most part good, and the crop is said to be short, but as the rates paid yield the Tea-men a very large profit upon the low cost in the country, considerable quantities may be expected of the second and third pickings later in the year. We hope the high prices paid for this Tea may not have the effect of rendering more difficult the settlement of more important descriptions, which will soon be in course of arrival. It will be seen from the statement on the other side, that the whole amount of Teas shipped to Great Britain during the season ending June 30th last, amounts to 33,416,266 lbs. against 40,170,666 lbs. shipped in the season 1836-37. The following is the Cargo of the *Bonanza* for Liverpool, *Congou*, 898; *Souchong*, 10; *Hongmuey*, 27; *Pekoe*, 27; *Orange Pekoe*, 48; *Hyson*, 60; *Hyson Skin*, 25; *Twankay*, 97; *Gunpowder*, 4; *Imperial*, 8; *Raw Silk*, 32 Piculs; and of the *Thomas Lowry* for London, *Congou*, 1668; *Caper*, 69; *Souchong*, 209; *Pekoe*, 60; *Orange Pekoe*, 36; *Hyson*, 234; *Young Hyson*, 21; *Twankay*, 404; *Gunpowder*, 399; *Imperial*, 272; *Raw Silk*, 102 Piculs.

FREIGHTS.—Nominal at £6 @ 7, and as there are two or three vessels offering, shippers are looking for lower rates.

CANTON, 7th July, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 45. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 14TH, 1838. No. 149.

From the Chinese Repository for June.

ART. IV. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: the eighth report including the period from January 1st to June 30th, 1838.* By the Reverend P. PARKER, M. D.

THE whole number of patients is 5600 of whom 1025 have been admitted since the last report. A smaller number than has been received in any preceding equal period—on account of the impracticability of treating more. The urgency of patients for admittance has exceeded all precedent. It has often been unpleasant to go to or from the hospital, in consequence of the importunate applicants, who often fall upon their knees in the street, or in numbers seize the arm, pleading poverty, and that they have come a long distance and waited many days; and having spent the little money they brought, must return home; they therefore entreat that at least their eyes be examined and a day appointed for their admission. In some instances, they have pursued me even to my residence, after being told the impracticability of receiving them.

The expenses for the present term are $1231.77, viz.:

For native assistants - - -	$195.23
For medicines, instruments, &c. - -	303.22
For board, fuel, &c. - - -	219.39
For repairs - - - - -	9.93
For rent (for one year, from Sept. 1837)	500.00
	$1231.77

* * *

No. 4903. Tumor of a peculiar character. March 5th. Choo Yihleang, aged 21, a shoemaker of Kaouyaou, had a tumor on the right side of the neck, as large as his head, as it appeared from a front view. It was situated beneath the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle, and the superficial fascia. It extended from the ear to the clavicle, and from upon the trachea to the posterior edge of the above muscle, which was drawn very tense above it. When the patient entered the hospital it was firmly fixed, scarcely admitting a perceptible motion in any direction. At a point on the surface near the apex was indicated a slight collection of fluid. The patient was blooming in health, and resolutely desirous of its extirpation. He was admitted to the hospital, and in the course of a week or ten days, after repeated examinations it was manifestly more moveable—a fact that the patient also observed. With the advice of several surgeons who had seen the patient, it was determined to extirpate it, though it was possible the external carotid artery might require a division in the event. On the 25th of April the operation was performed, assisted by Messrs. Cox, Jardine, and Holgate. Precaution was taken for tying the carotid if necessary. The patient took 25 drops of landanum half an hour before coming to the table. The proceeding day he requested not to be tied, assuring me he would not move a limb, or speak a word. When the moment arrived, instead of shrinking from the crisis, he put one hand on the table and skipped upon it with great agility, as if overjoyful in the prospect of being freed of his troublesome companion.

The incisions were made in the direction of the muscle, from the mastoid process to the clavicle. A small portion of the anterior edge of the mastoid muscle was divided, but to our great satisfaction soon after the incisions were completed, the tumor readily separated from its sides, and in four minutes was completely out. A few small arteries that were divided soon contracted, and gave no further trouble; but two veins continued to discharge their contents so copiously that neither cold water or pressure would stop them, and ligatures became indispensable. One upon the external jugular apparently (for when natural positions are so altered we cannot speak confidently,) and upon a large branch of the same, passing under the lower jaw. During the operation the patient was perfectly collected, and did not utter a groan: spoke with natural voice when spoken to, and repeatedly requested the operator might not be alarmed. The tumor weighed 5½lbs. It was surrounded by a firm wall an inch thick, resembling in hardness the full grown coccoon, except at one point; then came another layer of three quarters of an inch of white pulpy substance, and centrally there were several ounces of milky fluid quite inodorous. The large muscle resumed its natural place, the wound healed chiefly by the first intention and in twenty days the patient, in good health and with unequivocal sentiments of gratitude, returned to his family. Thus the case that appeared formidable in prospect, has really proved of less trouble than often attends the removal of a tumor but a hundredth part of its size. It has been the more interesting as being the first instance in which I have applied a ligature to a vein. *But the result favors the conclusion that veins may be tied with as much impunity as arteries.* In the present instance one ligature came away of itself on the 12th, the other on the 14th day.

* * *

It is with gratitude to Him, to whose blessing it is to be ascribed, that we once more repeat the fact, that no fatal termination has attended as yet an operation at the hospital, though in two or three instances of great intricacy there has been but a hair's breadth escape from death. This circumstance no doubt has had an important influence in producing the unbounded confidence of all who apply for relief, among whom have been, the past term, persons of various ranks, and from the remotest parts of the Empire, from Ningpo on the east, and Peking on the north, to the borders of Tartary on the west. The generous remittances of medicines, surgical instruments, and a skeleton, from friends in New York and Philadelphia, demand and receive our most grateful acknowledgement.

ART. V. *Foreign opium a poison: illustrated in ten paragraphs, written by Koo Kingshan, a literary gentleman of Keängning, in the province of Keängsoo,* September, 1836.

OPIUM is a poisonous drug, brought from foreign countries. To the question, what are its virtues, the answer is: It raises the animal spirits, and prevents lassitude. Hence the Chinese continually run into its toils. At first they merely strive to follow the fashion of the day; but in the sequel the poison takes effect, the habit becomes fixed, and the sleeping smokers are like corpses—lean and haggard in demons. Such are the injuries which it does to life. Moreover, the drug maintains an exorbitant price, and cannot be obtained except for the pure metal. Smoking opium, in its first stages, impedes business; and when the practice is continued for any considerable length of time, it throws whole families into ruin, dissipates every kind of property, and destroys man himself. There cannot be a greater evil than this. In comparison with arsenic, I pronounce it tenfold the greater poison. One swallows arsenic, because he has lost his reputation and is so involved that he cannot extricate himself. Thus driven to desperation, he takes the dose and is destroyed at once. But those who smoke the drug are injured in many ways. What is about to be related of this poison, will I hope, rouse from their lethargy the smokers of the drug.

1. *It exhausts the animal spirits.* When the smoker commences the practice, he seems to imagine that his spirits are thereby augmented; but he ought to know that the appearance is factitious;—a mere process of excitement. It may be compared to raising the wick of a lamp, which, while it increases the light, hastens the exhaustion of the oil and the extinction of the light. Hence, the youth who smoke will shorten their own days and cut off all hope of posterity, leaving their fathers and mothers and wives without any one on whom to depend; and those in middle and advanced life, who smoke, will accelerate the termination of their years. These are consequences which may well be deplored!

2. *It impedes the regular performance of business.* Those in places of trust, who smoke, fail to attend personally even to their most important affairs. Merchants, who smoke, fail to keep their appointments, and all their concerns fall behindhand. For the wasting of time and the destruction of business, the pipe is unrivalled.

3. *It wastes the flesh and blood.* From the robust, who smoke, the flesh is gradually consumed and worn away; and their skin hangs down like bags. The faces of the weak, who smoke, are cadaverous and black; and their bones, naked as billets of wood. We expect with certainty, that they will soon be fit only to fill up the ditches by the way-side.

4. *It dissipates every kind of property.* The rich, who smoke, will inevitably waste their patrimony. It is the usual practice, in smoking, for two persons to lie down (on the same platform) facing each other (with their opium and apparatus between them). Indulging freely in conversation, they are soon in elysian fields; and, by a daily expenditure for purchasing the noxious drug, and for the entertainment of friends, who are also confirmed smokers of opium, the wasteful consumption of property is very great. Who, now, will say that such a course can be long continued?

5. *It renders the person ill-favored.* Those who have been long habituated to smoking, doze for whole days over their pipes, without appetite for food, finding it difficult to observe even the common civilities of life. When the desire for opium comes on, they cannot resist its impulse. Mucus flows from their nostrils, and tears from their eyes. Their very bodies are rotten and putrid. From careless observers, the sight of such objects is enough to excite loud peals of laughter.

6. *It promotes obscenity.* When men have long continued the practice of smoking opium, their wives and children learn to imitate them; and when it is carried to great excess, no distinction is preserved between the inner and outer apartments; no difference between night and day! Hence spring dark confusions, of which it is a shame to speak openly. This, indeed, may be styled a long, a great repose!

7. *It discloses secrets.* The smokers, whether honorable or mean, all recline on the same platform, where the secrets of their hearts are honestly divulged. "Where there is much talking, there must be some slander," is an old proverb. Now what the honest man hears in these scenes of dissipation, may not lead to any evil consequences; but from what enters the ears of the dishonest, it will be difficult to prevent disastrous results.

8. *It violates the laws.* Both in purchasing and in smoking the drug, one is ever liable to meet with worthless vagabonds, who under various pretences, for the purpose of extortion, will raise difficulties and cause the transgressor of the laws to be prosecuted and punished. Those who open shops for the sale of the drug are liable to the severe punishments of strangulation and decapitation; for those who buy and smoke the punishment is banishment. Why expose yourselves to these penalties of the law?

9. *It attacks the vitals.* By a long continuance of the habit, worms are generated in the abdomen; and in the confirmed smokers the baneful influences attack the intestines, and great injury is the consequence—injury which even the most celebrated physicians can never avert. Look at suicides. They swallow the crude opium, and instantly their intestines swell; the blood flows from their ears, eyes, mouth and nose; the whole body becomes red and bloated; when death ensues. There is no relief. Hence may be seen the virulence of the drug. Once, when on a journey, it happened that a fellow-passenger, who was a smoker, had used up all his opium; the periodical desire for it came on; but finding no means to gratify his appetite, he strove to take away his own life. By mistake he swallowed a cup of oil, which induced excessive vomiting; when he threw up a collection of noxious worms, particolored, with red heads, and hairy: they crawled upon the ground, to the great astonishment of the spectators.

10. *It destroys life.* The poor smoker, who has pawned every article in his possession, still remains idle and inactive. And when he has no means of borrowing money, and the periodical thirst returns hard upon him, he will pawn his wives and sell his daughters. Such are the inevitable consequences. From the province of Nganhwuy, I once saw a man, named Chin, who being childless, purchased a concubine, *utero jam conceptum ære habentem*; afterwards, when his money was expended and other means all failed him, being unable to resisted the desire for the pipe, he sold this same concubine and received for her several tens of dollars. This money being expended, he went and hung himself. Alas, how painful was his end!

Gleanings.

From the Atlas, March 20.

POSTAGE.—The select committee of the House of Commons for the reduction of postage, of which Mr. Wallace is chairman, sits three times a week to take evidence on this important subject. The principal part of the testimony during the last week was given by witnesses brought forward at the suggestion of the London mercantile committee, which is busy seeking for the best evidence throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. It is said the evidence proves at once the frightful extent of illicit conveyance of letters, comparatively unknown to the Post Office, and the want of the commercial community of a great reduction of postage.

SIMPLICITY.—The proprietor of an immense number of waterside carts in Liverpool, who has raised himself by industry to be a man of considerable property, being in conversation with a gentleman, was asked if he could draw an inference. "Not I," said he, "but I bought a bay mare the other day, and I'll lay a five pound note that she draws it, if it does not weigh more than five tons."

ANOTHER THAMES TUNNEL IRRUPTION.—Only a fortnight since we published, on the authority of the directors report, a most gratifying statement respecting the progress of the works at the Tunnel, from which we were led to infer that no further risk or impediment was to be apprehended. We learn, however, that the water broke in again on Monday morning, and although in this instance fortunately without causing any loss of life, it seems quite certain that the process of boring under that part of the river bed, where the water is deepest, is not unattended with great danger. The following account has been published, we presume on the authority of Mr. Brunel, the engineer. At half-past six o'clock yesterday morning (Monday) the appearance of the ground and an unusual noise as if from the rushing of water into a cavity having taken place, the engineer's attention was drawn to the peculiar circumstances and he therefore anticipated a rush of water. Mr. Mason, one of the assistant engineers, who was then just going on duty, with some active miners, attempted to take means to prevent an irruption; but finding it useless, he thought it necessary to order the workmen to retreat, which they did, in an orderly manner, by the safety-platforms erected by Mr. Brunel for the passage of the workmen in case of danger, and they ascended to the top of the shaft without any personal injury having happened to a single individual, although between sixty and seventy persons were in the works at the time. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards the water gradually filled the tunnel. Active operations were immediately commenced for filling up the aperture in the bed of the river, as a quantity of clay had been already collected near the spot for the purpose of forming the proposed covering towards the north shore, and which is not yet completed.

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES.—The liberty of speech which hon., members claim now-a-days as presumptive right, would, if exercised two centuries back, have subjected them to heavy pains and penalties. In an old chronicle we find the following strange record:—In 1621 a Mr. Edward Floyde was punished by the House of Commons for a breach of privilege, in having scoffed at the son-in-law and daughter of the King. The sentence is thus reported:—"1. Not to bear arms as a gentleman, nor be a competent witness in any court of justice. 2. To ride with his face to a horse's tail, to stand in the pillory, and have his ears nailed, &c. 3. To be whipped at the cart's tail. 4. To be fined 5,000£. 5. To be perpetually imprisoned in Newgate. It was put to the question, first, whether Floyde should be whipped or not, because he was a gentleman; yet it was agreed, *per plures*, that he should be whipped. Then it was put to the question whether Floyde's ears should be nailed to the pillory or not, and agreed, *per plures*, not to be nailed."

COMPARISON OF SPEED.—A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate is per second:—Of a man walking, 4 feet. Of a good horse in harness, 12. Of a rein-deer in a sledge, on the ice, 26. Of an English race horse, 43. Of a hare, 88. Of a good sailing ship 19. Of the wind 82. Of sound 1,038. Of a twenty-four pounder cannon-ball, 1,300. Of the air, which, so divided, returns into space, 1,300.

North-America.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Gibraltar, (Mich.) Feb. 26.

Messrs. Editors,—I have opened this to inform you of a grand attempt of the Patriots; one which for folly and absurdity, casts all former ones in to the shade.

For some days back, we at Gibraltar, were stunned with reports of men and munitions of war, collecting between this and Monore. On the 24th, report said they were at Point Mouille, about 7 miles off; from there they would cross to Canada immediately. The Governor, Marshals, &c. came down from Detroit in the night. On the morning (25th) this command started with the civilians, for the Patriot camp. About half way we were told they had gone, and were now at the mouth of L'Ecorce, at 2 P. M., just in time to see the tail of the force, strung along the ice beyond our lines. The head had already got on Fighting Island. I was deucedly mortified, for the "sympathizers" were all on the broad grin to see how the military had been outgeneralled.

An officer soon after came from Detroit, with 30 regulars and 38 Brady Guards, making our force near 150. Sentinels were put along shore to stop arms, &c., from going or coming. A British armed force was seen coming down from Sandwich, so in the night or near day we were sure of a fight. In the morning, bright and early, bang went the cannon. As the firing was but from one gun, I thought they were burning powder to show they were "the boys that feared no noise;" but behold lots of them began to blacken the snow on the far side, and soon they approached our shore—the Sentinels stopped and examined them—they had no arms—that was why they came away. "Those who had arms (they said) would stay as long as they could,—*with safety* they did not add. Soon after, the British, it seems, made a show of surrounding the boys who were left, and so *they* came away, and thus ended the attempt.

We took from them some 40 muskets (stolen) 8 or 10 rifles, a half dozen swords and pistols, and a gun carriage, which, in the morning they had run past our sentinels.

The rascals had gone over with only one gun, (not mounted) and, may be, 60 small arms. Had they not shown a little sense in running away as soon as they did, every one of them would have been killed or taken. As it was, I saw one who was hurt in the arm by a grape shot, and heard of another whose leg was broken by ditto. The British had but one gun, which was fired some 30 times. Our men discharged their piece twice. I don't think any small guns were discharged, at least to hurt.

Now isn't this patriotic—all of it? People came from Detroit and other parts in crowds to see the fun, and I should have enjoyed the fun too, (you have no idea how downcast the scamps looked as they came back) but I must consider that the people on the Canada side have been kept, for six or eight weeks past, in fear and trembling for their families and property, by those good-for-nothing vagabonds.

I can't say whether they will come to a head again or not; or to what cause they will attribute their failure. Some are blaming Vreeland, one of the leaders, who was arrested in the night and carried to Detroit. I think the true reason of their ill luck is a want of common honesty among them all—they and their abettors, from A to Izzard. Yours, &c.

Boston Daily Advertiser, March 14.

FROM THE UPPER CANADA FRONTIER.—The following account of the defeat, of what we hope will prove to be the last of the senseless and criminal expeditions fitted out from our territory against Upper Canada, is from a correspondent of the Columbus, Ohio, Statesman, under date of Sandusky, March 7.

Last evening Gen. Scott and suite arrived here.—The Canadian General, M'Leod, and others of less note, were at Drake's Hotel a few minutes before his arrival, when a letter was put into his (M'Leod's) hands, and a general scampering ensued. M'Leod was secured by one of our citizens until this morning, when, finding pursuit grew hot, he was furnished with a horse and started for Huron. Soon after, Gen. Scott with his four horse wagon took the same road, and the report holds good that he had taken M'Leod also.—Bradley, the late commandant at Port au Plait, is not yet taken, but will be, should he continue in this region, as Scott manifests a full determination to bring those lawless men to justice. I consider all military movements in this quarter as at an end, and most of the men have dispersed already. Another sleigh load of wounded men were brought across the bay this afternoon, having no means to pay for assistance and support, and must depend on private charity. Had the British force had Indians with them as usual, and as we expected, but very few could have escaped, and we should probably have heard the war whoop at our doors—but it seems there were none.

The Patriots make out their loss in the skirmish at 11 killed, 16 missing, and some 20 wounded returned here; but there are reasons for supposing the number to be much greater.

The most moderate of them claim to have killed of the British 15, and wounded in proportion. I must not say that some think they killed more than that number themselves, but the probability is, my statements are correct. Every one will assert that enough of blood has been shed in accomplishing nothing.

As usual in such affairs, some acts of individual bravery and desperate recklessness took place. A boy of some 16 or 17 carries away the palm of the fight, in the estimation of the men; but I feel unwilling to give any particulars of that kind, as it seems to me that we had better repress than incite a military spirit at this time.

The British attacking force were all red coats, but probably partly militia in the Lion's Skin. The whole number, from 3 to 500, came on in separate bodies, the main one intended to amuse those who had a stomach for a fight, while the flankers should advance and cut off the retreat. The Patriots on seeing the main column near them, retreated down the island, on the land 6 or 7 miles; and when they came out to take the ice, found themselves in front of the detachment which had advanced rapidly to cut them off. Here they received the British fire and returned it, but soon broke and fled.

I cannot but hope and believe that the British Government will, in the plenitude of its power, show a high attribute of mercy, and pardon these misguided men; while I have full confidence that our own will punish the leaders and scatter the rowdies of our own citizens, whose hearts have run away with their heads.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, a Mr. Fox, who resided on Point au Plait, and remained there to protect his property during the late invasion, has arrived here in pursuit of property taken from him. From his statement I have nothing to correct except that the British loss in killed is something less than I stated.—The force returned to Malden almost immediately, taking such of the wounded as could

be removed.—There were a few Indians of the Hurons with them, but they did not get up in time to pursue—a most fortunate circumstance for the flying Patriots.—*Ibid.*

Extract from a letter from Major Pitcher, dated

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27, 1838.

SIR: Having received authentic information from the region of the Upper Missouri, of a highly important character, I deem it my duty to communicate it without delay, though not entirely applicable to my own agency, having, as I conceive it does, a bearing upon Mr. Harris's letter of the 11th ultimo.

It appears that the effects of the small-pox among most of the Indian tribes of Upper Missouri surpass all former scourges, and that the country through which it has passed is literally depopulated, and converted into one great graveyard. The Mandans, consisting of 1,600 souls had been reduced, by the 1st of October last, to thirty-one persons. The Gros Ventres, or Minetarees, a tribe about 1,000 strong, took the disease a month later than their neighbours, the Mandans. One half had perished, and the disease was still raging. They, no doubt, shared the same fate with the Mandans.

The Ricaras, who had recently joined the last named tribes, and numbered about three thousand, were most of them out on a hunting excursion when the disease broke out among the Mandans, and consequently received it sometime later. One half of them had fallen, and the disease was raging with unabated fury, not more than one out of fifty recovering from it. Most of those that survived, subsequently committed suicide, despairing, I suppose, at the loss of friends, and the changes wrought by the disease in their persons—some by shooting, others by stabbing, and some by throwing themselves from the high precipices a long the Missouri. The great band of Assineboins, say 10,000 strong, and the Crees, numbering about 30,0 0, have been almost annihilated; and, notwithstanding all the precaution used by the gentlemen engaged in the rrde of that remote region to prevent it, the disease had reached the Blackfeet of the Rocky Mountains; a band of 1,000 lodges had been swept off, and the disease was rapidly spreading among the different bands of that great tribe, numbering, I think, about 60,000 souls.

I have no doubt but the prediction contained in my letter of the 27th ultimo will be fully realized, and all the Indians on the Columbia river, as far as the Pacific ocean will share the fate of those before alluded to.

Gen. WILLIAM CLARK,
Superintendent of Indians Affairs.

This is a fearful description of deplorable suffering among the red men. It is gratifying to know, that as soon as authentic accounts of the ravages of of the small pox among the tribes on the Missouri were received, inquiries were promptly instituted by the proper authorities to ascertain their origin and extent, and measures adopted to afford alleviation, and, where practicable, to prevent further infection. Funds for vaccinating the Indians were immediately remitted, with authority to employ the necessary agents.

The agent charged with the execution of these measures possesses great energy, and the most favorable results may be anticipated.—*Washington Globe.*

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS IN NEW-YORK.—The meeting of merchants, traders, &c., at the New-York Exchange, on Thursday last, was numerously attended. It was called to order by Charles H. Russell, on whose motion James Boorman, was appointed Chairman, and James Lee and Jonathan Sturges chosen Secretaries.

The following resolutions, offered by Pelatiah Perit, and seconded by Samuel Ward, were thereupon read and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting hails with great satisfaction the declaration on the part of the New-York city banks of their purpose to resume specie payments on or before the 10th of May next.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the solidity of our banks, and in their ability to resume and maintain specie payments, and that in this measure we will give them our cordial and active co-operation.

Resolved, That independently of moral obligation and legislative enactment, the favorable state of foreign exchanges, and the diminished liabilities both of banks and individuals, call for a prompt resumption of specie payments, and we consider such a course the surest means of equalizing ultimately our internal exchanges, and of restoring general prosperity.

Resolved, That in contemplating the resumption of specie payments, we can perceive no reason to apprehend that it will occasion any farther contraction on the part of the banks; but, on the contrary, that the restoration of confidence, which must necessarily grow out of that measure, will lead to a gradual increase of their issues, and enable them to extend greater facilities to the community.

Resolved, That regarding the general resumption of specie payments by the banks throughout the United States as essential to our national credit abroad, and as calculated to regulate our internal exchanges, we respectfully invite the institutions of other States to a simultaneous effort to accomplish this most desirable object.—*From the Boston Courier, March 12.*

Revenue of 1837.—The amount of gross revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage in the ports of the United States in the year 1836, according to a statement recently presented by the Register of the Treasury, was $31,890,356. Of this amount $17,176,908 accrued in the city of New York; 4,489,473 in Boston; in Philadelphia 3,195,339; New Orleans 2,291,544; Baltimore 1 479,494; Charleston 698,339; Savannah 156,923; Richmond 152,575; Mobile 140,769; Portland 136,837; and Salem 128,081.

The amount of debentures, allowances, bounties, and expenses was $4 722,663, of which 1,378,844 consisted of expenses of collection. The amount of debentures and other deductions in New York was 1,467,792 and in Boston 820,680. The amount of allowances on fishing vessels was 213,091, and of bounties on salted fish 6,731.

There are one hundred and nine collection districts, in forty nine of which the expenditures exceed the gross revenue. The excess of expenditure over revenue in these 49 districts amounted to $ 227,365.

The amount of duties on imports which accrued in the city of New York in the year ending Sept. 30, 1837, was $10,855,201. The amount which accrued in the same period in Boston was 2,966,109, in Philadelphia 2,073,778, Baltimore 1,220,751 New Orleans 1,679,758, Salem 151,237.—*From the Boston Daily Advertiser, March 13.*

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 14th July.

By the *Trenton* from Boston 16th March, papers from that city to the 14th, and from New York to the 12th March have been received, and kindly lent to us. It will be seen from our extracts from them that the Government of the U. S. was taking active measures against the armed Canadian *patriots* on the territory of the U. S. For the present the insurrection in Canada seems to be put down, some of the chiefs have been made prisoners by the British, and if any few remain under arms, they seem to be not much better than armed banditti without political influence. The Canadian Chief van Rannzellaer, has, it is said, been made a prisoner in the U. S. The new Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, Sir George Arthur, had arrived in New York, on his way to his government and Lord Gosford in Boston, to await H. M. S. Pique, to embark for England. MacKenzie, Chief of the *Patriot* force in Canada, had, it was reported, arrived in New York. From one of our extracts it will be seen that the banks of the City of New York were to resume specie payments on the 10th of May. The accounts of the state of the money market are more favorable than the late news from England led us to expect—confidence seemed to be gradually returning, and affairs, we hope, will bear a much better aspect as soon as the resolution of returning to specie-payment shall be in operation. Congress after having passed a neutrality bill, with reference to the Canada affairs, was principally employed in the discussion of a Treasury Bill proposed by the Government, and which, if carried, would lead to the Establishment of a Government bank, a proposal, which as might be expected, is strenuously opposed by the Whig-party, with Mr. Clay at it's head. In the senate, it was supposed the Government would, on this question, be in a considerable minority; in the House of Representatives the forces are reported to be pretty equally divided. A duel has been fought between two members of Congress, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Cilley, *with rifles*, in which at the *third shot* Mr. Cilley was killed. We have not seen any paper giving a description of the event itself, but read in others that the funeral of Mr. Cilley was attended by the members of both houses of congress; the chief judges had, by a committee of the house of representatives, been invited to attend, but refused on account of the manner in which the deceased met his death. It will further be seen from an extract that the small pox are committing frightful ravages among the Indians of North-America, destroying entire nations at once. This disease was carried to them, it is said, in a boat sent up the St. Lawrence, with the usual annual presents to some of the Indian tribes from the British government, in which boat one of the men was attacked with this illness, the character of which was at first mistaken, and time thus given to infect such Indians as went on board the boat, and these soon spread it among their tribes.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE.—China is, perhaps, the only country, visited by foreigners, where the communication with the natives, is conducted entirely in the English language. This extraordinary fact is no doubt attributable, in a great measure, to the partly real, but greatly exaggerated, difficulty of acquiring the language of the country; and also to the jealous fears of the Government, who fancy, and with some show of reason, that a knowledge of the heavenly dialect would afford facilities for traitorous intrigue with, and enable, foreigners, in some degree, to open the eyes of their subjects to their, as we conceive, degraded and slavish state.

It is not therefore surprising that, ignorant of their language, and deprived of all social intercourse with the natives, foreigners either entirely misunderstand the Chinese character, or, what is more likely, know nothing of it. We have heard it said, that reckoning from the son of Heaven down to the meanest Cooly in the Empire, the sons of Han are born, bred, and die, thieves and liars! The absurdity of this sweeping sentence is, of course, too manifest to need a single word of refutation: but when we consider the circumstances that gave rise to it, we are no longer surprised, but rather lament that foreigners should judge of the national character by what they see or hear of the few by whom they are surrounded.

Ex uno disce omnes, we need not point out, is peculiarly inappropriate here. The servants belong, without exception, to the very lowest class in the empire. They consider it a degrading service, and not one of them ever speaks of his employers but in a contemptuous or patronizing style. In order to gain the means of freeing themselves from this unpalatable thraldom, they pilfer and cheat as much as possible, and hold rather extravagant notions respecting the extent of their perquisites. But are the servants in Europe, we may ask, more scrupulous in their dealings? We think not. As regards their contempt of veracity, we must consider their *ignorance*. So far from having correct principles instilled into their minds in infancy, they are taught to consider it a praiseworthy act, to gull, *successfully*, a barbarian. The merchants, too, are generally uneducated men, and stand very low in the national estimation. Some of the Hong-merchants even have been suspected of taking unfair advantage in business; and in some few instances they have been accused of gross fraud. Yet from these specimens is the *whole* usually judged: that they are unreasonably so, any one at all conversant with their language can testify.

Amongst themselves the Chinese are excessively hospitable, and we have had opportunities of seeing the same hospitality exercised towards foreigners; ceremony and politeness are carried to the verge of absurdity, and are attended by their usual concomitant, insincerity, neither in a greater or less degree than we find among very polite people in Europe. Sensuality, in many degrading forms, prevails throughout the country: but here again they are not singular. That they are charitable, none can deny: a convincing proof of this is the immense number of persons who gain their livelyhood by begging, many of whom voluntarily submit to be maimed to render themselves eligible for this comparatively easy life. Yet the people generally are far from idly disposed. The population is so great that the strictest industry, is necessary, to withstand famine. The most striking and beautiful feature in their character is their respect and reverence for the aged. Who ever sees here, as is often the case in Europe, a white beard and tottering gait, made the object of ridicule? Who has not remarked the dutiful submission of the son to the wishes, however unreasonable or tyrannical, of his parents? And, on the other hand, who has not noticed the affectionate and indulgent behaviour of the latter to their offspring? Yet these people have been accused of being devoid of the natural feelings and affections of the beast. Infanticide is, indeed, but too common, among the *Tan-kea* people (dwellers on the river) and others of the poorest class, but here again their utter poverty and destitution may be pleaded in extenuation of crime.

We will now leave this dark, and turn to the sunny side of their character. Content with his lot, miserable though it be, every Chinese is a philosopher. In all the reverses of his life, rich or poor, ill or well, he maintains the same equanimity of bearing. Misfortune advances, he cheerfully prepares to meet it; fortune smiles—and he receives her favors with gratitude, but moderate withal; ancient customs have so imbued his mind, that he shrinks from improvement, thought apt at imitation. The literati's only guides are the books of Confucius and his followers; they pause at any new doctrine.

So long as the Government maintains its present line of policy, so long will the improvements of the western world make no, or a the best, but very slow progress. Candidly comparing their national characteristics with our own, and making all due allowances for the progress of civilisation, we are led to the conclusion, that, under the blessings of a liberal Government, and freed from the trammels of ignorance the Chinese would rank with any other nation in the world.

Shop opened by a foreigner in China Street.—Among our advertisements our readers will find that a foreigner has made a trial of opening a retail shop in Old China Street. A correspondence has taken place on the subject between the Co-hong and him, the particulars of which have been obligingly communicated to us. They are to the following effect: On the 11th of this month the Co-hong addressed a letter to this gentleman stating, that it was contrary to usage in China that a foreigner can keep a shop in China street, that, if he persevered, the Hong merchants should be exposed to trouble, and the Government officers would seize the goods in the shop, and the shop itself be shut up. To this communication the foreigner made the following answer:

TO THE CONSU,
Respected Sirs,

"I had the honor to receive your letter yesterday with respect to the shop that I and my partners occupy in China Street.

"My reason for occupying that shop is that your honorable body have lately cut off the communication betwixt the Chinese shop keepers, other traders, and myself; these men have for 12 years past been in the habit of purchasing from me a variety of fancy goods, and since you prevent them from acting as middlemen and retailers I act as retailer myself.

"Last month I applied on this subject to your Senior Merchant Howqua who on my complaint, that there were no purchasers, replied, that he would purchase himself at the market price. I sent him over more than 20 musters of Cotton Goods and, although they lay on his table for 14 days, I received no offer for any one of the sort.

"These are my reasons for keeping an open shop in China Street and when the officers of the Chinese Government come to investigate, this is the answer I shall give them."

Canton, 12th July, 1838.

We have been informed by this party that "the chief reason of his having established the shop is the difficulty he finds now in disposing of his goods at his residence in the foreign factories, ever since the regulation, which we mentioned sometime ago, restricting the out side dealers in their traffic with foreigners have been enforced. To this the Hong-merchant replied that *the custom of Canton* does not permit a foreigner holding a house, far less a place of sale, except in the foreign factories. The foreigner's answer to this was, that during 12 years brokers and small shop keepers have been in the habit of coming to his house in the foreign factories to buy such goods; this custom the Hong merchants have, *by their own will*, changed—and the necessary consequence therefore, of this *change*, is a *change* on the part of the foreigner."

It has ever been our belief, and we have expressed it on more than one occasion, that, with the free trade, the restrictions opposed to a more general intercourse with the Chinese would be continually encroached upon, and that little by little, the Chinese getting accustomed thereto, would accord to habit what by their laws they deny. We do not mean to say, however, that every such encroachment is likely to be successful, and the experiment now made of opening a shop, by a foreigner, in China Street is one of those, the ultimate success of which admits of much doubt. We, for ourselves, wish every success to this establishment, which, if allowed to be continued, cannot but be imitated by other foreigners, and thus afford additional facilities to the disposal of foreign manufactures; the beginning of this shop has hitherto been prosperous as to the business transacted, goods to a large amount having already been sold at and delivered from, it. But this success at the beginning is one cause more to make us fear it's continuance, and should force be employed to shut this new shop, it's enterprising owner will have no very good grounds of complaint against the Chinese authorities or the Co-hong, as he has evidently infringed the privileges of the latter, and acted against the policy so long enforced by the former.

The Portuguese Ship of war, *Salamander*, has lately arrived at Macao from Goa with a reinforcement to the garrison of about 150 soldiers. It is also said that the dissensions which had existed for some time between the senate and the Governor have, by the government of Goa, been decided in favor of the Governor, but we refrain from giving any of the various rumours that have reached us on this subject.

Is the Admiral in? has been the question of the week, though hitherto it could be answered in the negative only. A companion(ed, as the Admiral) is to be, by several large Country ships, besides his own frigates, the flotilla will, on reaching the coast of China, have quite a formidable appearance, and give rise to some uneasiness in the Chinese, who already have all sorts of rumours about the arrival of this armament, among themselves.

There is a report of an edict from the Emperor having been received, which in terms more severe than hitherto, prohibits the importation of, and traffick in, Opium. We have not, however, been able to trace this report to any satisfactory source, though it is now four or five days old. The deliveries at Whampoa and in other parts of the river are meanwhile very difficult, but this is owing to causes unconnected with the above Edict.

The *Selma* from Calcutta has arrived. She left the Sandheads, we are informed, on the 29th May, but brings no later letters from Calcutta than to the 20th. The *Antonio Pereira* was just entering the river when she left, no tidings of the arrival as yet of the *Sylph*. We should have published in the present number a statement of the Company's financial operations extracted from the Calcutta *Exchange Price Current* of 3d May, had we received it at an earlier date. Of the fourth Opium sale to take place on the 23d May we have not yet received any particulars, nor are we aware whether they have been received by this arrival. We have been favored with the loan of Calcutta papers to the 16th May, but find little or nothing for extract in them, except the following on things in Burmah.

"We are in receipt of the *Maulmein Chronicle* to the 21st, and of private letters from Rangoon to the 30th of April. The latter announce the second Act of Tharrawaddie's "interests of humanity" loving propensities. He has executed the ex-heir-apparent with 23 of his followers, including three females. The charge against him was his supposed predilection towards the English.

The Governor of Rangoon was, in a little way, also indulging his taste for the "advancement of the human race." He had ordered for execution a man convicted of stealing three rupees, and had himself tortured an individual for the purpose of extorting confession. The British merchants are forbade to approach this great man with their shoes on. Fifty thousand baskets of paddy had been sent to Ava, and all the dried Buffaloe's hides. The latter were intended to make shields of. An opinion was gaining ground, that Tharrawaddie was determined to refuse compliance with the Yandaboo Treaty, and, as a precautionary measure to guard against internal commotion, he has made away with the young Prince, who might have been a rallying cry for the opposite party in Ava.

Certainly the British name stands in a highly dignified position at this moment. Our magnanimous Ally at Ameerapura, is cutting off the heads of the friends to English connection and interest, while Lord Auckland is making snow balls at Simla, and Lord —— Mr. ******, with a zeal for our financial prosperity above all praise, is paring the section writers four annas and seven pie per 1000 letters.

We extract some particulars from the *Maulmein Chronicle* relative to the commission of enquiry sent from Rangoon, to investigate into the disturbances, robberies, and murderers at Martaban, and which, it seems, is likely to be as complete a mockery as its predecessor.

We have received New South Wales papers to the 8th of March, Sir George Gipps, the new Governor, had arrived and was well received. As this gentlemen carries out with him a strong radical reputation, it is possible he may be more popular than his Consetvative predecessors. It must be admitted however, that he rather damaged that reputation in not opposing more strenuously the Whiggism of Lord Gosford and the Conservatism of Sir Charles Grey in the matter of applying the Elective principle to the Legislative Council in Lower Canada, when in the situation of Commissioner in that Province, in which opposition, had he been successful, the late lamentable events there would not have occurred.

Mr. Samuel Terry, the Rothschild of New South Wales, died in February leaving above £500,000 —entirely made in the colony.

Should we meet with any information at all interesting to the general reader, we shall furnish extracts.—*Hurkaru, 8th May.*

NOTICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory.
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any part in Java:

A. That is has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the NETHERLANDS CONSULATE AT CANTON, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or wherever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interest of STANFORD & MARKS in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:

Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSIAH STOKES has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st February, 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorized to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Canton, 24th May, 1838.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & CODENT & Co.

Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE SHAW ALLUM. E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa in all September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to

Canton, 13th July, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 20th September. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to,

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Spanish Brig ROZA, (late THEODORA) now riding at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao, where she may be examined by intending purchasers or charterers. For further particulars apply to

G. YRURETACOYENA.

Macao, 16th June, 1838.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Ship LEVANT, Capt. DUMARESQ, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

June 23d, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, THOMAS WILLS Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to,

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
AND
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong hong.

Canton, June 16th, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

A fine new teak SCHOONER of twenty tons, coppered and copper fastened. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 26th June, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A batch of ALLSOPP's best PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, in cases of six dozens; real Holland GIN; and superfine blue and black BROAD CLOTH. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO. Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

HOOKER & LANE beg to acquaint the residents of Canton that they have just received a batch of HODGSONS and BASS' BEER of a superior quality in Hogsheads and Butts. No. 1 British Hong.

Canton 14th June, 1838.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ON SALE.

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at $ 8 per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per Lagea Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TEA shipped to England in the season, beginning 1st July 1837 and ending 30th June 1838, as per statement from CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Black Teas.	25,841,266 lbs.
Green Teas.	7,574,600 "
Grand Total	33,416,266 lbs.
Raw Silk, ...	4,453 Piculs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Lady Grant*, Jeffries, from Bombay. *Tyrer*, Ellis, from Liverpool, 1st February. Amer. *Trenton*, Hallet, from Boston 16th March. Brit. *Swift*, van der Stoeven, from Singapore. *Selma*, ———, from Calentta, 29 May.

PASSENGER.—Per *Tyrer*, Mr. Smith.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Volunteer*, MacMinn, for Liverpool, this evening at 5 o'clock. Mexican *Hermeon Lalee*, Pereda, for the Westcoast of America.

Per *Lady Grant* news have reached this that the Admiral Sir F. Maitland in the *Wellesley*, 84, with two frigates had arrived at Singapore whence he was to sail for China in a few days, accompanied by the country ships *Hannah*, *Scaleby Castle* and *Fort William*. This flotilla is therefore daily expected.

Laid on for England: *Earl Balcarres*, *Volunteer*, *Clonelg*, *Tickler*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 27th March via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 16th March P *Trenton* CALCUTTA, 29th May P *Selma* SINGAPORE, 23d June P *Lady Grant*, JAVA, 25th May P *Levant*. MANILA, ——— BOMBAY, 30th May P *Lady Grant*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *Falcon*, *Monroe*, *S. Vincent*, *Orwell*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Keith Castle*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Lady Raffles*, *Eliza*, *Inglis*, *Bombay*, *Hannah*, *Fort William*, *Scaleby Castle*, *Caledonia*, *Charlotte*, *Castle Huntly*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*, *Brooklyn*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Anawon*, *Sarah*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Splendid	Ameri.	Land		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Earl Balcarras....	British	Vaux		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Philippe	Ameri.	Skellington		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Baptiste Mesick ..	"	Martin		.. ..	..
Commerce	"	Rogers		.. ..	S.W. Lewis & J C Thpson
Charles Forbes ...	British	Wills		Bombay	D Muncherjeeh H Framjee
Glenelg	"	Lungley		.. ..	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Levant	Ameri.	Dumaresq		Java	Russell & Co.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	..
Red Rover	"	Paterson		Cochinchina	Turner & Co.
Good Success	"	Fraser		Bombay	Jardine Mathmon & Co.
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn		.. ..	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		.. ..	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	.. ..	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	.. ..	..
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks		.. ..	Jardine Mathmon & Co.
Pernee	"	Bentall		Singapore	Dent & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.
Tickler	British	Ellis		Singapore..	Wetmore & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Cid*, *Young*, Boyle; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Mathmon & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Governor Findlay	British	Jauntey	974	Bombay	Jardine Mathmon & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Isabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	100	.. ..	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenay	British	White	186	.. ..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Mathmon & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Owenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		.. ..	Jardine Mathmon & Co.
Pearl	British	Boulton		Newyork	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Harlequin	British	Chiene		Manalan	Jardine Mathmon & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan		London	Jardine Mathmon & Co.
Parkfield	"	Jacob		Liverpool	W. & T. Gammell & Co.
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries		Bombay	Jardine Mathmon & Co.
Tyrer	"	Ellis	334	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Swift	"	van der Stoeven....		Singapore	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Selma	British	———, ...		Calcutta	Jardine Mathmon & Co.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1837-38 to this date.

Date.	Ships.	Destination.	Tea Black, Pecuis: Congo.	Souchong.	Fow-chong.	Pecco.	Tea Green, Pecuis: Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial.
1837 July 16	Canton Packet	New Orleans	....	182	....	....	....	171	....	....	194	176
Aug. 29	Champlain	New York	....	428	....	....	256	2850	239	....	861	327
31	Duncan	"	....	139	7	....	58	2488	....	....	391	123
Sept. 10	Himmaleh	"	....	286	....	....	10	644	....	....	142	138
Oct. 6	Horatio	"	....	....	....	....	78	1583	23	....	174	101
6	Hanover	Providence	....	....	....	....	260	2621	244	....	256	129
Dec. 27	London	New York	....	2434	....	....	201	1371	110	....	279	180
1838 Jany. 2	Omega	"	....	1097	256	33	80	931	431	12	66	60
3	Grand Turk	Boston	....	2866	316	206	....	146	....	....	182	102
8	Asia	New York	212	3449	....	....	272	2023	479	....	188	115
8	Eben Preble	Boston	....	1943	....	82	341	3125	308	....	359	244
Feby. 26	Argyle	Baltimore	....	19	22	....	50	1411	....	....	260	196
March 1	Superior	New York	....	867	178	381	436	2705	374	....	406	404
8	Frederic Warren	Boston	....	1570	....	....	75	2182	475	159	352	320
8	Valparaiso	New York	....	43	75	....	50	2093	605	....	483	330
8	Morrison	"	....	609	522	130	422	1916	651	....	167	144
15	Naples	Boston	....	1811	....	....	208	1792	138	....	96	95
15	Louver	"	....	2491	50	76	363	1246	49	....	14	....
21	Liberty	New York	....	399	114	94	345	2985	....	....	220	220
April 1	Monsoon	"	....	1493	198	164	253	718	650	....	127	127
6	Roman	"	....	377	400	123	270	1629	632	....	256	254
11	Rob Roy	"	79	1472	453	60	365	1454	356	66	373	316
May 4	Rouble	Boston	186	2207	....	47	....	427	77	....	30	84
	Southerner	New York	....	1131	536	64	574	839	1690	105	91	50
11	Charlotte	"	....	690	50	....	662	1744	429	....	276	191
11	Factor	"	....	1391	312	....	19	232	....	....	222	181
13	Panama	"	....	441	....	....	284	2681	1322	....	222	181
22	Loconia	"	....	996	....	133	46	757	1139	....	28	32
June 2	Oneida	"	....	....	....	....	266	....	281	....	....	....
3	Chandler Price	"	....	....	365	....	114	2950	....	....	572	425
		Peculs.	477	30627	3860	1593	6556	47709	10702	342	6915	4937
		Chests.	757	51378	7720	3186	13112	79146	20986	561	8343	6911

BLACK TEA	peculs	36,757	Chests 63,841
GREEN	"	77,131	" 120,059
GRAND TOTAL	Peculs	113,888	Chests 183,100

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Cb.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spn. dol. 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 45. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 14TH, 1838. No. 149.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in.	P°.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in.	,,	4 a 7	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in.	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in.	,,	3½. a 4½.	In demand.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in.	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in.	,,	7. a 9.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in.	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	28 a 36	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	40 a 42	
Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'f 60@62 in	Y°.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	P°.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Cambleta, double 55 yds. 30 in	P°.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longella scarlet - - - -	,,	10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9 a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.	9. a 11.	Nominal.
,, sup'r and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.	
,, sup'r. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas'. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	P°.	$ 34½	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, natis assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	3.	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. ½ @ in -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	P°.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	P°.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,	500	Nominal.
,, ,, new - -	,,	525 a 530	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	465	Nominal.
,, new - - - -	,,	490	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,	630	
Turkey - - - - - -	P°.	400	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large lit. quality -	Cy.	3. a 12.	
small fragments -	,,	20 cts. a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	14 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	5 a 6	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	9.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	16 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	12 a 16.	
,, Sand's Islands - -	,,		
Sapan - - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75 —	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Sensahaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	38	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.25	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	T	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 6-5 @ 58 in -	,,	2.90	
,, 6-4 Satin figd. 63 -	,,	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	,,	1.50	
,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	,,	1.35	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	P.	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,	New	Old
,, Congou Souq. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd.	,,	17 a 24	
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Low quality.
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New- - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - -	,,		None remaining.
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	55 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Scoloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	Cy.	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	,,	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhuburb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; as *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE.		GOODS TREASURE.	GOODS TREASURE.
Bombay - - - -		Singapore - - -	1½ 1	Hol. or Hamburg - - 3½ 3
Ceylon - - - -		Manila - - - -		Spain or Portugal - 3½ 3
Madras - - - -		Mallacca - - -		America U States - 3 2½
Calcutta - - -	3. - 2½	Penang - - - -	1½ 1¼	Chili or Peru - - 4 -
Rahgoon - - -		Batavia - - -		Mexico - - - - 3 -
Mauritius - - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3½ 3	E.coast of China - 1 pm.
Australia - - -		,, direct - - -	3 2½	Lintin &c. - - - - ½ do.
Sand. Islands - -		France - - - -	3 2½	

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Bleached are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg.	1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit		
2nd ,, ,, ,,	1200 do. & under 1600	,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under	1200 do.		0.5062341	,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

		d.	
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight	private Bills.	4.6. @ 4.7.	
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days		none	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight		4. 4.	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.		4. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	C. Rs.	210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs.		210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.		212 @ 214.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.65 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.

Spanish Dollars Pillar Perdinand, ,, ,, 7 per Cent ,,

,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,

South American Republics ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 6 a7. Nominal. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ,, 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 1838.

	IN JUNE.			IN APRIL AND MAY.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st July.
Patna ..... old.	52	515	215,270	1,954	943,535	839
,, ... new	366					1,515
Benares ..... old	33	475	15,675	687	309,856	279
,, ... new	70	485	33.950			361
Malwa	664½	600	399.700	1,205	586,750	1,156½
	1,185½		663,595	3,846	1,839,140	4,119½

Deliveries in the months of April, May, and June, 5,031½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 2,502,735.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The reduction of the price of LONGCLOTHS has encouraged purchasers, and large sales have been made during the week both of greyand white. A parcel of about 4,000 Pieces of the latter was sold, we understand, yesterday at 4½ @ 4½. In COTTON YARN there is absolutely nothing doing, and we see little prospect of improvement with the heavy stock and supplies coming in.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES maintain their price, the supply being moderate. LONGELLA. are difficult of sale, and 2,000 Pieces of good quality and assortment changed hands two days since at not better than 9½ CAMBLETS are without enquiry.

METALS.—IRON wanted, the supply being very short. LEAD very dull and declining; we do not hear of any sales.

RICE.—The crop very favorable.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER would hardly realize our quotation. A moderate supply of TIN would sell readily. RATTANS also maintain their price.

COTTON.—The market cannot be said yet to have opened. A sale of 300 bales was made in the early part of the week, we believe of fair Surat and Domrawutty, the former at 9. 5, and the latter at 8. 7. with the view of commencing and tempting purchasers by low prices, but we have heard of no transaction since, although the general impression seems to be that at such rates the Chinese will buy, and once they begin, there must be large clearances, as they cannot have any on hand. Nothing also doing in Bengal.

OPIUM.—New Patna and Benares have rather declined again, and there is not so much doing. The old drug it without enquiry almost. The arrival of the *Lady Grant* with the *Hannah* close at hand has caused holders of Malwa to submit to lower prices, but the supply is still very short. The *Selma's* letters came up yesterday, she left the Sandheads the end of May, but we do not find that she brings out any accounts of the 4th Calcutta sale, which, we understand, was to take place on the 28th instead of the 22nd of May, but we hear of no reasons for the change. The latest advices from China at that date were of the middle of March, but the *Selma* saw the *Antonio Pereira* going in. The deliveries at Lintin to the 8th were, Patna *old*, 12; *new*, 137; Benares, *old*, 27, *new*, 145; Malwa, 24; Total 345 Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—We have received no further accounts of the crop of Nankin Silk.

TEA.—Nearly all the new Orange Pekoe yet brought down has been purchased at fully our quotations. We do not hear of any other transactions. The three despatches of this season (since the 1st July) per *Thomas Lowry* and *Vanguard* for London and *Anna Maria* for Bristol, have taken the following teas: *Congou*, 6387; *Caper*, 69; *Souchong*, 202; *Bongmuey*, 78; *Pekoe*, 208; *Orange Pekoe*, 228; *Hyson*, 1273; *Young Hyson*, 192; *Hyson Skin*, 102; *Twankay*, 1602; *Gunpowder*, 486; *Imperial*, 356; Total of black teas 7381; and of green Teas 4078 Piculs. In our last we erroneously stated the quantity of *Hyson* in the *Thomas Lowry* at 234,—ought to have been 455 Piculs.

FREIGHTS.—The *Tickler* and *Parkfield* also, is it said, have both been taken up, but we do not hear at which rate.

CANTON, 14th July, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 46. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 21st, 1838. No. 150.

Ships of war in China.

The following has been obligingly sent to us for publication; it is gratifying to find that enough attention has been obtained for the China-trade to think it worthy of the often repeated visits of the ships of war on the India station.

Foreign Office, December 13th 1837.

Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant enclosing a memorandum of Queries which you had been requested to put to his Lordship on certain subjects connected with the present state of the relations between this Country and China; and Lord Palmerston desires me to transmit to you the enclosed memorandum which contains such information as it is in his power to give in reply to your questions.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant.
(Signed) J BACKHOUSE.

To Alderman Copeland M. P.
ALDERMAN COPELAND'S.

QUESTIONS.

An Edict was lately issued by the Chinese Authorities at Canton directing certain British Merchants resident there to quit China.

Has the Government received any official information on the Subject?

LORD PALMERSTON'S.

ANSWER.

"The Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China states in a Despatch dated February 7th 1837. (received 23d June) that the Government of Canton had issued an Edict, requiring that, at the expiration of certain periods therein specified, several foreign merchants should depart from China, among the persons named were the following British Subjects.

Mr. Jardine. Mr. Dent. Mr. Innes. Mr. Turner, Mr. Whiteman, (or Wetmore,) and Framjee, Meerwanjee, Dahadhoy, Parsees.

Captain Elliott states that this step was taken with a view to put a stop to the trade in Opium; in which the parties threatened with expulsion are reputed to be extensively concerned; but he expresses it as his own belief; that no such measure will be actually enforced. But he says that if it should be attempted, he will offer every opposition possible to its being carried into effect, and that he cannot think there will be much difficulty in averting any serious disputes on the subject."

QUESTION.

And, if so, is it in contemplation to adopt any, and what, measures in consequence?

ANSWER.

"Nothing further having been since received from Capt. Elliot on the subject; although Dispatches have arrived from him dated the 13th June last, it may be inferred that nothing further had passed with respect to this Edict."

QUESTION.

Are any Ships of war ordered or about to be ordered to proceed to China, and for what purpose?

ANSWER.

"The Admiral commanding on the East India station has received Instructions to cause one or more of the Ships under his orders frequently to visit China, and he has also been instructed to take an early opportunity of visiting China in his Flag Ship.

The objects of such periodical visits of Her Majesty's Ships were to be the general protection of British interests in China, and the rendering assistance to the Superintendents in maintaining order among the crews of British vessels resorting to that country."

The Company's Bill Operations.

We subjoin a statement of the Company's Bill operations in England since the last renewal of their Charter:—

1834-5	Received for Bills on India.....		7,22,893	
1835-6	Received for Bills on India	20,45,253		
	Remittance from India in 1834-5, now realized			
	Bengal.....	2,22,368		
	Ditto in Silk..	5,13,537		
		7,35,905		
	Advances in India to H. M. Govt. repaid here....	10,144		
	China	5,11,475	12,57,534	33,03,287
1836-7	Received for			
	Bills on India.....		20,42,232	
	Remittance in 1835-6 now realized.....			
	Bengal.....	10,11,189		
	Ditto in Silk..	2,84,516		
		12,95,675		
	Madras.....	31,226		
	Bombay.....	66,630		
	Advances in India to H. M. Govt. repaid here....	46,365		
	China.....	9,57,738	23,97,634	44,39,865
1837-8	Received for Bills on India to 31st December....		*11,67,368	
	Remittances in 1836-7			
	Bengal.....	6,42,114		
	Ditto in Silk...	56,222		
		6,98,406		
	Madras.....	51,104		
	Bombay.....	1,49,336		
	Advances in India to H. M. Govt. repaid here....	37,591		
	China.....	9,68,236	21,84,696	32,72,858

* In January 1838 February Bills were sold by the E. I. Co. to the amount of £267,554.—The receipts for March and April are to be added to complete the year. *Calcutta Exchange Pr. Current, 3d May.*

Opium Trade.

It will be seen from the translation of a governmental document that the court at Peking has again been busy with the Opium question, and that those who in future shall be concerned in the Opium trade shall be punished severely even to the taking of life. The present document seems to have been circulated by the court to the several provincial Governments, with the object of obtaining their views of the subject. The Chinese seem to think that the Emperor is really in earnest with the threatened stoppage of this traffick, and we have been told that the appearance of this document had, for a time at least, kept back the buyers.

Report to the Emperor from an officer of the Household. *

Hwang Tsoutsze, an officer of the Imperial Household, kneeling, presents the following report: and looking up humbly begs to recommend the adoption of the most energetic measures to prevent the exportation of silver bullion and the introduction of Opium. (literally to stop the leak.)

Your slave, oh mighty potentate, has pondered deeply, respecting the measures requisite to effect a reform of this abuse in the internal affairs of the country. For myriads of ages, during which the people have had sufficient both of food and raiment, the records have been consulted. Your slave has given his whole mind to the consideration of the subject.

The revenue of the country is now insufficient to meet emergencies. Very few of the people are wealthy, and bad customs have been gradually accumulating. Every succeeding year is worse than its predecessor. To what cause is all this attributable? Where are the sums required for your Majesty's expenses while visiting the various temples? Where for your travelling expenses? Where for repairs &c? There is nothing can be done without money; and to meet all the calls for it immense sums are required. In the reign of Keaking affairs wore a better aspect than they do now. The mansions of the literati and nobles and the expensive habits of the merchants &c. bore witness to the national prosperity. The present can no more be compared to those times, than earth can to heaven. It does not consequently follow, however, that the most extravagant man is the richest, or vice versâ.

Your slave has noticed of late the encreased value of silver. Sixteen hundred copper cash and even more can now be got for a tael. It is ridiculous to suppose that the ore is hidden, in the country: the fact is, it has oozed out, into the hands of the outside barbarians.

When Opium was first introduced into the country, our late Emperor, of blessed memory, clearly perceived its pernicious tendency, and issued the most strict and repeated prohibitory orders. The officers of state could not then have foreseen the dreadful consequences of its introduction: for had they been apparent then, truly, more rigorous prohibitory measures would have been adopted. Formerly, when a foreign vessel entered the port, the sawsy Hong merchant gave a bond that she brought no Opium. This is also now the case, but it might as well be otherwise, for there is not a single vessel arrives but has Opium.

Prior to the 3rd year of Taou-kwang millions of taels of silver were sent out of the country. At first Opium smoking was confined to a set of degraded wretches who coveted secrecy, but afterwards, persons of the highest rank, magistrates, gentlemen, merchants, peasants, women, monks, nuns, and even Taoutse priests adopted the practice; and the sale of Opium is now a regular branch of trade. Even to Moukden, the most important hold of our dynasty, has the vice penetrated.—The importation of the drug has gradually increased to an enormous extent. There are receiving ships, which do not enter the port, but anchor about Lintin, the Ladrone, Hongkong &c. Traitorous merchants in Canton, connived at by the people of the guard boats, take silver out and bring the Opium in, in ramping dragon's and 'fast crabs.' From the 3rd year of Taou-kwang to the 11th, 17 millions of Taels were thus exported. From the 11th year to the 14th upwards of 20 millions, and from the 14th year to the present time 300,000 (Quere 30 millions?) Besides this several millions from the out ports Fuh keen, Teeen keang, Shan ting, and Tsun tsun. In fact, there is no supplying the insatiate wants of the barbarians. The noxious drug has vitiated the whole empire. Day after day, year after year, does the practice encrease and truly your slave knows not what it will lead to.

The taxes which are collected in cash from the several counties, cities, and districts amount to a very large sum. When they are all collected, a report of the amount is made to Government, and the cash exchanged for silver. On this exchange there is now a heavy loss; formerly there was gain in the transaction, but now the collectors are always obliged to make up the required sum out of their own pockets. The salt merchants in the different cities receive payment from the hawkers and detailers in copper cash, but are obliged to pay the duty in silver. Formerly these cash were at a premium; now, every body shuns them. In three or four years hence silver will be still dearer—how will the Officers then manage about the taxes? How well they manage to make up the required amount for Government? And in case of an emergency how is the required money to be raised? Your slave has thought deeply on this subject: sleep has for saken his couch.

In every part of the Kingdom is the traffic encreasing: for the prevention of which various measures have been proposed; some recommend the strictest guard being maintained on the coast to prevent and cut off the trade. But where are we to find officers for this duty? All are not equally sincere in their exertions. The annual amount of the Opium imports is several millions of taels. Supposing *One in* (thousandth part) of every tael were given to the Officers on the preventive service, the bribe would amount to millions of taels. With this temptation,—who would not err, notwithstanding all their promises of zeal. The coast embraces an extent of many thousand *le* and affords plenty of inlets and outlets for the trade. This remedy therefore would not answer.

It has been said that by cutting off all communication with foreigners and stopping the trade, we should strike at the root of all the evil. The foreigners bring Clocks, and Watches, Woollens, and Camblets and take away Rhubarb, Raw Silk, and Tea. The whole amount of which trade is not more than 10 millions of Taels. The profits on this cannot exceed a million. This trade is principally barter. On the Opium trade however the profits are ten times larger and consequently the barbarians, endure more in it than in the former. Even if we cut off the whole trade and prohibit their coming it will be of no use. They need not bring their ships inside, but can anchor in the outer waters; whither the drug will not fail to entice purchasers. The smokers of the Interland, cannot live an hour without the drug which traitorous barbarians find means of bringing to them. It is really difficult to stop the practice. The fault not resting with the foreigners, but with the natives, this second proposed measure will not answer.

Some propose that those who bring the Opium here, the foreign ships, and those who melt and retail it, should be apprehended and severely punished. Now, either this would check the trade, it would not entirely destroy it. The law awards the punishment of transportation to the first mentioned offenders, and strangulation to the latter. How many of such characters are found in the country; yet we never hear of their being punished.

Large dealers have furnaces in Canton, from which the drug regularly flows into the country. They guaranty, to those who come from other cities to buy, the safe delivery of their purchases; this they are enabled to do by bribing the Custom house people, who allow it to pass unnoticed. The smoking houses are kept by a set of debased and traitorous runners and soldiers. They entice the sons of respectable people to their haunts, and make use of their names to attract others. These haunts are either in large houses or hongs; and there are always, domestics and secretaries of the local magistrates, who also smoke, who shield the respectable visiters from detection. The third remedy, proposed, for the evil, will therefore not answer.

Others again propose, that the poppy should be cultivated and Opium manufactured in the country: which would both remove the necessity of buying the foreign drug, and put a stop to the export of silver. It is not at all certain however that the native drug possesses the same exhilarating properties as the foreign: the dealers would therefore mix it with the latter, to encrease their profit. This mode therefore is of no value.

It thus appears that we cannot stop the evil: but your slave denies that we *cannot* stop it; no proper means have yet been devised. The large export of silver is consequent on the large number of dealers in Opium, of which a large import is required to meet the wants of the numerous consumers. Were there no consumers, there would be no buyers; and were there no buyers, no Opium would be brought for sale. It is therefore clear that the smokers should be prevented. Your slave would earnestly recommend the issue of a severe prohibitory edict: allowing a term of one year, commencing on a certain day of this year and ending on the same day of the next, for all smokers gradually to break themselves of the habit. The most confirmed can easily manage this. If after that period, they still, in defiance of the laws, continue the practice, they cannot complain, however severely punished.

The ancient laws awarded the punishment of the cangue and the bamboo to all smokers; and to those who concealed the sellers from justice, 100 blows and three years transportation. These punishments however do not involve life; and many would rather bear them, than the pain of giving up the practice. But punishments remedy this, for life is worth having at whatever cost. Your slave has heard it said without the existement of Opium, the accustomed victim dies: be it so, but is it not better to die comfortably in ones bed, than to be dragged out to a public execution? Should your Majesty but act with rigour to all smokers, they will tremblingly perceive that you are bent on destroying the practice.—If a suspected smoker is apprehended, and brought up, after an interval, for examination, the symptoms will betray him; and on the other hand an innocent man, accused by some malignant enemy, will always escape, for the tests are sure. The guilty being so easily distinguished, there is no fear of injustice.

Your slave finds in the *Yuwane Tuywan-che* the following paragraph.

"The natives of Java were once very valiant and "warlike, but the red-bristled (English) having "taught them to use Opium they degenerated into "a weak and pusillanimous race, when their country became an easy prey to the red-bristled."

Should a red-bristled be discovered smoking Opium, the laws of his nation decide, that he shall be tied up to a stake, and in the presence of all his countrymen shot by a cannon into the sea: thus none dare use it. All the Opium that comes to China is brought from the English countries, where the smoking is punishable with death; consequently, altho' they are dealers in it, none use it. Your slave finds that the vessels which come from Bengal pass close to Cochinchina; the natives of which country were taught by the red-bristled to smoke Opium; but the Government seeing thro' the daring scheme, adopted the most energetic measures to prevent the practice gaining ground. The punishment awarded is death; without the least mercy.

When even the outside barbarians see the necessity of prohibiting the custom, should not you, supreme Emperor, awe the offenders with your dreadful anger, great and majestic as the thunder and lightning? The very dullest would then perceive the enormity of the crime. It is not to be supposed that the whole of the vassals are sincere in their endeavors, many of them fear to act, lest the populace should call them tyrannical; others seeing the great exertion requisite to stop the practice and the great number of smokers, procrastinate and delay acting. But the term of one year, would be sufficient for all purposes. Your majesty's sacred will should be couched in terms commensurable with the importance of its object. The officers receiving your majesty's stern and decisive command would rouse themselves, and earnestly proceed in the execution of their duty; which would so frighten the people, that at the expiration of the year there would be little occasion to punish: for out of every ten smokers eight or nine would have cured themselves of the habit. Then by your Majesty's care the old hands would be regenerated and fresh ones deterred from learning the vice. Your Majesty's edict should also direct the several high officers of the provinces to provide gratis proper tonics to lessen the consequences of breaking off the habit. The officers should command the local magistrates of the several districts &c., to make the head man of every street explain to the inhabitants that after the term of 1 year every five householders would be required to enter into a bond, whereby each became responsible that his neighbour would not use the drug, and each became bound to inform against him, who infringed the bond, that he might be dealt with according to law. Should any concealment be discovered, the actual smoker should be punished with death and the five sureties dealt with as the law directs. In so populous a city as Canton, however, where numberless visiters are always going and coming, it would be difficult to adopt the plan with them (the visiters.) The householders on whose premises smoking was allowed should suffer the same punishment as one who harbors robbers. Should any Government officer, literary or military, high or low, be discovered smoking, thus breaking the laws it is his duty to maintain, he should suffer even a more dreadful punishment than the common people. Besides his personal punishment, his whole family should be prevented from enjoying any literary honors. Those local officers who exert themselves in maintaining the laws, and apprehending offenders, after the expiration of the year, should receive promotion, as for exterminating robbers. But in case of the public officers, the relations, secretaries &c. and dependants, be found using Opium, they should be apprehended and dealt with according to law, and the officers themselves degraded. Should any of the troops stationed throughout the country, whether Tartar or Chinese, be guilty of the vice, their officers should be also degraded as in the above case. The laws should be the same for both rulers and people.

Even in the hamlets and alleys of the smallest villages, should this edict be posted up, that every man in the kingdom might know, how the great emperor, in his nourishing kindness, wished to preserve the lives and property of his subjects. Thus old smokers cured by the severity of the laws would hasten to given up the habit. This would effectually destroy the traffic in Opium, and prevent the export of Sycee Silver, which would not then become dearer.

These are the humble views of your slave, but whether right or not he does not presume to say: but prostrate entreats the sacred glance on this his respectful report.

The Imperial will has been received.

"It is recorded."

* It is owing to this rather long document, for the translation of which we are indebted to a friend whose other avocations did not permit him to finish it sooner, that the issue of our this day's paper has been delayed a few hours. The curious views of the writer of the document, and the recommendation to the Emperor to imitate the barbarians in their criminal jurisprudence, of which he affects a knowledge, by telling him that Opium-eaters are shot into the sea from guns by the English, are worth recording, though we do not think that this document will have much influence upon the Opium-trade.

The Great Western Steam Ship.

This magnificent vessel is now lying off Blackwall. She is destined for New York, as a packet vessel, and is built expressly for that purpose. Perhaps we do not exceed the truth in stating, that no specimen of naval architecture, whether considered in the elegance of her build, the beauty of her proportion, the strength of her scantling, or the splendid decorations of her interior, was ever put together, and sent forth to cope the broad

bosom of the Atlantic; she sits like a duck upon the water, and to the seaman's eye, although he may regret the want of the tall, tapering spars, which add so much to the beauty of naval architecture, yet her hull appears perfection. She is by far the largest vessel to which the power of the steam engine has hitherto been applied, and measures 1,340 tons; her length is 242 feet, and her breadth of beam 40,—her depth, from the bottom of the hold to the ceiling of the upper deck is 44 feet, and care has been taken that the strength of her timbers should be in full proportion to the enormous size of the fabric, which has not been the case in too many of the passage steam boats, and indeed of many other vessels in the mercantile navy. She has four masts—the fore-mast carries square yards, and has topmasts and top-gallant-masts; her main-mast has a very large main-sail, with gaff, and top-sail yards; and her mizen and stern-mast are rigged in the same fashion; and though the spars to the eye, from being unaccustomed to so many, may at first appear unseemly, yet the hamper being fitted in a truly seaman-like manner, there can be no doubt when she spreads the cloud of canvass which they will enable her to do, they will render her appearance as imposing as they will add to her speed. She carries engines on 450 horse power. The strength of these are calculated on the known fact that the power of a single horse, when exerted, will compel or raise a weight of 33,000 pounds, drawn over a pulley, at the rate of a foot a minute. The steam apparatus, which was fabricated by Messrs. Maudsley & Co., amounts to the enormous weight of 500 tons; the boilers weigh 150 tons, and the piston cranks 17 tons each. The cylinders of her paddles are 39 feet in diameter, and the stroke is 13½ feet—a most ingenious piece of mechanism has been constructed, by which the number of strokes made by the wheels can be counted; it is in the form of a dial on which they are reckoned. When two million evolutions have been made the clock requires winding up—by this means (reducing the number of leagues into feet upon the whole distance across the ocean, and the progress made by each progressive action of the wheels,) the time in which the voyage can be effected, may be pretty accurately estimated, which is it supposed will not exceed fourteen days. The amount of coals to supply to engine and for which she has ample room is not less than eight hundred tons. The length of the engine room is seventy five feet, and the whole is so well arranged that every part of the machinery may be approached with the greatest ease, and every nut and screw appertaining to the gigantic mass brought into instant and minute observation. The state cabin has a length of eighty two feet, and the recesses in the centre, which extend in length twenty six feet, have a breadth of thirty-four. The Width of the other part is twenty feet, the difference being caused by the cabins, or berths, which are by this means gained laterally. The whole of this apartment is splendidly fitted up; indeed the *coup d'œil*, when first entered, has the appearance of a fairy scene. Let the reader picture to himself a long perspective of eighty feet, of proportionable breadth and height, artificially made so by the aid of plates of glass. The walls of this chamber are divided by pilasters, coloured white, the capitals and bases enriched with gold, and heavily encrusted with gold, into thirty-eight panels, each panel occupied by a painting executed by skilful artists in the style of Watteau, the brilliant colours of which harmonize with the chasteness of the ornaments which surround them. As the top and bottom of each panel are smaller paintings, showing emblematical devices of the march of the different arts and sciences, from the first rude shaped log which sailed to fetch the fleece from Argos, to the majestic power they now ornament, from the infant steam kettle of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, to the gigantic engine which carries that vessel in triumph through the winds and waves The second cabin is also very long, and is most tatesfully ornamented. The officer's mess room is 20 feet long, and the number of berths made are 120 of the first class, besides accommodation for servants, There is also in the cuddy a smoking room, a most excellent regulation. Upon the whole, this vessel does honour to the Company whose property she is, and to the country that sends her forth.—*Sunday Times, March 25.*

MACAO.—Arrived on the 7th inst. the Port. Corvette "Infanta Regente" Captain Lima, from Goa, with a reinforcement of 90 troops for the Macao Garrison—6 Officers and a new Commandant, Major João Teixeira de Lira with his wife and family. The dissensions between the Authorities of Macao (the Municipal Chamber and the Governor), have it is to be hoped been put an to an end by an order from the Governor General of Goa to elect a new Senate, and the following Gentlemen have in consequence been appointed.

Sr	Francisco Jose de Paiva	Procurador.
"	Joze Vicente Jorge	Vereadores.
"	Felippe Joze de Freitas.	
"	Joao Joze Vieira.	
"	Bernardo Gomes de Lemos	Juizes
"	Antonio Joaquim Cortella.	Ordinarios.
"	Antonio Vicente Cortella.	Thesoreire.

The troops belonging to the Corvette, consisting of 180 men, have been placed under the orders of the Governor of Macao, in case of need.

The following is an extract from a letter which we have just received. "I ommitted to tell you this morning that the Port. Corvette arrived under jury masts, having been totally dismasted in a severe gale she encountered in the sand in which she was obliged to throw some of her guns over board.

"The orders from the Governor General of Goa (The Baron de Sabrozo), are to replace every thing in the state they were previous to the changes enacted by the late Governor Senhor Bernardo Joze de Souza Soares de Andrea.—The members of the Municipal Chamber, on receiving this intelligence protested against the orders of the Governor Genral of Goa, and dissolved the chamber, upon which the Governor and acting Judge summoned the old Senators of 1835 to take office until the new Senate be elected in conformity with the old regulations and with the orders from Goa."—*Canton Register, July 17th, 1838.*

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 21st July.

The Admiral of the Boat' ay station, Sir Frederick Maitland, G. C. B., has at length arrived in H. M. S. *Wellesley*, accompanied by the *Algerine* Brig of war. They have, we understand, anchored off Tongkoo bay, at some distance from Hongkong, for the sake, we presume, of not appearing to protect the Opium shipping at the latter place. Nothing has yet transpired as to the object of the Admiral's visit to China, but the *Wellesley*, 84, having, we hear, only about half her complement of guns on board, we are inclined to suppose that, if the Admiral is to hold any communication with the Chinese, (and this we much doubt) it will be only com pliln ery. We hear it said that the Admiral intends to leave China again in October. This lengthened stay will give an opportunity to the *Lyrne* expected to return from Manila, and the *Algerine* to survery some parts of the Chinese coasts.

The Chinese authorities it will be seen from the following translation of a Chop from the Governor and Hoppo are by no means delighted at the visit of these men of war, and have already ordered them forthwith to proceed again to sea. The circumstance of another "barbarian eye" being on board seems to puzzle them greatly, and they give order, that this officer be neither permitted to land at Macao nor proceed to Canton. The description of the force of the two vessels is amusing, and, according to the Chinese pilot, the Ships are but poorly provided with small-arms and powder.

Wán Hoppo of Canton, &c. &c., proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 25 h day, of the 5th moon, of the 18th year, of Taou kwang, (16th July. 1838.) I received a communication from the Vice-roy, which on being opened was found to contain as follows.

"On the 24th day of said moon and year, it appears that Hoo ching Kwang, the Tung che kwan min foo of Macao, (i e. the mandarin, of Casa branca) petitioned to the following effect."

"On the 22nd day of moon and year as above, it appears that the pilot Mok ching ying petitioned me saying."

"On the 21st day of moon and year as above, "(12th July, 1838.) there was an English man "o' war called Me leen (Maitland's ship?) which, "running up to Tung k o on the ocean's surface, "cast anchor. I immediately demanded the reason of their anchoring there, the number of "guns, men, and military weapons which she carried "&c. When the Captain of the said man of war "replied, "that his ship had came from their "native country, and had on board a foreign superintendent called Ma-te-lun (Maitland) (N. "B. the expression here used is É mán, which in the case of Lord Napier was translated "Barbarian eye") who was coming to Macao to "examine into matters relating to the merchant"men of his country, who came to Canton to "trade; that the ship brought foreign women and "female servants, that of men and boys he had "on board five hundred; great guns, seventy four "muskets, three hundred; cutlasses, three hundred; "gunpowder, one thousand five hundred catties; "one thousand five hundred balls," and other "words to that effect, all of which it is proper that "I communicate clearly to your worship." "and "on the same day it appears that the pilot Tang "king hway petitioned me saying."

"On the 21st day of the year and moon as "above, there was an English cruizer commanded "by Thomas, which came up to Tung koo on the "high seas and cast anchor. I immediately demanded of them their reasons for so doing, their "complement of men, number of guns, &c. &c. "When the Captain said: That his ship had "come from England and that he was following "or accompanying the foreign superintendent on "board of Me leen's (Maitland's) ship, that he "had on board eighty foreign sailors, ten great "guns, forty muskets, forty cutlasses, five hundred "catties of powder, five hundred cannon balls, "&c. &c.!"

"Now all this coming before my humble tribunal, I, the Tungche keun min foo, besides issuing my orders to the English superintendent Elliot, to communicate the same to this foreign chief "Maitland, that he respectfully keep the laws and "prohibitions, that they do not on the sly get into "their boats, and go up to the city, all of which is opposed to the regulations, that he must also keep "in his soldiers and not allow a single one of them "to go ashore to raise rows and disturbances.—I "have also communicated with the civil and military "district officers, that they dispatch their soldiers "and police runners in all directions, and get their high sea cruizers under weigh and proceed to the "place where these two foreign men of war are at "anchor and with incre.sed vigilance prevent any "infraction of the laws, that these prohibit and "cut off any fishing boats or tanka boats from giving the men of war any assistance, that they do "not allow the men of war illegally to enter the port "(of the Bocca Tigris) but urge them to make "haste and go home, as they will not be allowed "to loiter about here breeding mischief; and besides "waiting till these men of war make any fresh movement which I shall communicate with flying "haste, I now take all these particulars which have "been reported to me respecting these said two foreign cruizers and lay them before your excellency "to be examined and decided upon in a respectful "petition" &c. &c. &c.! and at the same time Pang "pang hwuy, the temporary residing Che heen "magistrate, (or Tso tang of Macao) and Seaou "chaou keun, the acting major of the Heang shan "hse's left camp, have reported to me circumstances of like import."

"Now all this coming before me, the Vice-roy, "besides giving replies to these respective petitions "that, with increased diligence, they guard against "any infraction of the laws.—I find that after the "English Company was dissolved, the said country "sent a foreign Superintendent, called Elliott, out to "Canton to take care of matters connected with "their merchants and sailors. He petitioned me "and I sent my report duly to the emperor as is recorded. Now, how happens it, that we have here "again a superintendent Maitland coming to examine into the state of trade and shipping? The "business of these foreigners is difficult to fathom, "it really fills me with doubts as to what may or "may not be the object of this foreigner coming "hither. Whether he is to remain outside and investigate, or whether he aims at getting into port "to conduct matters, it does not appear that the "reports of these mandarins say anything upon the "subject! This is very barefaced! Command them "again to investigate most minute'y on this head, "and let us have a report upon it with flying speed "that we may examine and decide. Let there not "be the least playing nor a moment's delay! Also "communicate to the military commander of Heang"shan heen, and of the Ta-pàng-camp and those of "the Admiral's (not Admiral Maitland's) centre "division sternly to command the high sea cruizers, soldiers and police runners, to go forward to "the place where these said two foreign ships are "at anchor, and with increased vigilance keep "watch over them: they must thickly and rigorously keep cruising about, they must not permit any "of the people from the men o' war to get into their "boats on the sly, and stand up to the City or over "to Macao, neither can the foreign soldiers be allowed to go ashore getting into rows, but they "must be urged to make haste and go away home "to their country, they will not be permitted to "loiter about, neither may they bolt into Camsing"moon to anchor; fishing boats and tanka boats are "not to be permitted to run up alongside to give "them any assistance, or to leak out (the precious "metals), compradores and people of that class may "not buy prohibited articles for them, which will lead "to unpleasant investigations; at the same time "writing to the treasurer that he confer with the "judge and that we all act in concert in keeping "upon watch; besides all this it is proper that "address your excellency the Hoppo, that the circumstances be examined into and that the decree "be put in force &c &c.

Now this coming before me, the Hoppo, let it be done accordingly. I find that these two foreign men of war are anchored at Tang-koo on the ocean's surface. It lately appeared that the Tung-che-keunminfoo of Macao and the mandarin in charge of the port of Macao have sent us petitions containing the sundry particulars as stated in the foregoing communication of the Vice roy to me. Now, uniting all these circumstances, I issue this edict and when it reaches the said Hong merchants, let them reverently and submissively take up all the particulars of the Vice-roy's communication and enjoin them upon the said foreign superintendent Elliott, that he cause these two men of war speedily to get under weigh and to return home, they will not be allowed stealthily to get into their boats and bolt up to the City, or over to Macao, neither will their foreign soldiery be permitted to go ashore breeding disturbances, nor may they go into Cum sing moon to anchor.

And do you (the Hang merchants) make note of the date when these two men of war got under weigh, and report the same to me.

A special edict.

Taoukwang 18th year, 5th moon, and 27th day.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

By the *Mary Ann* from Calcutta, 3d June we have received accounts of the fourth Opium sale which went off as follows

1400 chests	Patna, average-	702. 9. 3
400 "	Benarer "	552. 2. -

The 5th and last sale of this season was to take place end of June.

The Brooklyn's arrival from Chile 19th April has enabled a *friend* to oblige us by the following extracts from his letters: Valparaiso, 7th April 1838. "The war with Peru is still continued—the expedition of January returned, having captured one of the enemy's ships, the *Confederacion*, on board of which was Gene al Vallivian, a Bolivian General, who escaped to a French man of war in our Bay, 21 hours after his arrival. Since then the fleet has been again preparing for sea, and will sail for Callao immediately—our government having declared the port of Callao, Chorrillos, and Ancon blockaded from the 18th April. Santa-Cruz has, on the other hand, declared a blockade of all the ports of Chile after the 16th of August, by which time, it is said, he will have force sufficient to make it effective.

"Chile can make her blockade effective, and the English and American commodores, who have left recently for Callao, have decided to respect it, but the French man says he will not.

"Thus, you see, our affairs are still in a very critical state, nor can an opinion be formed as to when they will be again settled."

Another correspondent says: "The same stagnation has continued in business throughout the past month as heretofore, and there is no visible prospect of improvement, as everything depends upon the restoration of peace with Peru, of which we can as yet see no signs.

From England news to the 31 April have been brought by the *John Bull* from Liverpool, which vessel made a quick passage of 105 days only. The papers we have seen contain nothing of importance.

By the arrival from the Straits during the week we have received the *Sing. Free Press* to the 2 th, and *Penang Gazettes* to the 26th, *June*. From the former we see with pleasure that at a general meeting of Singapore merchants it was resolved to present Capt. Stanley, of his H. M. S. Wolf, with a stoord value 100 Guineas, for his successful exertions in the suppression of piracy.

We noticed, some weeks ago, that a few of Aesop's fables had been published in Chinese, and had had considerable success among the Chinese readers. In consequence another small publication has just appeared, containing 21 of these fables. We are glad to see these labours continued, and think that these popular fables will soon be as familiar to the young Chinese as they are to our schoolboys. The little volume is neatly printed (woodcuts) in 8°, containing 18 pages. The ostensible Editor is a teacher of the Chinese language of the name of *Mun Mooy Sien Shang*.

The Hong-debts.

The following correspondence has again taken place between the creditors of the Kin-qua hong and Linchong, its manager. The question as to the settlement of the claims is now reduced to a very narrow compass, viz, whether the creditors will allow of the proposal that the usual interest should be charged only to the 30th June last year, instead of to that date this year, and whether they will consent to wait for the payment of the interest of 5 per Cent on the whole of the claim until the 11th and 12th years instead of its being paid up annually. We do not hear that this last proposal of the Kin-qua hong has yet been answered by the creditors, but fancy that, if ultimately they are obliged to agree to those terms, it will be with considerable reluctance, the offer now made being much less favorable than the demands hitherto made by them.

Letter from the foreign Creditors to Linchong, Manager of the Tremo Hong.

Sir,—We were favored on 24th ultimo with your circular letter without date.

After briefly adverting to, what you deem, the causes of your hong's insolvency, you propose to discharge, the principal of your debts to foreigners (which you estimate at 11 lakhs) in ten years; and to pay in the 11th or 12th year simple interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. That to enable the hong to accomplish this, the other Hong merchants have engaged to assist you with the sum of $100,000 annually.

In reply to this proposition we beg to say that the main objection we have to it, is the novel mode you propose of paying the interest: namely, that payment thereof shall not commence until the 11th year: but besides the unmercantile nature of this mode, involves such an unprecedented length of time ere the whole could be paid, that we are compelled to withhold our assent to that part of your proposition. But to the term of ten years we will not object, provided the interest be paid year by year.

Our proposition is therefore as follows: that the several claims be made up to 30th ultimo with the customary interest, and that the amounts then shewn to be due, be paid in ten years, in equal instalments, with interest paid annually at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

We shall of course require a letter from the Cohong confirming the above settlement.

We remain &c.,

(Signed by the principal Creditors.)

July 7th 1838.

Letter from Linchong, in reply to the above.

A respectful reply,

I received on the 8th instant your reply to my former letter.

My gratitude is due to you all, benevolent elder brethren, for your condescending consideration of the circumstances of my poor hongs difficulties; as well as for your obliging compliance with my proposal to pay the *principal* of your claims in ten years. No words can convey to you the intensity of my gratitude.

With regard to your proposal that interest shall be paid up regularly with the principal, I am sorry, after repeated consultations with my brother hong merchants on the subject, to be obliged to withhold my concurrence. Even the promised assistance of the other hong merchants of $100,000 annually, is far (from sufficient to satisfy the claims against me; and if you insist on the interest being regularly paid up with the principal, truly I know not where the necessary funds are to spring from. The claims upon the hong for contributions, fees to government &c., are now pressing so heavily that I am put to my wits end to meet them. If therefore I have such difficulty in satisfying these unavoidable claims, how is it possible to provide for the payment of interest? (were I to agree to your proposal) I should be obliged in the very first year to forfeit my word; and thus ever afterwards lose the confidence and merit the reproaches of my benevolent elder brethren. I beg therefore again to request your assent, to the proposal contained in my first letter to pay the interest in two years after the expiration of the ten years term; for it is really impossible to comply with your wishes in that particular. I have held repeated consultations on this point with my brother hong merchants, but we discover no other way of settling this matter. In my first letter I stated facts in their true light; there was neither evasion nor glossing over.

Your proposal that the accounts should be made up to 30th ultimo with customary interest is reasonable, but in consideration of the following circumstance, I beg, gentlemen, to solicit your consent to the following mode: namely that the accounts shall be made up to 30th June 1837, with the customary interest; and that on the amounts then agreed, interest of 5 per cent per annum be allowed, commencing from the 30th June of the present year and to be paid in the 11th or 12th years (as before proposed.) Thus my poor hong need not sink under the weight of its difficulties. In the latter months of the 16th year, the difficulties of the hong began, causing irregularities in money transactions, and inability to pay its debts. It was then my earnest wish, to have made a clear exposé of the involved state of the hong: but there were others to be consulted in this matter. It was decided that Hingtae's affair should be settled ere ours was discussed: and had the former been decided in the 5th or 6th months of last year, truly our hong's would not have remained till now unsettled. I am now in the greatest distress and difficulties, but, with the distinguished patronage of my benevolent elder brethren, I hope to escape bankruptcy. During the whole of last year I forced myself to make some efforts to reestablish the credit of the hong, which, however, was more like a broken one, than otherwise.

By agreeing to my proposal, you will gain my eternal respect and gratitude. Confident of your kindly feelings towards me, I presume again to trouble you with my petitions, and beg a reply at your earliest convenience.

In presenting this letter my hopes are confidently excited, and again requesting your favor, I wait your reply. It is for this I write, and with compliments remain &c.

LEANG SHINGHE.

5th moon, 22nd day,

July 13th, 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by
JARDINE MATHESON Co.
Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hoists with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.
Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
C. BOVET.
Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE
No. 1 British Factory.
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any port in Java:

A. That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.
Canton, 26th May, 1838

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands Vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the NETHERLANDS CONSULATE AT CANTON, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or wherever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.
Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until farther Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.
Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interest of STANFORD & MARKS in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:
Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 4th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSIAH STOKES has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 1st February, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₰ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HONG-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT," on Europe paper, price 50 cents. THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar. GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 13th June, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Canton, 24th May, 1838.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, desirous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	FATHERNE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
		DENT & Co.
		Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.
Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.
Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.
Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to
SHAWUX-HAW RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa in all September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 13th July, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to
Canton, 13th July, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC DUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 20th September. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to,
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing Spanish Brig ROZA, (late THEODORA) now riding at anchor in the inner harbour of Macao, where she may be examined by intending purchasers or charterers. For further particulars apply to
G. YRURETACOYENA.
Macao, 16th June, 1838.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Ship LEVANT, Capt. DUMARESQ, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
June 23d, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, TWOMAS WILLIS Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to,
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
AND
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong hong.
Canton, June 16th, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A batch of ALLSOPP'S best PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, in cases of six dozens; real Holland Gin; and superfine blue and black BROAD CLOTH. Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO. Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

HOOKER & LANE beg to acquaint the residents of Canton that they have just received a batch of HODGSONS and BASS' BEER of a superior quality in Hogsheads and Butts. No. 1 British Hong.
Canton 14th June, 1838.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to
Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ON SALE.

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at $ 8 per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 11 ₰ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

ALSO

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE RULE, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

AT the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 5 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,

For one year payable in advance.....	₰ 12
For six Months.....	₰ 7
For three	₰ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, 1250 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, and at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—H. M. S. *Wellesley*,—Maitland, Esq. commander, bearing the flag of the Rear Admiral Sir Frederick L. Maitland, K. C. B., and H. M. B. *Algerine*,—Thomas Esq. commander, from Singapore. Brit. *Hannah*, Mac-Gregor; *Fort William*, Melville; *Scaleby Castle*, Morgan; all from Bombay. *Gunga*, Younghusband, 4th March, and *John Bull*, Ormond, 3d April, from Liverpool: *Mary Ann*, Webb, from Calcutta, 3d May. *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, from Madras. Portug. *Brilhante*, Pegado, from Batavia. Amer. *Brooklyn*,—— from Valparaiso, 19th April. Brit. *Lambton*, Hart, from Manila.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—This afternoon at 4. P. M. Brit. *Red Rover*, Paterson, for London.

The *Splendid* and *Baptiste Mexico* will be despatched for Newyork on Monday night next.

By the *John Bull* from Liverpool in 105 days we hear of no arrivals in England from this.

Laid on for England: *Earl Balcarres*, *Volunteer*, *Gleneig Tickler*, *Parkfield*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 3d April per *John Bull*. UNITED STATES, 16th March ₱ *Trenton* CALCUTTA, 3d June ₱ *Mary Ann*. SINGAPORE, 1st July ₱ *Mary Ann*. JAVA, 18th June ₱ *Brilhante*. MANILA, 30th June ₱ *Lambton*. BOMBAY, 30th May ₱ *Lady Grant*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *Falcon*, *Monroe*, *St. Vincent*, *Penang*, *Euphrates*, *Crescent*, *Orwell*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *David Solomon*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Jane*, *Asia*, *Lady Raffles*, *Fairie Queene*, *Eliza*, *Jaglis*. BOMBAY, *Caledonia*, *Charlotte*, *Castle Huntly*. CALCUTTA *Antonio Pereira*, *Splph*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotus*; direct *Courier*, *Anawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Splendid	Ameri.	Laud		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Earl Balcarras.....	British	Vaux		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Philippe	Ameri.	Skellington		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Baptiste Mexico..	"	Martin		"	"
Commerce	"	Rogers		"	S.W. Lewis & J. C. Thpson
Charles Forbes ...	British	Wills		Bombay	D Muncherjee & H Framjee
Gleneig.....	"	Lungley		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Levant	Ameri.	Damaresq		Java	Russell & Co.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	"
Good Success	"	Fraser		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	800	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pernee	"	Bentall		Singapore	Dent & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.
Tickler	British	Ellis		Singapore	Wetmore & Co.
Hannah	"	MacGregor		Bombay	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee
Fort William	"	Melville		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Scaleby Castle	"	Morgan		"	"
Anna Robertson....	"	Hamilton		Madras	"

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Young, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Hercules*, Perry; *Austen*, Ross; *Col.* Gregories; *Pigeon*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Isabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Halliday Co.
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	British	Boulton		Newyork	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Harlequin	British	Chiene		Manatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Seanlan		London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parkfield	"	Jacob		Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tyrer	"	Ellis	334	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Swift	"	van der Loeven.....		Singapore	D. & M Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Haliet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Selma	British	Luckie		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq....		Singapore	——,
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	——,
Gunga	"	Young husband....		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond		"	"
Mary Ann	"	Webb	340	Calcutta	Daniell & Co.
Brooklyn	Ameri.	——,		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	——,		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avds. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 46 | CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 21st, 1838. | No. 150

IMPORTS.

	PER	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - 40 yds. - in	P.	3. a 4.	
Chintzes - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 5½	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	8. a 11.	In demand
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 5½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 9.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	P.	28 a 36	
,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	40 a 42	
Calcutta ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup. Selet. Cutgs large	P.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second			
Dutch - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - 40 ,, 28	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	,,	10½	
Assorted colors	,,	9 a 9½	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or inf.	P.	9 a 11.	
,, sup. and fine	,,		
Bombay old or inf.	,,	7 5 a 9.7	
,, sup. and fine	,,		
Madras	,,	8. a 10 5	
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea. 16 oz. @ 32 oz	P.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig	,,	5¾	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Nailrod ⅛ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. ⅛ @ in	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English	Tub		
,, Swedish	,,	3½ a 4	
Spelter English	P.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver	P.	140	
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.		
,, ,, 1837	,,	485 a 490	Nominal.
,, ,, new	,,	510 a 515	
Benares old 1837	,,	460	Nominal.
,, new	,,	485	
Malwa old	,,	620 a 625	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	P.	400	Little demand.
RICE Bengal	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table	,,		
,, Manila	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	C.	30.	
,, ,, inf.	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	P.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3½. a 4.	Nominal.
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	C.	6. a 25.	
Gambir	P.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	6½	
Rattans	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	C.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida	P.	4½.	
Bichdemar	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	C.	....	
,, fragments	P.	30. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar	C.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	P.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified.	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	5 a 6	
Shark's fins	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius	P.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor	,,	10 a 14	
,, ,, Sand. Islands	,,		
Sapan	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20 a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,,	15	4.50 a 5.50	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, Canton	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 33 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, 30	16	5.50	
,, figured ,, 33	20	8.10	
,, ,, 30	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50	
,, 30 ,, 29	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, 24	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, 24	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	6.70	
,, black ,, 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75	
,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29	27	9 70	
,, C. ,, 29	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	46	14.50 a 15	
,, 18 ,, 29	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	33	16.	
,, high 18 ,, 29	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 24	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, black		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd.	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, 58	4	1.50	
,, damasked silk 54 @ 5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 18	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,		
,, Fokeen	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd.	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi	,,		
,, Souchong	,,	15 a 24	Low quality.
,, Hung muey	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe	,,		
,, Ning Yong	,,		
,, Ankoi	,,		
,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,	18 a 30	Low quality.
,, New	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay	,,		
,, Skin	,,		
,, Hyson	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson	,,		
,, Imperial	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder	,,	46 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - 6	,,		None remaining.
,, Taysaam	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.5	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa	,,	5.2	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, Chinchew	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa	,,	10½ a 11	
,, Lintin	,,		None.
,, buds	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 a 11½	
,, Wangees	,,	3. a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear. Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small			No demand
Musk warranted	Cy.	65 a 66	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	55	
,, Canton made	,,	79	
,, large	,,	82	
,, small	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, 2d	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, 3d.	,,	58	
,, small	,,		
,, white	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	5 a 9	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	3	2½	Singapore	1¼	1	Hol. or Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras			Mallacca			America U States	3	[illegible]
Calcutta			Penang	1½	1¼	Chili or Peru	4	[illegible]
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	[illegible]
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China	1	[illegible]
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c.		1 [illegible]
Sand. Islands			France	3	2½			

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874736 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. s. d. 4.6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days.................none....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.............. 4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 5d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.65 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5 @ 5. 10
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton 40 cub. feet. .. [illegible]

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 1838.

	IN JUNE.			IN APRIL AND MAY.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock left July.
Patna old	52	515	215,270	1,[illegible]	942,[illegible]	[illegible]
,, new	366					1,[illegible]
Benares old	33	475	15.675	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
,, new	70	485	33.950			[illegible]
Malwa	664½	600	39[illegible],700	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
	1,185½		663,595	3,846	1,839,140	4,1[illegible]

Deliveries in the months of April, May, and June, 5,031½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 2,502,735.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—The further heavy imports per *George* and *John Bull* have induced sales at even a further reduction, still so many parcels are forced on the market, that the dealers have taken the alarm, and show less disposition to purchase. Cotton Yarn, continues without enquiry, and the inferior kinds cannot be disposed of at almost any price. A small sale was reported yesterday of about 50 bales fine Water Twist No. 18 @ 32 at $37. Chintzes and Handkerchiefs, unless of very favorite patterns, and proper dimensions, cannot be sold except at a sacrifice.

Woollens.—The demand for Spanish Stripes, is dull, but without any material alteration in price; the importations are still very moderate. Longells, a sale of 1000 pieces was reported yesterday, but we could not learn the exact rate, but we believe it was under our quotation, and there is so little demand just now, and the markets in the interior are said to be so unfavorable, that, if sales are forced, further reductions must be submitted to. There has been no sale of Camblets which are very depressed, but we do not hear of any further supplies by the last ships.

Metals.—There are two or three parcels of Iron by the late arrivals, and the dealers are in consequence not offering within a [illegible] dollar of previous rates for the small rod. Lead continues very dull.

Rice.—without alteration.

Straits Produce.—Pepper dull at our quotation of 6½. Tin, a small supply would sell readily. Rattans in good demand. The price of Betelnut is nominal, no new having yet arrived.

Sandalwood—has further declined, as, in addition to importations from Bombay and Madras, nearly 4000 Piculs are said to have arrived at Macao from Timor.

Cotton.—The brokers have at length commenced purchases, and a sale of about 3000 bales fair Surat was effected two or three days since at 9. 3. and this price, up to 9. 5 @ 9. 7 for Broach seems to be the rate at which they are expected to buy, although they do not come forward with any spirit. None of the lower grades have yet been sold. We hear that a sale of 1000 bales ex *Premier* of Bunda was made yesterday at about 11 T., some junks, about sailing, requiring a small supply for the Chin-chew market. Nothing yet done in the Madras staple.

Opium.—*Malwa* in the beginning of the week had declined to 605 @ 610, but some considerable purchases for the junks caused an advance to its former quotation, but there is no enquiry again. In the new Bengal drug there has been very little doing, and old Opium is nearly unsaleable. The deliveries to the 15th were, Patna, *old*, 33. *new*, 279; Benares, *old*, 39, *new*, 173; Malwa [illegible]; Total 984 chests.—Turkey quite nominal and without enquiry.

The 4th Calcutta sale took place on the 28th May of
1400 ch. Patna, aver, 709. 9. 3
600 ch. Benares, ,, 539. 9. –
the advance being supported by the Bombay purchasers.

EXPORTS.

Nankeen Silk.—No further information has reached of the extent of the Nanking crop, but the weather is reported to have been very unfavorable.

Tea.—We have heard of no transactions during the week. The following is the cargo of the *Volunteer* despatched for Liverpool last week. *Congo*, 1473; *Hyson*, 66; *Young Hyson*, 14; *Hyson Skin*, 19; *Twankay*, 166; *Gunpowder*, 23; *Imperial*, 9; [illegible] Total, 1879 Piculs, making the whole of the teas shipped for Great Britain since the 1st inst.: *Congo*, 8060; *Caper*, [illegible]; *Souchong*, 209; *Hongmuey*, 70; *Pekoe*, 116; *Orange Pekoe*, [illegible]; *Hyson*, 1339; *Young Hyson*, 326; *Hysonskin*, 103; *Twankay*, [illegible]; *Gunpowder*, 311; *Imperial*, 265; Total 13,[illegible] Piculs.

Freights.—The *Sidney* and *Berkshire* are both reported to be freighted at £5 @ 5. 10, and we doubt if there can be much more tonnage offering.

Canton, 21st July, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 47. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 28TH, 1838. No. 151.

DELIVERIES AND STOCK OF TEAS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1836 & 1837.

	UNITED KINGDOM, 1837.			UNITED KIMDOM, 1836.		
	IMPORTS.	DELIVERIES.	STOCK. 31st Dec. 1837.	IMPORTS.	DELIVERIES.	STOCK. 31st Dec. 1836.
Bohea, Canton	141,000	3,433,000	5,380,000	6,430,000	4,060,000	8,612,000
Do. Fokien	—	1,821,000	1,390,000	2,315,000	3,400,000	3,411,000
Congou	24,244,000	24,710,000	35,026,000	27,700,000	23,545,000	36,092,000
Caper	536,000	459,000	368,000	400,000	400,000	297,000
Campoi	40,000	193,000	240,000	410,000	700,000	394,000
Souchong	2,355,000	1,477,000	2,777,000	1,500,000	595,000	1,899,000
Flowery & Bk. Lf. Pekoe	857,000	625,000	646,000	520,000	428,000	414,000
Orange Pekoe	917,000	895,000	876,000	1,000,000	672,000	854,000
Twankay	4,136,000	4,432,000	4,323,000	4,766,000	5,460,000	4,629,000
Hyson Skin	451,000	409,000	317,000	699,000	600,000	275,000
Hyson	2,714,000	2,194,000	3,515,000	2,615,000		2,995,000
Young Hyson	667,000	507,000	859,000	644,000	2,797,00	699,000
Imperial and Gunpowder	1,194,000	944,000	1,092,000	962,000		812,000
Sorts	26,000	57,000	291,000	320,000	170,000	342,000
Total lbs.	38,272,000	42,156,000	57,889,000	50,251,000	42,807,000	61,714,000
Black lbs	29,097,000	33,642,000	47,589,000	40,405,000	33,865,000	52,133,000
Green lbs.	9,175,000	8,514,000	10,241,000	9,846,000	8,942,000	9,581,000

Total Delivered	42,156,000	Total Delivered	42,807,000
Of which Exported	4,600,000	Of which Exported	4,100,000
Home Consumption	37,556,000 lbs.	Home Consumption	38,707,000 lbs.

(Signed) W. J. THOMPSON.

The poor laws in China.

From a Correspondent.

The great Emperor's compassion pervades the whole earth, and is most strenuously exerted in the Central Kingdom. This is on record, and may be considered as the basis of the poor laws, though it applies with equal force to distant foreigners who certainly would starve without the teas and rhubarbs from the Celestial Empire.

Now there exists a negative and a positive compassion, and the former falls to the share of the poor. Let us however not imagine that there are no laws enacted for their relief; on the contrary, they are as numerous as any other class of regulations. Funds are assigned for the maintenance of the destitute, duties levied on purpose, and the finest pieces in the Chinese language written expressly to prove, that there is nothing more meritorious than to assist poor sufferers. Unfortunately, however, charity remains on record, and, being there safely lodged in company of edicts, proclamations, prohibitions, etc. very seldom finds time to leave it's fixed abode and visit the hovels of the miserable.

We do not scruple to say, that there are proportionably in China more paupers than in any other part of the world. The principal reason we seek in the enormous population which exceeds the means of subsistence. In all haunts and corners hundreds of wretches may be found in a state of absolute starvation or feeding upon the most loathsome garbage. Yet they utter few complaints and are less importunate in asking alms as their miserable state would lead us to suppose. For supporting this great bulk no provisions are made, though there exist a few poor-houses and hospitals to which some favored individuals are received. Benevolent gentlemen distribute occasionally on cold winter days warm jackets and soup to the suffering multitude. This is done in imitation of the great Emperor who does the same on a larger scale in Peking. In time of calamity the public granaries are opened and advance of grain is made to supply the immediate wants of the populace. We have also seen that the first days after a tyfoon congee was gratuitously distributed by the mandarins to shipwrecked mariners and other poor people. This is the sum total of what is done towards granting relief; otherwise the unalterable law—either work to gain a livelihood or starve—remains in full force. Could we make up a correct estimate of those who meet thus their doom, the number would be appalling. Bystanders will view the sufferers who are in the last gasp with total indifference, and will rather consider their death a riddance than a calamity.

The Chinese Navy.

From the same.

Having seen the men of war at Canton, we have had a view of the best part of the Imperial navy. The vessels are here better manned, the cannon of superior cast, and the whole construction is first rate. The largest of them do seldom carry more than 20 guns, which are either thrown on deck or mounted upon a paltry carriage. How they manoeuvre in a pitched battle we do not know, though a diffuse naval code for the guidance of the officers is in the possession of the commanders; the great question is whether wind and waves will permit to act accordingly.—All the ports of the coast as far as the Yang tsze keang have their stationary navy, but the principal stations where High Admirals command are Canton, Amoy, and Ningpo. They have under their immediate command often no less than 18 vessels of various dimensions, the least carrying 4 guns. It is not unfrequent to see on board an Admiral's junk from 200 to 300 men, who are crowding the deck to suffocation. Add to this the river navy, which is far better equipped and more numerous than the marine, especially on the Yang tsze keang and other large rivers, and we shall come to the conclusion, that China has the largest navy in the world. Its object is to maintain peace on the high seas and not to wage wanton war. Such a laudable object does not require those mortal arms which barbarians have invented for their mutual destruction, and in the waters of the Central kingdom crackers and squibs are more serviceable, than congreve rockets and chain shot.

Whilst the men of war of other countries traverse the Ocean, the Chinese are far better employed. During the greater part of the year they stay in harbour, and, when cruising, they never go out of sight of the land, and do not exceed their jurisdiction, which perhaps extends about 80 miles along the Coast. This makes them acquainted with all the creeks and islands about and they retain their domestic habits. Direful however is their lot when they are blown off the land, and utter despair the consequence. In such cases they either give themselves up to the direction of the winds, and float about until they reach the shore, or steer courageously towards the South where they must hit upon some island or the other.

The Chinese language.

From the following extract it will appear (Staunton's Embassy of Lord Macartney to China) that much inconvenience was experienced at the time of the sitting out of the Embassy, by there not being a single Englishman found able to act as interpreter, although England had at that time, without interruption almost, been carrying on for upwards of 150 years, an annually increasing trade with China. Two Chinese were at last found in the Mission College of Naples, who went as interpreters with the English Embassy, but here also much embarassment must have at times been felt, from these Chinese speaking only Italian, and understanding Latin. Lord Amherst's embassy was more fortunate in having the services of the justly celebrated Doctor Morrison and of Sir George Staunton. Some of the Company's supercargoes here, after that period, there were always, who studied the language, and some even became well acquainted with it. The acquisition of a language so very important to the English, not only on account of the British trade of Canton, but also as being very likely to be soon needed on the north-eastern frontier of India, has singularly enough, until lately, not been encouraged by the British Government, or public whilst in other countries, which have no relations with China, as France, Prussia, Bavaria etc. there are professorships for the Chinese. One has, it is true, in the last year, been endowed in the London University, but the emolument, 50 £ per annum, is so very trifling that but few would devote much time to the obtaining of it. To this appointment must be added the two situations of Chinese Secretary and translator, and Assistant Chinese secretary and translator, of H. M. Superintendents of trade in China. One of these three places is the only reward the Government can at present give to a Chinese scholar, whilst the expense and loss of time to acquire the language sufficiently to fill one of these situations must naturally be very great. It is therefore not to be wondered at that there are not many English inclined to devote the best part of their lives to a study which must naturally remain unproductive to them of emolument, on the contrary, it is rather a matter of a tonishment that any such students are at all to be found; but there are three or four now in Canton well versed in the Chinese language who deserve all credit for the readiness with which they allow their neighbours to avail themselves of their knowledge. Of the American nation a good many among their missionaries have studied Chinese, and their students would; on counting, be found to outnumber the English. The superiority of the former over the latter in this respect is chiefly owing to the exertions of the individuals sent out by the missionsocieties, and to the great activity of the latter to send missionaries to every part of Asia.

The following is the extract from Sir Geo. Staunton's book:

"One office more was still vacant, which was as necessary, as it was difficult to fill up; that of Chinese interpreter and translator. No man capable of that employment, then existed throughout the British dominions. From what is mentioned in the first chapter, less susprise will be felt that the supercargoes of the English East India Company return, after several years residence in China, without having made any considerable proficiency in the language. One man, Mr. Flint, who had been an exception to the rule, and continued his attachment to the country, tho' he had been imprisoned, and afterwards banished by the Chinese government, for attempting to reach Peking, was lately dead in England. Another, of the name of Galbert, a native of France, who had long resided at Canton, where he applied with great assiduity to the acquisition of the Chinese tongue, was to have been employed as interpreter on a preceding occasion; but died before the present.

"It was by no means advisable to depend on finding fit persons at Canton for serving in that capacity. Some of the natives there had just enough of an European language, either Portuguese or English, to interpret for foreign merchants in mere matters of sale and purchase; but would be embarrassed to make out a conversation upon any other subject; nor is the dialect of the Chinese usually spoken by them, intelligible at Pekin; and experience had taught to doubt as much of their fidelity as of their knowledge. Recourse, therefore, was rather to be had to a search upon the continent of Europe, for such trust-worthy persons, returning from China, as had happened to acquire the language of the mandarines, during their residence in that country; or for the few Chinese who had left it and had since learned any of the European languages; if either such were any where to be found. It was known that, of the missionaries who are publicly tolerated at Pekin, under the immediate protection of the Emperor, it seldom happens that any are, afterwards, allowed to leave the country; but others, who penetrate in disguise into it, have occasionally returned home. Some Chinese men of letters had found their way to Rome, where they were employed in the care and examination of Chinese books and manuscripts in the Vatican; and zeal for Christianity had founded a college at Naples, dedicated to the education of young Chinese, whom the European missionaries contrived to get away from China.

"Among all these, whether any were fit and willing to be employed, upon the present occasion, was, indeed uncertain; but it was the best resource. And, accordingly the intended Secretary of the Embassy set out in quest of such, in January, 1792. He directed, first, his route to Paris, where two found ations for foreign missions still subsisted, the Maison de Saint Lazare, and the Maison des Missions Etrangeres. The former was said to contain, at that time, none who had ever been in China. At the Missions Etrangeres was one, who had returned, near twenty years before, from thence. He retained but a faint remembrance of the language, and was not disposed to visit that distant country again, upon any terms."

Burmah.

All the accounts, which reach us from Burmah, represent the country as being in a very disturbed state in consequence of the young Prince having been put to death—we say *having been*, because we cannot discredit all the testimony to the fact that is brought forward, but the idea is very prevalent among the natives of this place, and it is also said to prevail at Rangoon, that he is alive and has made his escape from his Uncle's hand. We much fear that the wish is father to the thought, for there is no doubt that the young Prince possessed the affections of the people—not from any personal qualities that he can ever have evinced to entitle him to them, but from the fond idea, that has always been entertained, that he was destined, to rule over them in peace and happiness. It does not appear that any ideas of *glory* were ever attached to his future reign—on the contrary, it was prophesied of him, that he was to reign by the support of Kullas or strangers. There is one circumstance connected with the death of the Prince that certainly excites our surprise, and in some degree gives colour to the idea that he may be still alive, it is, that the fact appears to have been known in Calcutta as soon, if not before, it was known at Rangoon. It had been reported there, via Arracan, before the Steamer *Ganges* quitted, and it was not known, at least publicly, till the 27th ult. We are puzzled how to reconcile these facts. We remember a report being brought down from Arracan some time last month, that the Prince had *disappeared* from the Court, but the report was never confirmed in our own neighbourhood, and we paid no more attention to it. We cannot imagine the people of Rangoon to have been so completely mystified on so important a subject, that not even a rumour of it should have reached them if the Prince had really escaped, and we can give no credence to the report.

We have not heard that we are to have any more of these senseless Commissioners of Enquiry into the outrages committed on this frontier at the beginning of the year. The last officers appear to have reached Rangoon in safety, notwithstanding the denunciations of the Governor of Bileng, and to have made their report, in which they are said to have ascribed their failure to the opposition of the frontier officers. The senior of the Commissioners is, we believe, ordered up to Court with the report. All this manoeuvring and show of giving us redress confirms us in the opinion we expressed from the very first, that all was hollow and insincere. When the first Commissioner was appointed, the Viceroy of Rangoon was loud in his assurance of executing speedy and summary justice on all who might prove to be concerned in injuring us, and now that it is manifest whence these injuries originated, he cannot or will not perform his promises. We suppose these voluntary assurances of the Viceroy must have imposed on Captain Blake of the *Lyra*, who was present when they were made, and induced him to pass them on as genuine to the Madras Government. Experience is necessary to judge of the value of Eastern assurances—Captain Blake can have had none, and no doubt considered the word of a man of high rank to be good and sterling. Alas! such word is too often found to be the veriest pleerust

Maulmain Chronicle, May 19.

By the last accounts from Rangoon we learn that the late Heir Apparent to the throne has at last met with that fate that all, who have any acquaintance with the Burmese character, must long have anticipated for him. A charge of High Treason appears to have been laid against him about the middle of last month, followed closely by the execution of himself, his wife, and several of is followers. The following is a translation of a proclamation issued regarding the charges brought against the young Prince.

Mying-yo-Bo Nga-A, an officer of Nyoung-yan-tsa, having collected near the river Doung-yo on the north of Mya-doo-Mya, about 3,000 men, letters were sent to the towns north of May-doo-May, and to places under the jurisdiction of Kau-leng-Myo; summoning the people to join them, on which they should have an assurance of peace.

Mying-yo-Bo Nga-A and his adherents sent a messenger to ascertain the truth concerning the state and condition of Tshan-shee Bo. Toung-gyee-Bo and the forces with them; the former also sent Shua-hlan-Bo to the house of Nyoung-yan-tsa. These are facts ascertained in a secret manner by Shuatsoung, a servant of the King's son, Po-kan-meng, and reported by him to the King's Court.

On this report being made, Shua-hlan-Bo was sent for, but had concealed himself.

Nga-tsein, the private minister of Nyoung-yan-tsa, having been summoned, confessed what he knew to affairs. The private minister Nga-boo, register of orders Nga-too, Nga waik, Nga-ong, secretary Ngo-hmon, Nga-bai, Nga gyee, Wengtat-bo, Nga-pwa, Nga-twon-pau, Nga-pa-to; moreover, the nurse Me-o, and female attendant Metsau-oo, held secret counsel with Nyoung-yan-tsa, and with them were more than 1,000 men. Tshanshee-bo Nga-vay, Toung-gyee-bo Nga-myat-ya, and the former Governor of Mo mick-myo, Ngayowi, assembled more than 2,000 men intending to make war, and if not successful, determined to retreat to the northward. While this was determined on at Mengala-kyouk-myoung, Nyoung-yan-tsa became ill, and the movement was postponed.

On the return of the Court to Amarapoora, as at first intended, Mying-yo bo Nga-A, Tshan-shee-bo, Nga-vay, and Toung-gyee-bo Nga myat-ya, having in readiness a body of 3,000 men, were, on the approach of Nyoung-yan-tsa, to march to meet him—this was made known to him on the 14th day of the waxing of themoon Tan-goo, by Shua-hlan-bo Nga-hmain.

Astrologers appointed the 10th of the waning of the moon (Tan-goo) as a propitious day for the movement.

On the day appointed, elephants, horses, and men were prepared, and Tshan-shee bo, Nga-myat ya, and the former Governor of Mo-mei-myo, Ngayowai, promised to carry the undertaking through to the end.

The following are the names of the persons, who appear by a certain mark affixed to them, to have been executed: The Heir Apparent Nyoung-yan-tsa, his wife Me Tsoung-oo, his nurse Me-o, the former Mya-toung-sta, Tshan-shee-bo, Nga yay, Toung-gyee bo Ngra-myat-ya, and the former Akhyok-woon.

We are not in possession of sufficient details relative to this transaction to offer any opinion as to the validity of the charges brought against the Prince. The whole affair has a very suspicious appearance and we shall make no farther comment on it at present.

Among other items of intelligence from Rangoon, we notice, that the new A-ye-paing at that place has of late assumed some high airs unpractised by the highest even of his predecessors. Captain Roy having occasion to seek an audience with him, was called on to place his shoes below the steps of the Vice royal Palace. He preferred giving up his audience to subjecting himself to this humiliation. Measures appear to have been in progress at Rangoon for forming a Government Monopoly of the timber, but we have not been made acquainted with the details of the plan.—*Maulmain Chronicle, 5th May.*

Port Phillip.

From the Sydney Monitor, April 16.

We have received two numbers of the *Melbourne Advertiser*, of dates the 19th and 26th March respectively. It is printed every Monday, on a sheet of post paper. The typographical department is in a primeval state; but every thing must have a beginning. As the establishment of the Press at this new and interesting settlement is an era in its history, every topic under editorial discussion deserves to gain publicity, we therefore present our readers with the "leading article" contained in the paper of the 26th March.

The dreadful depression under which V. D. Land now labours, should cause the vigilant and enterprising colonists of Port Phillip, to search into and examine the reasons why such distress exists; and when found, to carefully guard this gigantic but youthful co'ony from the paralizing effects that are, day by day, developing themselves amongst our friends and relatives in that fertile land.

Our ideas on this subject are, that a part of the mischief is occasioned by the baneful and highly impolitic Insolvent Law, a law that actually holds out a bonus to the dishonest, for any person may, under that stupid piece of (mis) law making, gamble away his estate, he may throw his creditors' money away in giving balls, feasts, or in any other wasteful manner, are even riotously spend it in drunkenness and debauchery, and let this be ever so well known to the creditors, and what redress have they—none—none whatever. But there is another cause which, in our humble opinion, has greatly hastened this crisis, and it is one that no writer, we have met with, ever called public attention to, it is the folly of the merchants and dealers in setting men up of no fixed or known principles, who have no funds. One merchant starts a man of this sort by reason of some plausible tale, others see a fine show of goods on sale by Mr. Plausible, and then goods pour in from various parties, all eager to force credit upon a little above appearance; this puffs up the pride of the on credit living shopman, he launches into wasteful expence, drinks his Champaigne, treats to a cigar, horse, and a thousand very obsequious to his creditors, until he has run himself fairly aground, and then he declares himself—what? why! insolvent; and then pays from sixpence to two and sixpence in the pound. If there are others of this class who do not fool away the money they sell other people's goods for; but, on the contrary, they very quietly put by, from day to day, the greater part of the proceeds of the goods sold, fill their books with a few real and a great many fictitious debts, they then get a friend to step forward as provisional, or permanent assignee, pay about one or two shillings in the pound, and in a few weeks or months set up again under cover of a friend, and then start a grad, a chaise, or curricle, and put their creditors at defiance, for there is no clause to compel the insolvent to account for waste, let it be ever so evident. Fellow colonists pause each of you, individually, and weigh well before you assist to bring about such a vile consummation in this new, fertile, and rapidly rising settlement.

Here employment and high wages are courting the acceptance of every useful citizen, and no man need remain unemployed if willing to render himself useful. For proof of which, only look at the wages of labourers and artizans; a common labourer gets from 15s. to 20s. per week and board and lodging, and artizans, from twelve shillings to one pound per day. Then what really industrious man need be poor? the answer is self evident—none.

Steamers in the Straits.

The Steamer *Diana* left the roads yesterday morning bound for Malacca and Penang, with the Hon'ble the Governor on board. We have certainly reason to be thankful to Lord AUCKLAND for sending a *Smoke-Ship* to the Straits—if he will only be pleased to let her remain there—for she not only checks a pirate prahu one day, sends destruction among a fleet the next, and lands a batch of prisoners here a few hours after, but straightaway she speeds up the Straits to Penang for the Recorder, that the rogues may have a full Bench to try them, and they are in presence of their judges almost before the shot of her guns has ceased to ring in their ears! To be more particular—on the 16th of May the *Diana* attacked and sunk off *Sangora* a Malay pirate prahu, killing all the crew 9 in number, except two, whom she made prisoners—releasing from slavery at the same time four Siamese whom the pirates had just captured—on the 18th May she attacked the Lanoon fleet, with results which are already well known to our readers, and on the 23rd anchored in the roads with her prisoners. On the 26th she started for Penang, and landed Sir Wm. NORRIS here on the 3rd of June—on the 7th a special Session for the trial of the pirates was opened, and by the 9th they were all convicted. This we think affords a signal example of the advantageous and useful purposes for which Steam vessels may be employed in the Straits, and makes us anxious of seeing the advantages of Steam navigation extended, and its powers more rationally employed in every direction around us. By means of Steam vessels our influence throughout the Peninsula may be strengthened, so as at all times to be used with benefit and effect—while commerce must increase under the security which it is the means of affording. Even the King of Siam quakes at the thought of an English Steamer visiting the outskirts of his dominions—and the establishment of a more extended Steam navigation in this quarter, appears to us to open out prospects, both political and commercial, embracing the most happy results.

From the Singapore Free Press, May 5,

Bombay Courier Extra.

Monday evening, 4th June 1838.

The Honorable Company's Steamer *Atalanta* came to Anchor in the Harbour about ½ past one P. M., and her packets were landed shortly after two o'clock.

The Gazette of April 10 contains a proclamation on the subject of the coronation. All the 'ceremonies that have heretofore taken place in Westminster Hall" are to be dispensed with; and "such part only of the solemnity and ceremony as is usual upon the coronation of Kings and Queens of this realm, solemnized in Westminster Abbey, shall take place." There will, therefore, be neither banquet nor procession. The alleged cause of the curtailment is a desire to be economical. The arrangements have been directed to be "as much abridged and as *economical* as might be compatible with a strict regard to the solemnity and importance of the occasion."

The Earl of Durham with his family and suite arrived at Portsmouth on the 23d April preparatory to his embarkation for Canada, and the next day his Lordship accompanied by the Countess, their daughters, and several *attachés* proceeded on board the Hastings 74. On his arrival on board, the Hastings immediately got under weigh, was taken in tow by the Lightning, and towed round St. Helen's, from whence she made sail with a fair wind for Quebec. His lordship was attended at his embarkation by the Earls Radnor and Dundonald; Admirals Sir P. Durham, Plumming, Sir T. Briggs, and Bouverie; Captains the Hon. F. Grey and A. Ellice; and the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Thomas M'Mahon, &c. &c. Her Majesty's steam frigate Dee, was to have proceeded with the Hastings for the purpose of expediting her passage up the river St. Lawrence, by towing her through some of the intricate parts; but in proceeding out of the harbour to Spithead, she, in going through the Swash passage, grounded and was left hard and fast.

The Dee had 50 sappers and three engineer officers on board for Quebec. The Brigantine Charybdis, Lieut. the Hon. R. Gore, sailed with the Hastings, and goes with her to Quebec.

The Apollo and the Inconstant, Queen's ships, sailed at the beginning of the week from Portsmouth, for Canada, with the Grenadier Guards.

The Earl of Gosford has been received with marked attention by the municipal authorities in New York.

The year ended 5th April shows a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 2.332 36l.

On the quarter ended 5th April, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1837, there is a decrease of 492 420l.

The decrease on the year is in—Customs, 1,951, 658l.; Excise, 1.049,557l.; Stamps, 2 9.114l; Taxes, 54 811l.; in the Post Office there is an increase of 2-,743l.

The decrease on the quarter is—Customs, 3'4 835l.; Excise 128,520l. On Stamps, there is an increase of 29.732l.; Post office, 2 000l.

The two great Steamers the *Sirius* and the *Great Western* have sailed for America, the former from Cork and the latter from Bristol, on their experimental voyage.

The London and Birmingham rail-road has been at length opened, and thus these two great Cities together with Liverpool and Manchester are united four in one.

A final decision has at length been given by Lord Brougham in the cause of Small v. Attwood being against the Iron Company; this case has occupied the "Gentlemen of the long Robe" about 12 years, the costs it is said amount to £150 000, and the Property involved was from £5 to 600,000

FRANCE.—The independence of Hayti has been finally recognized by the Country, the Blacks engaging to pay 68,000,000 francs in annual instalments by the year 1867. The question of Bankrupt laws, Beet-Root Sugar, and Railroads have occupied the Chamber of Deputies for some time past. The Ministers and the Committee are at variance on the construction of the latter project, in fact the former are in a state of great embarrassment from the opposition they meet with in the Chamber of Deputies.

PORTUGAL.—The firmness of the Queen has completely quieted the Rebellion; the new Constitution was signed by the Cortes on the 20th Ulto., and a deputation waited on the Queen with a copy of it when her Majesty named the 4th April for its consideration, the Government were gaining strength daily.

SPAIN.—Vera a Town of some importance to the Carlists, as through it were principally conveyed the supplies furnished to the faction since the capture of Irun and Fontarabia, was taken on the 14th, after a second attack, by the Christinos. General Fiinter has resigned his Command under Espartero. Don Carlos and his Chiefs are also said to have quarrelled.

TURKEY.—The Sultan's ardour to attack Mahomed Ali seems to be altogether subsided and will end in stationing an army of observation on the Confines of Syria We learn from Circassia that the Russians have been entirely routed at Shushen; 7,000 of the natives having almost in despair collected instantaneously, obliging the invaders to re-embark with great loss Mr. Young who had gone over with Messrs. Bell and Longworth had returned and his Companions were shortly expected.

EAST INDIES.—If proofs were before wanting of Mr. Waghorn's usefulness to the cause which he has so long advocated and followed, we feel convinced that the public will no longer have any doubt of that Gentleman's claim for support when it is known that for several months past the letters sent thro' his agency via Marseilles have reached their destinations many days before the Mails. The Letters 1st March from Bombay, 17th February. Calcutta, and 18th that month from Madras, arrived in England on 18th April whereas the Government Mails of same date have not yet come to hand, nor can they be expected for a day or two.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 28th July.

The *Sylph* from the Sandheads, 22d June and Singapore 10th July has arrived during the week, bringing Calcutta dates to the 18th ulto, and the *Sing. Free Press* of 5th July. The *Antonio Pereira* left Singapore on the morning of the tenth, and was afterwards seen by the Sylph not far from Pedra Branca, but her nonarrival here has caused serious apprehensions to be entertained for her safety, and we understand that high premiums have been asked to insure her freight. We hope, however, that by going too near the land, she may have met with light and baffling winds, by which her arrival has been retarded. The weather in the China Sea, though rainy and squally, has not been heavy. The *Waterwitch* arrived at Singapore on the 9th, and when the Sylph came away, a vessel supposed to be the *Cowasjee Family* was standing in.

The *Hero* from Bombay has brought the overland mail with dates from England to 26th April. We take from the *Bombay Courier Extra* of 4th June such extracts as are of political interest. The news from the United States via England reach to the 30th March. The Canadian insurrection was completely quelled, and some American bordesers, who had invaded the Canadian territory, had been driven back with great loss. The Canadians had taken and destroyed the *Carolina* steamer, a vessel under American flag, which as alleged had been guilty of piratical acts, and of assisting the Insurgents. This circumstance has given rise to a correspondence between Mr. Fox the British Minister in the United States, and the Government of that country, the statements of the opposing parties being contradictory, as may be expected. In commercial circles considerable excitement prevailed, owing to complaints having been lodged against the Phoenix bank, of usury and extortion, with a view of depriving it of it's charter. In the statement of this affair, we have seen, it is said that most of the banks have been guilty of similar acts, and the issue of the complaint against the Phoenix may materially affect the existence of other banks also. The commercial advices from England are any thing but favorable. The demand for manufactures from North America had been very limited, and produce, such as *Cotton* and *Silk* had in consequence declined materially in price. The great April tea-sale, beginning on the 2d April was going off but languidly at a considerable reduction in prices, particularly of green teas. Consols 24th April 93¼.

Some weeks ago we published a statement of the deliveries and stock of Tea in England of the last year; we now again insert one shewing the comparative quantities of 1836 and 1837, from which our readers will see, no doubt with regret, that there has been in the last year, instead of an increase, a falling off in the consumption of 1,151,000lbs This decrease is probably partly owing to the commercial distress of the past year, but not altogether; the chief cause of the slight increase of the consumption, since the Company's monopoly ceased, is to be found in the high indiscriminating duty of 2s. 1d. per lb., a duty which is within 1½d. per lb. as much as was paid during the Company's time when 9 per cent were levied on the sale price at the India house, which price afforded the Company a profit of fully 100 per cent upon the capital laid out in China. The free traders are and must be content with a much smaller profit, which, we will suppose, on an average, to be about 10 per cent; it follows therefore that they do sell their teas about 45 per Cent cheaper than the Company did, but in lieu of the 96 per cent duty the consumer then paid, he is now burthened with an ad valorem duty of 17½ per cent, an increase of taxation as unjust as it is injudicious, and altogether contrary to the promises of government to the free-trade, which were, that the duties should not be more than what they were under the Company's time. What however has been the fact? Taking the duties of last year, unfavorable as it has been, with upwards of one million lbs. of teas deficiency in the consumption compared with the proceeding year, we shall find them to have amounted to £3 912,100.—During the Company's time they did not exceed on an average £3.300.000—; the free-trade consequently contrary to the express promise of government, pays about £ 600 000—more of duty than the tea-trade did under the Company, and it is therefore not to be wondered at if the consumption has increased much less than was anticipated, since all the advantage the consumer has derived from the *soi-disant liberal* measure of the government in throwing the China trade open to the general trader, is the great competition which now exists and the superior economy of the private trader, by which the original sale price has been lessened; whilst the per centage of the duty has risen in the same degree as the price has fallen. But the manner in which the duty is now levied appears to us more objectionable even than it's amount; all teas, no matter of what quality, pay 2s. 1d. per lb., whilst their cost price varies from 8d. to 4s., thus obliging the poor man to pay a duty of 300 per cent, whilst the rich pays only 50 for his finer tea. The consequence has been that the Bohea tea, a common quality, making however a very wholesome beverage, has been driven altogether out of the market, and none but the better qualities can now be shipped; the poor man in England is therefore obliged either to go without his tea, or to use but very little of it, whilst if the cheap tea were still imported into England and paid an ad valorem duty as it did in the Company's time of 96 per cent, consumption of it would probably be immense, as being within the range of most people's pockets, whilst the revenue would be a gainer from the greatly increased consumption, even at the lower rate of duty. The bulk of Teas now shipped are ordinary and middling Congous the cost price of which here, on an average, may be equal to about 1s. 4d., at the most, and this at prices, which, thanks to the interference of the Company's Finance operations here, are fully 25 per cent higher than they were during the time of the Monopoly—this tea is drunk by the mass of the English people, who have to pay full 150 per cent duty; the price is therefore so much enhanced as to allow them to use tea only with the greatest oeconomy, and, probably, frequently to prefer other and more noxious beverages to this, merely because its price places it beyond their reach. An ad valorem duty would, no doubt, raise the price of the finer qualities, but this would not affect their consumption, the article of tea being but a small part of the expenditure of a family in good circumstances, and a trifle more paid for it would not be felt in proportion to the relief that would be given to the poor by lowering the duty on an article which forms one of their chief comforts and no inconsiderable proportion of their daily expense.

It has been stated that to levy an ad-valorem duty would be almost impossible, owing to the difficulty of valuing the teas, and that the trial made during the first two years of the free trade of levying the duty according to a certain classification had proved a failure; but we believe that the fault was chiefly in the manner in which that classification was made, and the difficulty arose mainly from the nomenclature of the teas here and at home, some calling one tea Bohea which others insisted to call Congou, and to levy duty on accordingly. The fact was that in this instance, as the Bohea improves in quality, it will be called fine Fokien Bohea, and a shade better classification therefore was unjust where Boheas were taxed at 1s. 6d., and Congous at 2s. 2d., per pound, by which often an article, which differed in nothing from another, but being of a trifle better quality, having cost perhaps here a halfpenny more per lb. became liable to a duty of 8d more per lb. The fairest way of levying the duty appears to us to be according to Invoice, and we should think that no insuperable ob-tacles could oppose themselves to it, seeing that the same method has successfully been followed, with other articles, in the United States. Frauds certainly may, now and then, pass undetected, but these can only be to a trifling extent. The East India and China Association in London has in many respects been active in protecting the interests of the China trade; we hope they will give their attention towards remedying the evil of high and and unequal duties, which now presses so heavily upon our trade; any alteration in the present system, we are well aware, it will be difficult to effect, but much good may be done by persevertingly advocating, and agitating for, a change.

The new Hoppo having reached this land of promise, has, as usual, begun the duties of his new office, by squeezing the trade as much as possible, and by attempting to extort higher than the usual duties on white Cottons. These are, by the Chinese, considered to be of three qualities, 1st, 2d, and 3d, and payed duty accordingly, and brown Cottons were considered to be always of the 3d quality and valued as such for the duty. The new Hoppo has, we understand, raised the 2d quality to the dignity and expense of the first, and the third and brown cottons to that of the 2d class. To counteract this extortion a deputation of foreign gentlemen went on Thur-day last to the City-gate to deliver a petition to the Governor complaining of these practices of the Hoppo After having waited some time within the gate, the proper person to receive such petitions arrived; no answer has yet been received.

The British flag again is unfurled in Canton, since the arrival here of Capt Elliot, H. M. Chief Superintendent of Trade on Wednesday last. Conjecture is busied to ascertain what may be the motive for this extraordinay visit, after the declaration of Capt. Elliot contained in a circular dated 29th November last, that the Governor having declined to accede to conditions which Capt. Elliot had received from his Government, concerning the manner of his intercourse with the Chinese authorities, all intercourse between them had necessarily ceased. On the 1st of December all the British resident merchants met in the (former) Company's garden to see Capt. Elliot embark for Macao, as a mark of their approval of this step taken by the Superintendent, and acclamations of joy were uttered when the boat pushed off. We are not aware that the Chinese authorities have since become less averse to treat with Capt. Elliot on his own terms, and must suppose that this functionary has cogent reasons for the step he has just taken, as, without them, the Chinese would have new reason for scoffing at and ridiculing the acts of H. B. M. accredited agents. Let us just take a review of the acts of this commission since it came to China. Lord Napier came to Canton against the will of the Canton authorities; these insisted on his leaving again, but he declared that he would remain in Canton unless driven out at the point of the bayonet, and he refused to receive all communications that were not made to him by the proper officer, and not through the Hong-merchants. The Chinese remained firm in their determination to employ the Hong merchants exclusively as the means of communication, and Lord Napier, seeing that the continued stoppage of trade, and consequent losses suffered by the merchants, began to thin the ranks of his friends, was at last obliged to inform the Chinese authorities that he was ready to return to Macao. Most of our readers are familiar of the indignities this nobleman suffered on board the Chinese boats, and of his untimely death, accelerated, no doubt, by the unfortunate issue of his mission. After this, the Commission, instead, as they ought to have done, of dissolving itself and returning to England, proceeded to fill up the void occasioned by Lord Napier's death, taking care that, though their occupation was gone, the salaries should remain in full force, and remained idle at Macao, until the establishment was reduced to its present footing, the Chief Superintendent continuing to act under Lord Napier's commission. After having remained in Macao, without any intercourse with the provincial Government, about two years and nine months, the Superintendents, after having applied *through the Hong-merchants* for a Chop, arrived in Canton on the 12th April last year, and whatever communications they had with the Canton authorities was through the usual channel of the Hong-merchants, thus relinquishing the point Lord Napier had so strenuously insisted on, and acknowledging Chinese diplomacy to have got the better of them with regard to this point We, at the time, much regretted that this step had been taken, but supposed that it was in consequence of orders from the Government at home that they had yielded to the Chinese. This seems not to have have been the case, to judge at least from the subsequent orders Capt. Elliot declared to have received, and in consequence of which he declined communicating with the local authorities through the Hong-merchants, and retired to Macao in consequence. The shouts in approbation of his departure have hardly ceased to ring in our ears, when lo! long before the Government in England can have been apprised of this step, or have approved of it, behold him again in Canton! What can the Chinese possibly think of such contradictory conduct? Will they not have good reason to laugh at such inexplicable efforts at diplomacy? And will not the British here, a *contre cœur*, agree that the Chinese are in the right?

We do suppose that the Superintendent's visit must have been caused by the Admiral's arrival, and hope (however moderate our expectations may be) that by some splendid result it will shame into oblivion former acts which to our uninitiated eyes looked very much like egregious blunders.

We hear that during the late rather heavy squalls near Macao a considerable number of Chinese boats has been upset and that a good many of their crews have been drowned.

DIED.

In CANTON, on the 23d of this month, THOMAS ADOLPHUS, son of LAURENCE DE SOUZA, Esq. of Calcutta, aged 19 years.

NOTICE—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by

JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A Store is opened by *a European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-keepers has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory,
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any port in Java:

A. That is has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China

Canton, 26th May, 1838

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4. to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the NETHERLANDS CONSULATE AT CANTON, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or wher ever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May. 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nankeen Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interest of STANFORD & MARKS in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:

Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes	₱ 100 ₱ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.	" " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages.	" " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorized to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Canton, 24th May, 1838.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, desirous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CAMPBELL, TAYLOR & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON WHYE & Co.
		DENE & Co.
		Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and are grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig "NARCISA," 199 Tons Burden, ROGERS Master, very fast, extra found with ground Tackle and with stores on board for 3 months.

Apply to

JA. INNES.
Canton, 20th July, 1838 No. 1 Creek hong.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE Barque "HERO," 403 Tons, Captain A. SMITH. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 27th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE SHAW ALLUM. E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa in all September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to

Canton, 13th July, 1838 H & N. CURSETJEE.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 20th September. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to,

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Ship LEVANT, Capt. DUMARESQ, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

June 23d, 1838.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, THOMAS WILLS Commander, will leave Whampoa with all despatch for the above port. For Freight apply to,

HUNJEERBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
AND
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Pawnshing hong.

Canton, June 16th, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A batch of ALLSOPP's best PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, in cases of six dozens; red Holland Gin; and superfine blue and black BROAD CLOTH Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO. Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMEIDA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON.—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ON SALE.

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at $ 8 per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *London* Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

ON SALE.

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THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, in 1 8 per file.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, Canton, and Price Current issued 10 cents each, and at Messrs. Markwick & Smith, in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Mysaun Dyaram*, Dicey *Hero*, Smith, from Bombay and Singapore. *Sylph*, Viall, from Calcutta left Sandheads 23d June, and Singapore 10th July *Falcon*, Middlemist, from London, 1st April. Dutch *Catherina Cornelia*, Taylor, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—per *Mysaun Dyaram*, Mrs. Bellasis and Mr. Ashman, per *Falcon*, Mr. James Price.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Rapide* Merick, Martin, and *Splendid*, Loud, for New York. Brit. *Hannah*, Mc. Gregor, for Bombay.

The *Earl Balcarras* for London will be despatched on Monday next at 6 A. M., and the *Glenelg*, at 10 P. M.

Fears are entertained of the safety of the *Antonia Pereira*. She left Singapore on the 10th July, and has not yet arrived. The *Sylph* left on the same day and arrived at Hongkong on the 19th.

The *Sulimany* had arrived in Batavia on the 26th June. *Vessels past Anjer*. June 11th *Caledonia*, Liddle, from Manila, for London. 14th, *Cordelia*, Creighton, Amer. *Dorothea*, Watson, from Canton the former for London, the latter for Rotterdam. Brit. *Australia*, Forrester, from Manila for London. 16th *Lady Hayes*, Paterson, China for N. S. Wales. 18th. Amer. *Panama*, Benjamin, from China for New York. 21st. Brit. *Ailsworth*, Graham, from London for Manila 23d, Amer. *Roebie*, Benson, from China for Boston. Spanish *Colombo*, Seaza, from Cadiz for Manila.

Vessels arrived in England from 1st: April 7th *Alexander Baring*; 10th, *Carnatic*; Sailed for China. April 20th *Fairie Queene*; 21st, *Hereford*.

Laid out for England: *Earl Balcarras*, *Volunteer*, *Glenelg*, *Tickler*, *Parkfield*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 26th April via *Bombay*. UNITED STATES, 30th March via *England*. CALCUTTA, 18th June ₱ *Sylph*. SINGAPORE, 10th July ₱ *Sylph*, JAVA, 5th July ₱ *Falcon*. MANILA, 30th June ₱ *Lambton*. BOMBAY, 4th May ₱ *Hero*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Hercules*, *Clifton*, *Hungerford*, *Monrose*, *St. Vincent*, *Penang*, *Euphrates*, *Crescent*, *Orwell*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Keltie Castle*, *Java*, *Ada*, *Lady Hayes*, *Fairie Queene*, *Eliza*, *Inglis*. BOMBAY, *Caledonia*, *Charlotte*, *Castle Huntly*. CALCUTTA *Antonia Pereira*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Earl Balcarras	British	Vaux	1448	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Philippe I	Ameri.	Skellington		Manila	"
Commerce	"	Rogers		"	S.W.Lewis & J.C Thpson
Charles Forbes	British	Wills		Bombay	D.Muncherjee.H.Framjee
Glenelg	"	Lungley	897	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Levant	Ameri.	Dumaresq		Java	Russell & Co.
Lowjee Family	British	Rowland		Bombay	"
Good Success	"	Fraser	545	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Charles Grant	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh	"	Tonke	702	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearce	"	Bentall	969	Singapore	Dent & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.
Tickler	British	Ellis	953	Singapore	Wetmore & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1249	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Scaleby Castle	"	Morgan	1056	"	"
Anna Robertson	"	Hamilton	441	Madras	"
Myaran Dyaram	"	Dicey		Bombay	"
Hero	"	Smith	408	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationare at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane* T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Perry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young* Baylis; *Jardine*, Scanlan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Isabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	183	"	R. Wise Holliday Co
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Terna'e	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Syed Khan	"	Ovenstone		Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	British	Boulton		Newyork	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Harlequin	British	Chiene	290	Manilan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Heiles	"	Scanlan	208	London	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parkfield	"	Jacob	496	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries	239	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tyrer	"	Ellis	334	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Swift	"	van der Loeven		Singapore	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Selma	British	Luckie	258	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq.		Singapore	"
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq.		"	"
Gunga	"	Young husband	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mary Ann	"	Webb	340	Calcutta	Daniell & Co.
Brooklyn	Ameri.	———		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila	Span.	———		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Sylph	"	Viall		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Falcon	"	Middlemist		London	Russell & Co.

x7

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash, 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 47. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 28TH, 1838. No. 151.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Ps.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 5¼	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	Large stock.
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 9.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	26 a 34	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.30 a 1.45.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Ps.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selct. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Ps.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles	,,		
Second	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet	,,	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors	,,	8¼ a 9¼	
Woollen yarn	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr.	Pl.	9. a 11.	
,, supr and fine	,,		
Bombay old or infr.	,,	7.5 a 9.7	
,, supr. and fine	,,		
Madras	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Ps.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted	,,	40.	
,, old	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,,	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Rod ½ @ in	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in	,,		
,, Scrap	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English	,,		
,, Swedish	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English	Pl.	5¼ a 5½	
Tin Plates	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, 1837	,,	485 a 490	Nominal.
,, ,, new	,,	525 a 530	
Benares old 1837	,,	460	Nominal.
,, new	,,	485 a 490	
Malwa old	,,	620 a 625	
,, new	,,		
Turkey	Pl.	400	Little demand.
RICE Bengal	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table	,,		
,, Manila	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf. ,,	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut	,,	3½. a 4.	Nominal.
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother	,,	10. a 12	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace	,,		
Nutmegs	,,		
Pepper	,,	6½	
Rattans	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c.	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida	P.	4½.	
Bichdemar	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	....	
,, fragments	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude	,,	65.	
,, clarified.	,,	90.	
Mother of Pearl Shell	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin	,,	5 a 6	
Shark's fins	,,	15 a 30.	
Smalts	,,	10 a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius	P.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor	,,	10 a 14	
,, ,, Sand. Islands	,,		
Sapan	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred / ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	21	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 .. 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 99 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high .. 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd.	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton	,,		
,, Fokeen	,,		
,, Congou Song. k'd.	,,	17 a 24	Low quality.
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi	,,	15 a 24	
,, Souchong	,,		
,, Hung muey	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe	,,		
,, Ning Yong	,,		
,, Ankoi	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay	,,		
,, Skin	,,		
,, Hyson	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson	,,		
,, Imperial	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	2[illegible]5	
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee 5	,,		None remaining.
,, Taysaam ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star	,,	10½	
Camphor	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa		10½. a 11	
,, Lintin	,,		None.
,, buds	,,	11 a 5	
Canes bamboo	1000	10 a 114	
,, Wangees	,,	7 a 12	
China Root	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood		80 a 100	
Galangals	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads	,,	17 a 22	
Glue	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white	,,	9 a 10	
,, red	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made	,,	79	
,, ,, large	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,,	,,		
,, white ,, ,,	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut	,,		
Soy in Jars	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell	P.		
Turmeric	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay			Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang	1¾	1¼	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon	3..	2½	Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China	1	pm.
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c.	½	do.
Sand. Islands			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s. d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4.6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days......................none...
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.............. 4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch; in leaves $ 23.85 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 1838.

	IN JUNE.			IN APRIL AND MAY.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st July.
Patna ....old.	52	515	215,270	1,954	942,[illegible]3	829
,, ...new	366					1,515
Benares ....old	33	475	15,675			279
,, ...new	20	485	33,550	687	309,855	361
Malwa	661½	600	398,700	1,205	586,750	1,135½
	1,185½		663,595	3,846	1,839,140	4,119½

Deliveries in the months of April, May, and June, 5,031½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 2,502,735.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Large sales of LONGCLOTHS, were made in the early part of the week at very reduced prices. White at from 5 to 4½ and grey at 4 @ 4½, and as holders are forcing sales, there appears little chance of an improvement for the present. COTTON YARN, none but of good quality is at all saleable and this at very low rates. The only sale reported was of about 100 bales part Water part Mule Nos. 18 @ 40 at, we believe, $ 34 @ 35, good Manchester yarn—the market is quite overstocked already.

WOOLLENS:—there has been no transaction in SPANISH STRIPES, and prices remain much the same, without much enquiry. LONGELLS, we have heard of no further sale, and purchasers shew no disposition to come forward at even our present reduced rates. CAMLETS, no enquiry whatever for either English or Dutch.

METALS.—IRON, in the expectation of further arrivals the dealers are unwilling to buy at the present quotations, so quickly is this market influenced by even moderate supplies. LEAD, without improvement in price or demand.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER and TIN, without alteration. A small supply of BETELNUT, is reported to have arrived in a small Dutch Schooner from Singapore which will fetch perhaps 3½ @ 4. The probable extent of importation will regulate the price when the regular season's supplies come on.

COTTON.—Sales have been made of Bombay Cotton during the week to the extent of 5 @ 6000 bales at from 8 @ 9. 7 for the best quality, and at these rates there is a fair demand. Some parcels of Bengal have been sold at about 11 @ 11. 2 for Banda and 10 @ 10. 5 for Jalone, and Cutchera at 9 @ 9. 5, the quantity here being very small. We hear of one sale of Tinnevelly, the only parcel we believe, of the old stock in the hands of the Chinese at 10 5. None of the *Anna Robertson's* cargo is yet brought forward.

OPIUM.—The demand for Malwa is again more languid, but without any alteration in price. For the Bengal drug there has been a little more enquiry and sales to a moderate extent have been made at an advance of 10 @ 15 for Patna; this may be partly attributed to the impression that some accident has happened to the *Antonio Pereira*. No improvement in the old drug. The Lintin deliveries to the 22d were. Patna, *old*, 64 *new*, 452; Benares, *old*, 38, *new*, 193; Malwa, 449; Total 1197 chests.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN SILK.—About 200 bales of the new Silk were reported to have arrived yesterday, but we have been unable to ascertain any thing of its quality, nor of the produce of the second crop; the cost is said to be above 500 $ per Picul.

TEA.—The new Hung mueys begin to arrive, but are nearly all of very indifferent quality—the prices asked for them are extravagantly high so that with the late intelligence from England there seems to be little chance of their speedy settlement.

EXCHANGE.—The Superintendents advertised £ 750.—Navy bills at 30 days sight, which, we hear, were taken at 4. 3½.

FREIGHTS.—£ 5.—may be considered the rate, but the market will be pretty well cleared of teas by the ships now loading.

CANTON, 28th July, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

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ART. II. *Notices of the city of Borneo and its inhabitants, made during the voyage of the American brig Himmaleh in the Indian Archipelago in* 1837. From a Correspondent.

WEDNESDAY May 10th, 1837. At 11 o'clock, A. M., we were sailing southeast by east, with Labuan Island to the northward, when a prahu approached us. A boat was sent with Mr. M. to speak this prahu, which he found commanded by a person whom he had formerly known at Borneo, and who manifested great joy at meeting with him. Mr. M., it may be well to observe here, is an Armenian who has resided two or three years in the city of Borneo as the commercial agent of some Armenian gentlemen in Singapore, and is now employed by captain F. as his interpreter and commercial assistant. The commander of the prahu was received into the small boat, and was soon with us in the brig. Mr. M. informs us that the name of this man is rája Muda; that he is captain of the Illanun pirates, who live near the north end of the island, at Tawarun; that he is on good terms with the sultan of Borneo; and that although a pirate, he does not injure the people of Borneo or their friends. Our captain requested him to act as pilot to the anchorage and then to the city, which he agreed to do. his prahu being taken in tow. He was well dressed, and not bad looking, and our first impressions in respect to him were rather favorable. It was not long before he informed us in a boasting way, that he had recently captured ninety Castilians, that is, natives of the Philippines subject to Spain and sold them at Borneo. At half past 4, P. M. we left the Himmaleh in rája Muda's prahu, manned by twenty-two men, sixteen of whom were rowers. Their oars were small, and the men weak, as compared with Europeans. They entertained us with their singing, which was new and strange to us, but not so distitute of musical skill as much of the singing heard in this part of the world. One person would commence the air, while the others rested for a moment, with their little oars high out of water; next they would all give three strokes with their oars as an accompaniment; then rest again, while the song went forward; then all would row and shout for a few moments with all their might. At 7 o'clock we passed Pulo Chermin (Looking Glass Island,) a small island in the river's mouth, and proceeded up the river with only light enough to show us the dark outline of the high banks. It being low water, we were aground in the mud three or four times, but were soon off again. We passed several boats, by some of which we were hailed, and went near a small fort, the guards of which, if there were any, were probably asleep. It was midnight when we reached the town. We proceeded to the house of *pangeran* Muda Hasim, where we were welcomed by several young *pangerans*, his brothers. The house is larger, though but little better, than the common Malay houses. The furniture consisted of a Chinese bamboo settee, three or four chairs, and a mat upon the floor. The value of all the furniture in the room, at Singapore prices, would be 8 or 10 dollars. After waiting half an hour, Muda Hasim made his appearance, a small man, with a genuine Malay countenance and form. He received us after the European manner, seemed at first a little embarrassed, and consequently was reserved. He offered us tea poured out by himself in the Chinese fashion, and knew enough of our customs to chew his betel without presenting it to us. After a little time he proposed going with us to call upon the sultan. Two boats were called, and in a few minutes we were mounting the ladder to the sultain's house, which, like all the houses here, is built upon stakes over the water. An open door gave us a view into a dimly lighted hall, on the floor on which a number of men were sleeping. Passing by this door to the right, we were shown into a small verandah furnished with settees and chairs, like the room we had left. Here, after some waiting, we had a long and tedious interview with the sultan, who inquired our names, our country, our business, and offered us tea and betel, It was nearly day light when we were told that beds were ready for us. These beds were found to be the common mat and pillow, with the oddition of a rug spread under them. A number of persons crowded around us to see us lie down to our sleep, and when these had gratified their curiosity, Muda Hasim came to look at us and take leave. And last of all came the sultan, who wanted us to feel his pulse. All of them appeared to be in good humor. From the time of our leaving the vessel, I had felt that there was sufficient promise of safety to authorise the step we were taking, and yet there was some lingering apprehension of danger. We had come to a place which a few years ago was notorious for piracy; and though its reputation was now much better, we knew not yet the ground upon which this better reputation rested.

May 11th. It was arranged last night that I was to start at sunrise with raja Muda, who was on his way home, and who in passing was to leave me at the brig, where I was to take our own boat and return with the presents, which the captain had ordered for the sultan and the chief *pangerans*. I did not get away till near midday. And now commenced a new scene. Had I known before the circumstances in which I was about to be placed, I should have hesitated before putting myself so much in the power of these pirates. I was quite alone among them, except that I had with me a man sent by Muda Hasim to act as pilot on my return. I remembered having heard at Samboangan that it is common with the Illanuns to capture white men for the purpose of obtaining a ransom for them. I perceived that raja Muda, being on his way to his own country, might, if he pleased, pass by our vessel without leaving me, and without the fact being known, at the vessel, or at the city, short of two days. Fears of this kind, however, did not prevent my admiring the fine scenery of the river and its banks. The breadth of the river is about half a mile. The banks are from 50 to 250 feet in height, in some places nearly perpendicular, in others ascending gradually at an angle of 20 or 30 degrees with the horizon. They are covered with forest or with coarse grass. Saw but few houses. A mile and a half below the town passed the small fort. It has five iron cannon mounted upon it, and is guarded by one man and his family. The men with me pointed to an elevated position on the river's bank, on which they said there were other and larger guns. The course of the river, for four or five miles below the fort, is nearly straight. Near the town it makes a right angle, another at the fort, and near the mounth there is a slight bend. The heat was oppressive, and as I had not slept the night before, I lay down by the side of rajá Muda, under a *kajang* awning, and was refreshed by an hour's slep. After this I amused miself with learning the numerals of his language, (the Illanun), and the names of a few objects. Some of the words are the same. R ja Muda told me he had been in Mindanao, and that the language of that island is so much like his own, that he can understand it. The Illanuns of Borneo are doubtless a colony from Mindanao, and their language probably differs from that of the parent country only in the mixture with it of Malay words. It is hardly necessary to say that many of them, besides their own language, also speak the Malay. This Illanun colony, as I was informed afther returning to the town of Borneo, has existed for ages. It comprises three towns or rivers: Tampasok, Tawaran, and Pandanan, situated near the lofty mountain Kini Balu. A town, on this coast, generally implies a river of the same name, and a river almost as frequently implies the existence of a town. Raja Muda is a great beggar, and in order to keep him in good humor, and to strengthen the motives for leaving me at the vessel, I promised that on our arrival he should receive several of the articles which he asked for. Although we had tide, and, a part of the way, wind in otr favor, we did not reach the Himmaleh till sun. set. The men immediately made their way on board, and went about examining everything, particularly the guns and cutlasses. Raja Muda received with satisfaction the articles that had been promised him. The mate, not considering it safe to have on board such men, ordered the pirate prahu and all its crew to leave the vessel, and to keep at a suitable distance during the night. Raja Mda alone was allowed to remain. He was mortified that his followers should be thus treated, and seemed now to be ashamed of his profession. By this contrivance of the mate, he was a prisoner, and a hostage for the good conduct of his men. He wisely laid his kris upon the cabin table, and did not go near it again while he was on board. At 9 o'clock in the evening I started for the town in the small boat, with five of our crew and the Malay man who had come with me to act as pilot in returning. We stopped a few minutes at Pulo Chermin, the small island in the mouth of the river. Formerly it was inhabitid and cultivated, but is so no longer. Brought away some stones, which on examination by day light, proved to be sand stone. At the dawn of day were at the sultan,s.

May 12th. Ascended the river about two miles in a *gobang* (a long narrow canoe) with two young *pangerans*, brothers of *pangeran* Hasim, and several of their servants. Went on shore, and passing over two or three hills, came to a retired valley in which were several small pepper gardens belonging to Chinese. We saw two of these Chinese, one of whom has turned Mohammedan. Both were very ignorant. They speak Hokkèèn, and one can read a little. They say there are only forty Chinese in Bruni. We saw a men from the Philippines, who was probably stolen from his own country and sold here as a slave. The sorrowful tones of his voice could not fail to interest, and especially when he said, in Spanish, that he was a Christian, and very miserable. I desired much to know more of his case, but could not in Spanish inquire into his history, and to do it in Malay did not seem prudent, as slavery here is a 'delicate' subject, and as we are constantly watched. I sat down to rest in a Chinese house, and the two *pangerans* began to examine my pockets. They must see everything, but it was only to gratify their curiosity; for when I offered each of them a rupee, they declined, saying, I might give one to one of their followers standing by, but not to them. as *pangerans* (noble) must not work, nor receive money, according to the *adat Brunt* (law of Borneo). There was an apparent delicacy of feeling and a polish of manners in these young chiefs, which brought to mind Burke's 'Corinthian capital,' and his praise of 'the unbought grace of life.' But I had afterwards to learn that the capital was no better than the shaft or the base. From the tops of the hills we could see a part of the town, and portions of the rivers, a limited but beautful landscape. The rocks and stones were all sandstone. In the afternoon we saw at the sultan's the chief *imam* or priest, who is a native of the town, but has lived 25 years in Mecca, and consequently has much of the Arab in his exterior, and probably as much in his habits of thought and feeling. Like all the higher classes, he wears a kris, but his kris (dagger) differs altogether in shape from the common Malay kris, this peculiarity being one of the badges of his order. His age cannot be less than 60 years. His stature is five feet six or seven inches, which is three or four inches above the ordinary height of his countrymen. In his manner he is grave and dignified, and his countenance is not without indications of thought. He wears the Arab dress. His boat differs from the common *gobang*, being broader, and approaching nearer to our ides of a boat than to the long narrow canoe of Bruni. The *imam's* boat is also distinguished by covering over the middle part. While sitting at his ease under this covering, the old man was pounding in a small mortar his betel and gambir, a custom not unusual, it is said, among those whose teeth have lost their power. A beautiful evening. The moon is shining brightly. Not a ripple upon the water. The river is like a broad clear mirror, over which the little *gobangs* are gliding smoothly and silently, as if self-moved; for instead of oars are used a light kind of paddles, which are skillfully managed, so that the boats move as noiselessly almost as the fish. From a little distance we hear singing, which comes sweetly upon the ear, and accords well with the beauty and softness of the scene. On such a night why may not the *gobangs* of Bruni be thought to rival the gondolas of Venice?

The sultan calls us away from our musings, to walk with him on the other side of the house and admire his strutting. The character of this man deserve notice, but I defer speaking particularly of him until I shall have had opportunity to observe him more closely. *Chinese Repository for July.*

Lighthouse in the Straits

From the Singapore Free Press, 19th July.

It appears to have been generally believed of late that government was about to erect a Light-house on some one of the islands in the western entrance of the Singapore Straits; and, from all we can learn, this important aid to navigation is not now likely to be long wanting to the approach from that side. The opinions of nautical *cognoscenti*, as to the most advantageous site, seem to have been divided between *Barn Island* and the *Coney*, and *Alligator Island* has we understand also been suggested—but it was doubted whether the *Coney*, which seemed to have the preference of the majority, besides being more appropriate as the point from which all the bearings are given in the surveys, presented a sufficiently solid surface for the foundation of a light-house, and suitable buildings for the use and convenience of the establishment which it would be necessary to appoint to the charge of it. From the survey executed in the course of the week by the government surveyor, Mr. COLEMAN, this would seem to be the case—the islet or rock of the *Coney* possessing only a superficies of about 70 feet by 22. This would no doubt be sufficient for the light-house itself—but, as its superintendence, when completed, must necessarily be confided to some competent and respectable individual, what European would in this country consent to domesticate himself on this "rock of the ocean" in consideration of any emolument the appointment was likely to offer? This objection does not, however, apply to *Barn Island*, which is abundantly spacious, affording room for exercise even on horse-back, and the means of allowing the superintendent of the light-house an opportunity of varying his solitary occupation with the pursuits of gardening or planting. Besides these advantages *Barn Island* possesses also that of being much higher than the *Coney*, being 70 feet above the level of the sea, while the elevation of the latter is only about 30 feet. *Alligator Island* is about 100 feet in height, but has not been so generally recommended for the advantages of its position as the two others; and as the circumstance of the bearings being given from the *Coney* seems the only point in favour of that islet over *Barn Island*, it appears not unlikely that the latter will be the site finally fixed upon for the erection of the proposed Light-house.

It will probably with a good many of our mercantile readers here appear to operate as some qualification of the advantages derivable to the navigation of the Straits from the erection of a Light-house, to understand, that government proposes to levy Tonnage dues on the shipping anchoring in the harbour, to provide a fund for maintaining it. The scale of the proposed Tonnage-dues, however, does not correspond with that which was adverted to in our number of 26th October last; as understood to be then in the contemplation of government to adopt—but as we have not yet had the means of making ourselves acquainted with the full particulars of the intended impost, we shall defer our remarks on the subject until our information is more complete.—

United States.

From our Private Correspondent.

Galignani's Messenger, 27 and 28th April.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 2.—By the vote in the Senate in favour of Mr. Van Buren's Sub-Treasury Bill, by a majority of 2. that great measure of the Government was tran-mitted down to the House of Representatives on Saturday week. On Tuesday a motion was made to lay it on the table, and, after a most stormy debate, that motion prevailed by a majority of 106 against 98. The *Washington Globe* (the Government organ) states that of 32 absentees. 22 were in favour of the bill; and that, therefore, it was not a test vote, as it will be called up again. Perhaps it may. But why were these 22 members absent, when the Government was beating up all its forces? The answer is obvious—Because in most cases neither they not their constituents favoured the measure. I will again state, for the information of your readers, that the Sub-Treasury Bill proposes to take from all Banks the power of becoming depositaries of the public revenue; to establish a treasury, and vest that power in individuals, and agents and receivers, in different parts of the United States. The bill is opposed on the grounds that individuals are not so safe as the Banks; that to pass it into a law would be to give the Federal Government too ample a possession of the purse as well as the sword; while it would confer an extent of patronage on the Federal Executive, that would be absolutely dangerous, if not fatal to public liberty.

Although hundreds of merchants from the vast and fertile regions and cities of the west now crowd our Atlantic sea-ports, for the purpose of making their spring purchases; yet considerable gloom prevails in the market, both of money and merchandize, owing to the state of *domestic* exchange. They are every day getting worse and worse. Money from the southern and western states costs a discount of *from 15 to 20 per cent,* to be rendered at all available, either in Philadelphia or New York. Surely this is a sad state of affairs between cities and states of the same nation, and under the same general government! I predict that, sooner or later, a National Bank *must* be established as the only remedy for this frightful difficulty. *Apropos* of National Banks—the stockholders of the United States Bank have just presented their President, Nicholas Biddle, Esq, the eminent American financier, with a service of plate which cost 20.000 dollars, *one hundred thousand francs!* as a tribute of respect for his great abilities in the government of that institution.

A new speculation is now all the rage in the United States, which promises, at no distant date, materially to affect one of the great national resources of wealth in France. I allude to the cultivation of silk. Mulberry plantations and nurseries are forming in hundreds of locations throughout the middle and southern states; trees of the *moris multicaulis* are being raised by millions, and in New England several silk-manufactories are already in operation. I have seen specimens, and can vouch for the excellence of the silk thread, as well as of the quality and texture of the manufactured fabric. The climate is admirably suited to the growth of the trees, and any one who is acquainted with American enterprise will at once foresee that within a very few years silk will add one more to the already numerous and great resources of the Republic. The silk manufactures now imported into the United States are valued at 16,000,000 dollars per annum, chiefly from France. This, however, will in all probability diminish from year to year; and it is a general belief that before many years have elapsed, the United States will be an *exporting*, instead of an importing, silk country.

You may judge of the condition of the New York banks to resume specie payments by the fact that, on the 1st of March, their circulation was 11,107, 850 dollars; their deposits etc., 17,912,060 dollars; their loans and discounts 52,288,288 dollars; and their *stock of specie only* 4,092,793 dollars!

There is no talk of a resumption of specie payments in any of the cities south of the Potomac.

"By the London packetship *Ontario* we have accounts from New York to the 6th April. The exchange on London had declined to 104, and some bills had been sold so low as 104. Stocks were failing daily; the shares in the Phœnix Bank were at 88, being a reduction of 20 per cent, since the charges of usury were prefered against that establishment, United States Bank shares 113; Specie 12 to 2½ prem., but sales had been made at 1½. They state, "The continued fall in the exchange is causing large shipments of specie from the West Indies and South America to this port for the purchase of bills; the present rate of good sterling bills is 104, and few buyers at this." The *Boston Post* mentions the arrival of two agents of the United States Bank in that city, for the purpose of conferring with the banks there on the subject of specie payments; the agents, is it said, will use their influence against the measure. The amount of Treasury Notes issued up to 1st April was 7.467,340 dollars, and the receipts for duties, land, etc. up to that time were 3,500,000 dollars. These papers bring no news from Canada of the least interest, but are principally occupied with an exceedingly long speech of Mr. Webster's on the sub-treasury scheme, and editorial comments thereon. This speech seems to have excited great interest at Washington.—(Ledger

Sir F. Head (late Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada) arrived in town yesterday, and transacted business at the Colonial Office.—(Globe.)

A Russian painter of merit, M. Litteschew, attached to the Russian ecclesiastical mission in China, has become so much the rage in that country, that he has already painted a great number of portraits and other pictures for the Chinese, and several saints for the Russo-Greek Church at Peking. He keeps copies of all his works, and intends to make an exhibition of them on his return to Russia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

My dear Sir,

The following letter, which I found in *Celestial-Purity* street, struck me as so irresistibly droll and ridiculous that I resolved, instanter, to make a translation pro bono publico—i. e. to fill up a column of your paper.

I beg to assure you, however, that I not only disbelieve all the assertions therein made and despise the superlative style of the writer, but entirely disagree with him, as to the motives of our Superintendent (whom he maligns in most detestable terms) in returning to Canton. In fact I am quite in the dark respecting the new system of diplomacy adopted by our head men at home; visions of an admiral's family—shops in China Street—Ivory and lacquered ware—and government footmen, did at one time haunt my brain; but they are dispersed.

"Horrible, horrible, most horrible."

CENTURION.

TRANSLATION.

There is a flowret in the garden of the heart which exhales its luscious fragrance and vivifying sweetness to nourish the life of thy slave, oh! exalted Chief,

virtuous elder brother. This flower is called friendship: with the hoe of memory have I tended, and with the tears of affection watered it; and have plucked its fairest bud for thee. Myriads of fairies guard it safely to thee, and the lady Goddess of the moon plant it in the sacred regions of thy belly!

Since thy dragon glance last honored my filthy page, strange and ominous occurrences have been manifold—I will pass over all such as you may have heard of at the Court; such as the daring increase of barbarian pirates on the Canton river, and the diabolic flowing in of the black mud. The son of heaven is at length aroused: let the demons quake!

Six moons have flown by since the eye of the red bristled village of the outer Ocean (I presume that England is the country meant by this flattering cognomen. *Translator,*) trembling at the threats of our enlightened government, if he did not stop the smuggling of the hellish venom (Opium!) clandestinely sneaked out of the provincial City and escaped to Macao. I have been told, tho' I can hardly credit it, that this rash demon, actually demanded direct communication with the inner cabinet: and apprehensive lest the annihilation, so justly deserved by his daring, might fall on his head, he precipitately fled from his factory. If true, he has surely arrived at the very acme of presumptuous insolence. I am inclined, however, to attribute his absconding to the former cause, more especially as the said eye owns a large decked sampan, which it is ridiculous to imagine, is not engaged in the piratical smuggling of the mud.

Two months ago, the vigilance of the Gaou-mun (Macao) division of the central squadron, under the command of *Admiral Chang*, was awakened by the appearance of a war ship hovering about outside the Ladrones. Notwithstanding the strictest guard, the said war-ship managed to sneak into the Roads, one dark and stormy night, unperceived. At break of day, the Admiral spied her and, truly his rage was awful. It was only by the humble prayers and tears of his secretary, that he was deterred from opening the thunders of his artillery, and sinking the war ship, with all her demon-crew. In the middle of the second watch he sent to order her away, but, his heart moved with compassion at the weak and fatigued state of all on board, he consented to their remaining three days when, in obedience to his orders, they hoisted their sails and went away. About a month after this a fire dispatch was received by our friend Tang, stating that another war ship, of the red bristled country, of immeasurable size, but supposed to be within a *chang* or two of the Island of Heang, had arrived in Macao roads accompanied by a war-ship's child (Quære Brig?) That the larger one, carried 72 guns on each of her nine decks, and five thousand sailors and the smaller one ten large guns and five hundred men; besides, spears, bows and arrows, long knives, and gunpowder.

Upon receipt of said dispatch old Tang sent down a linguist, with a strict edict commanding the war ships to depart. The linguist Woo-tsang, on arrival at Macao, immediately confronted the *eye* commanding the large ship and with inexpressible dignity of voice and magisterial comportment desired him to go away, at the same time handing him the edict. The *eye*, who is an aged man, seemed as if thunder-struck, and dared not, for the life of him, answer a word. His apprehension so mastered him that he did not even presume to receive the edict. The linguist further ascertained the object of his coming, which is as follows. The head man (King. *Tr.*) of the red bristled nation, apprehensive lest the daring of his slave (the first mentioned eye) might embroil him with the son of Heaven, has sent this new *sea-eye* reverently and submissively to petition for the celestial pardon, and sternly to rebuke the aforesaid reptile, for his horrifying presumption.

Ten days after this, the *land eye*, his purser, second purser and linguist, came up to Canton, without even petitioning for leave, and hoisted his country flag. Nobody can tell what he is come for, but it is very reasonably supposed, that he has come to petition the hong merchants to intercede for the *sea-eye* who wishes to stay a month in the inner waters. Not having succeded, he intends, to night, to make his escape and remain at Macao.

My messenger is waiting, so I must tear myself from the contemplation of your exalted character, and looking up present my compliments.

To Choo, exalted man, virtuous elder brother, may he live a thousand years.

Your stupid younger brother Ling prostrates himself before the board of your honour and presents this letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,

Some time ago, when the arrival of Admiral Maitland was still matter of expectation, I felt *gratified*, as you express yourself, with the prospect of increased attention to British interests in China. When I read the announcement of the Wellesley's appearance and anchoring in Toon koo bay, I commended the discretion of the veteran officer in thus avoiding, as you say, "the appearance of protecting the Opium shipping." The satisfaction I was disposed to draw from this discreet conduct was however somewhat lessened, when I turned back to your first page, and read that the superintendent had announced to Lord Palmerston his determination to resist, "by every opposition possible" the enforcement of the edicts, banishing from Canton the obnoxious owners and agents of the said shipping. I was thus led to speculate on what might happen, should these edicts be served, and the Admiral be called in, "to offer every opposition possible," (by a 74 &c.) to any disturbance of the principals in a traffic, from which traffic itself and its secondary agents, he deemed it necessary, while below, to withhold the smallest countenance.

I was still musing on the reasons why this trade should stand so ill at Toon koo, and so well in certain other places, when the superintendent appeared among us again, unannounced and, unexpected, and, it would seem, to the great dissatisfaction of the residents. I was in the act of bespeaking for him that respect for his yet unexplained steps, which is due to so able an officer, when the report became general, that the efforts of the Viceroy to prevent the Admiral's entrance within the Bogue, and particularly the firing on the Bombay passage boat, had given great offence, and would not improbably bring on collision, stoppage of trade, bloodshed, &c.

Such, Mr. Editor, is the present state of our *gratified* expectations. Now, under these circumstances, I wish particularly that the friends of peace among us, would take into timely consideration, the case of the conflicting officers. With the instructions, the feelings, the position of Admiral Maitland, we may be unacquainted. But it is well known to us all, that the present Viceroy has before his eyes, while issuing the edicts so offensive to his opponent, the fate of his degraded and dying predecessor, whose only crime it was, that he suffered Lord Napier "to steal up" to Canton, and thence to command the passage of the batteries. We all remember how "ridiculous and detestable" the Emperor pronounced the forcing of the Bogue, and we cannot have a doubt that the rank if not the life of the present Viceroy would pay the forfeit if he failed to execute the Imperial orders for the exclusion of the squadron. The inference then is easy, if Admiral Maitland could place himself in the circumstances of his opponent, he would pity rather than resent the measures taken to shut him up on board the Wellesley. Most annoying to him it must be, to find his mission of conciliation met by such rough courtesey; but he is lately from India, and must know enough of British conquest, armed occupations &c, to have done wondering why the still independent courts of the East cannot toast "the British army and navy."

I do not mean, Mr. Editor, by these remarks to trace out a course for you, though I do protest, as an individual, against all hasty, all hostile measures. As for the immediate occasion of the explosion, the admiral at *Toonkoo*, can have no sympathy with the smuggling boats, which are daily running the Bogue, getting and returning the fire of the cruizers, and perhaps the worst compliment the Viceroy has paid nine, is to suppose that he or any body under his command, would be found on board of them. It is, in truth, a singular fact, about these boats, that we are at one moment taunting the Chinese with permitting them to run at all, and the next, indignant that they be brought too, to enable the authorities to carry out an imperial direction.

We much fear that after what has passed, the alarmed Viceroy will not be able to compose himself to any useful correspondence. Still we have no doubt, any supplies, the Wellesley may need, will be granted on a proper application. With these on board, we sincerely hope the admiral will seek an open harbor at the north, where a blow struck, if blows must come, will tell, not on a poor subordinate doing only his duty, but on the real, the responsible, the Imperial master.

S. S.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 4th August.

THE SHIPS OF WAR AT TOON KOO.—We stated last week, that H. M. Chief Superintendent had suddenly made his appearance in Canton, contrary to his intention, as expressed by circular, dated 29th November last, to discontinue for the present all intercourse with the Chinese Government, because he found it impossible to carry it on according to the instructions from his Government. Soon after his arrival we heard that the secretary and treasurer, and the Chinese secretary and translator, had taken a communication from Capt. Elliot to the City-gate; we also heard that either from a want of address on the envelope of the letter, or from some other alledged irregularity, this letter was not received. Capt. Elliot had however repeated interviews with the Chief Hong merchants, but what the object of his visit may have been did not transpire, and has remained until now a secret to our community, though, if of any importance, we conceive, it would have been Capt. Elliot's duty to have communicated it to his countrymen here, who have so heavy a stake in the country that the timely knowledge of any possible alteration in the diplomatic relations with China, if such be contemplated, must be of the highest importance to them, without even considering the advantage Capt. Elliot would derive by such communication from the experience of his countrymen in Canton, whose acquaintance with the Chinese during a great number of years would no doubt render their advice valuable. Nothing having transpired as to the Superintendent's motive for his visit we are, with a great many of our neighbours, inclined to believe that nothing of any importance was intended to be transacted with the local authorities, and if our belief on that head be correct we cannot but regret that the dignity of English diplomacy has again been exposed, without sufficient grounds, to Chinese supercilliousness. Capt. Elliot's visit was, however, of but short duration and it is said that the news of the treatment of the *Bombay* schooner at the Bogue hastened his departure, that he might consult with the Admiral, Sir Frederick Maitland, and he left Canton accordingly for Toon koo bay on Tuesday at noon. The following are the particulars of what happened to the Bombay. When opposite the forts at the Bogue on Saturday night last, a mandarin boat fired a musket towards the *Bombay* to bring her to; this not being heeded, and the vessel continuing on her course, the Forts simultaneously opened their fire upon her, with such good aim that several shots touched the water so near her as to throw the spray upon the vessel. We are told that some of the shots were of heavy calibre, and would probably, had they struck the boat, have injured her materially. It was therefore thought wisest to heave to; and on the Chinese war-boat approaching, an board of which there was a linguist from Canton, inquiry was made whether any of the officers of the British ship of war or their ladies were on board, as they had orders not to let any of them pass; their questions being answered in the negative, the Bombay was allowed to continue on her way to Canton without further molestation, and she was not even searched for Opinm, of which she happened to have none on board. Since then several other boats have experienced similar treatmen, the officials at the Bogue being most anxious to intercept any officer that may belong to the British men-of-war, and unheeding apparently the other contraband that may be on board. On this news reaching Canton, Capt. Elliot as we have said, started in the Queen's cutter to have an interview with the Admiral, and the Canton community entertain no slight anxiety as to whether Admiral Maitland will consider the treatment he is receiving at the hands of the Chinese authorities as sufficient provocation for any hostile acts towards them. That Adm. Maitland has the power to punish the Chinese by demolishing their forts at the Bogue, no one doubts, but no one, we are certain, wishes for any such display, nor, do we think, has the provocation, though we allow it to be vexatious enough, been sufficient to warrant any such hostile act. On weighing all circumstances of the case we are inclined to think our Correspondent S. S. correct in his suggestion that, not the wish to insult, but fear of the consequences, has rendered the local Government of Canton thus zealous in preventing the officers of H. M. ships coming to Canton. The proceedings of Lord Napier, and the acts of the *Imogene* and *Andromache* are still too fresh in the memory of the local authorities, and the punishment on that occasion which some of them suffered through the Imperial displeasure, too threatening in prospectu, that they should not use all means in their power that may prevent a similar disgrace. But why did not the Chinese send some of their naval officers to Admiral Maitland to enquire of him the object of his mission? why does the Governor act merely upon the very imperfect report of the Pilot? If this had been done he would probably have been informed that it was the custom for the British Government to send ships of war to all places where considerable trade was carried on under the English flag, in order to protect it. and of this the Chinese must be partly informed, since, during the French war, the Company's fleet used always to sail hence protected by one or more ships of war. Whether the visit of the Admiral has any other object than merely this, we know not, but we believe it has not, unless it has some connexion with the state of affairs in Burmah, where the Chinese may possibly become formidable enemies to the East India Company; this is one of the conjectures, and, if it should be right, any hostile act committed here might possibly considerably improve the means of the Burmese to resist the British in case of war.

We publish in this number the correspondence that has taken place between the foreign merchants and the local authorities on the subject of the attempt made by the new Hoppo to tax them higher than heretofore, to which we alluded in our last. Though the answers from the functionaries are not as favorable as could be wished we are glad to be informed that the petition of the merchants has practically had a good effect, and that cotton-goods have since been passed at about the same rates as formerly.

We are told that the heat this summer here is greater than any remembered by &c. Our personal experience is but a few years, and during that time we certainly had no opportunity of seing the thermometer point at 95 and 96 deg., as it does now and has done during the last four or five days. Much fever and sickness is said to exist in consequence.

The following ridiculous edict has been issued against the frequency of foreigners proceeding to Macao in chair-side-chop-boats. We cannot understand why the Chinese should object to a practice which gives emoluments to their officers, a practice which is as ancient, we believe, as our intercourse with China, and which has of late only become more frequent in proportion to the greater number of foreigners now residing here. This is, we suppose, one of the Edicts which are not meant to be obeyed,

Edict from the Hoppo.

Yu, Commissioner of Customs &c. &c. at the Port of Canton, proclaims to the Senior Hong-merchants for their full information.

It is authenticated that formerly, foreigners seldom performed more than ten annual journeys to or from Canton when it was no difficult matter to prevent smuggling, but latterly they have been unceasing in their applications for pass-ports, thus increasing the business of our Office, and exciting suspicion that they are engaged in smuggling. If therefore I do not check them directly, they will soon exceed all bounds. Considering the circumstances I issue this edict strictly prohibiting the practice. When it reaches you, the Hong-merchants, instantly accord obedience, and inform the foreigners that hereafter they will not be permitted to come and go at will, unless upon very pressing and urgent occasions. Thus all unhappy consequences will be prevented. Do not imagine I am trifling with you; for if you do, surely you will not escape unpunished Intensely tremble. A special Edict.

6th moon, 5th day. (25th July.)

Duties on Cottongoods.

Yu Hoppo of Canton &c. &c. proclaims to the Hong-merchants for their full information.

Whereas on the 6th day, of the 6th moon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang (i. e. the 26th July 1838.) the English merchants Jardine and others having presented a foreign petition in Chinese characters to the following effect:

We humbly beg to state that Jacob's ship having come up to Canton with several thousand pieces of White and Grey longcloths to our address, on the 4th and 5th days of said moon (24th and 25th July) we reque ted that these goods might be duly examined for duty, but the persons dispatched from your Excellency's public office, have not conformed to the old rules, but have erroneously viewed the second quality as first quality and levied duty thereon, and in like manner have they charged the duty of second quality longcloths, on our course Grey longcloths.

Formerly we were indebted to the previous Hoppo *Wan*, for nciaiy examining certain longcloths with his own eyes, and musters of these were sent to the Consoo House there to be treasured up as a standard by which to levy first and second quality duty, all Grey goods being taxed as third quality. What we say is quite true and proof may be given. But now these goods are taxed in a confused and disordered way, which causes our blood—earned capital to suffer, and such being the case, how is it possible to remain quiet under like extortions! We therefore pray that your Excellency will cause your people to tax our goods for duty justly, and our thanks will be without end.

Yu, Hoppo of Canton &c. &c. to the Hong-merchants for their full information.

Upon the 6th day, of the 6th moon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang, it appears that the English merchants Jardine and others, petitioned saying (here follows a copy of the petition.)

Now, this coming before me, the Hoppo, it appears that the said foreigners Jardine and others having got foreign longcloths on board Jacob's ship, request that the duties thereon be levied according to the musters examined and settled by the previous Hoppo. Now I, the Hoppo, find on examining the old document, dated 7th moon, and 16th year of Taoukwang, it appears that at that time, the Hong-merchants, in behalf of the foreigners Fox and others, handed up two pieces of bleached longcloths, upon which seals were put, and they were given to the Hong-merchants to be deposited in the Consoo House, to be compared with other goods when levying duties. Afterwards the former Hoppo on examining into the matter, found that the musters handed up to him were not to be used as a standard of quality when examining cargo, because the said foreigners had got a piece woven for the express purpose, which they falsely called first quality, and then they took a piece of first quality cargo, and called it second quality, thus playing a very crafty game. These two pieces alone were not sufficient for a proof or a standard, so on the 25th day, of the 5th moon of the present year, he took these said two pieces of cloth and gave them for consumption, at the same time publishing an edict commanding the Hong-merchants to impress it upon every foreigner that he might obey accordingly, *all which is recorded.*

Now, I, the present Hoppo, have just entered upon my official duties, it appears to me that in levying duties, I must follow the rules prescribed, I must not on the one hand allow people to call goods course or fine as they may please, neither will I allow myself to be led astray to show compassion by fine words. I find then that in the book of the Customs it is set down, first quality foreign longcloths must pay, every piece, duty 5 mace, second quality, 2 mace 2 candareens, and coarse cloth 5 candareens. Therefore it is that the fineness or corrieness of this cloth governs the revenues us to whether they shall be light or heavy; how can we allow the least confusion or change! Now that these said foreign merchants come whining and annoying me, proper it is that I should make known what is just! Hereafter, all foreign merchants who may have long cloths coming to Canton, we must when examining these goods, take every kind of them and scrutinize them most carefully, and then we shall order musters of 1st and 2d quality and coarse cloth to be selected out, and handed up to our board when we shall again examine them and, having stamped them, we shall give them out to be stored up, to serve as a guide infuture for levying duties thereby. We will allow no contradictory discusions and thus the matter will be settled on a just and fair basis.

In relation to the said foregoing petition, besides communicating with the Vice-roy on the subject, I unite the circumstances and now issue thise dict. When it arrives before the said Hong-merchants, let then impress it upon the said foreigners that they obey accordingly. Do not oppose! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 18th year, 6th moon, 7th day.

Canton, 27th July, 1838.

Tung Vice-roy of Canton &c. proclaims to the Hong-merchants for their full information.

On the 6th day of the 6th moon of the 18th year of Taoukwang (26 July 1838) the foreign merchants Jardine and others presented a petition—saying—

(here followe copy of the petition.)

Now this coming before me, the Viceroy, I find that foreign longcloths have been divided into different qualities for the duties. Hitherto there have been old regulations, and if the former Hoppo examined into the matter and fixed the qualities of longcloths and deposited them in the Consoo to serve as musters by which they have been guided—what is the use of now making fresh differences! Whether it be that the foreign merchants want to take fine and pass it for coarse, scheming thereby to lighten their duties, or whether it be that the Hoppo's people sent out to examine goods, don't understand the qualities, there ought to be communication made to the Hoppo that he examine into the merits of the case, and at the same time show compassion to the men from afar and pay attention to the revenues of the country.

Besides making such communication to the Hoppo, that he with justice examine into the subject and act accordingly, I hereby issue this edict and when it reaches the Hong-merchants let them impress it upon the said foreigners, and in future, if they have any like complaints, let them go to the Hoppo himself and not trouble and annoy me about them. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 6th moon, 8th day.

Canton, 28th July, 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and reponcibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto. DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory,
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any port in Java:

A. That is has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN van BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the NETHERLANDS CONSULATE AT CANTON, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or wherever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN van BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Interest of STANFORD & MARKS in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:

Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from, and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Canton, 24th May, 1838.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
		DENT & Co.
		Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Hong-kong. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing teak built Dutch Schooner "CATHARINA CORNELIA" 129 tons Register. Well found in stores. For particulars apply to

BELL & Co.

Canton, 24 August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig "NARCISA," 189 Tons Burden, ROGERS Master, very fast, extra found with ground Tackle and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to

JA. INNES.
No. 1 Creek hong.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.

THE Barque "HERO," 403 Tons, Captain A. SMITH. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 27th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE SHAW ALLUM. E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa in all September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN. Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to

Canton, 13th July, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 20th September. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to,

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Ship LEVANT, Capt. DUMARESQ, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

June 23d, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A batch of ALLSOPP's best PALE ALE, bottled in Calcutta, in cases of six dozens; real Holland GIN; and superfine blue and black BROAD CLOTH. Apply to A. A. DE MELLO. Macao.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON,—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ON SALE.

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THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per Bile.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

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DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

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MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan* Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

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For six Months..... " 7
For three " ..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Corres, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, 150 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, and at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. Schr. Unity, Bilme, from Oahu, 30th May. Dutch *Catherina Cornelia*, from Singapore, Brit. *Castle Huntly*, Johnston, and *Charlotte*, ——, from Bombay and Singapore. H. M. S. *Larne*, J. P. Blake Esq. from Manila 12th July. Span. *Narcisa*, Rodgers, from Manila, 10th July.

PASSENGERS.—per *Castle Huntly*, Mr. Gilbert Smith.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Earl Balcarras*, Vaux, and *Glenelg*, Langley, for London. *Good Success*, Fraser, for Bombay. *Permee*, Rentall, for Cork for orders this evening. *Charles Forbes*, Wills, for Bombay this day at 4 P. M. Dutch, *Omega*, Wallace, at 6 P. M. for Singapore.

PASSENGERS—per *Earl Balcarras*, Messrs Mm. Stewart and Andrew Forrest.

No news yet of the *Antonio Pereira*. The *Sylph* for Singapore and Calcutta to be despatched in a few days.

Laid on for England: *Tickler, Perkfield, Tyrer, Anna Robertson, Selma, Mary Ann, Hero.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 26th April via *Bombay*. UNITED STATES, 6th April via *England*. CALCUTTA, 18th June ₱ *Sylph*. SINGAPORE, 15th July ₱ *Charlotte*. JAVA, 5th July ₱ *Falcon*. MANILA, 19th July ₱ *H. M. S. Larne*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Hereford, Clifton, Ranger, Monroe, St. Vincent, Penang, Euphrates, Crescent, Orwell, Viscount Melbourne, David Salomons, Malcolm, Kellie Castle, Java, Asia, Fairie Queene, Eliza, Inglis*. BOMBAY, *Fullay Salam, Cornwallis, Mangles, Vansittart, Helen, London, General Palmer*. CALCUTTA *Antonio Pereira, Mermaid, Neptune, Upton Castle, Recovery Forth, Lady Raffles, Brigand, Theresa, Bolton, Bengal Packet, Moulmein*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*, From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Sural*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Philippe I	Ameri.	Skellington		Manila	Wetmore & Co.
Commerce	"	Rogers		"	S.W. Lewis & J.C. Tipson
Levant	"	Dumaresq		Java	Russell & Co.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	"
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.
Tickler	British	Ellis	283	Singapore....	Wetmore & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1242	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Scaleby Castle....	"	Morgan	1258	"	"
Anna Robertson..	"	Hamilton	444	Madras	"
Myaram Dyaram..	"	Dicey		Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Hero	"	Smith	408	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parkfield	"	Jacob	496	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Tyrer	"	Ellis	334	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Selma	"	Luckie	258	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Webb	340	Calcutta	Daniell & Co.
Caledonia....	"	Burn		Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly....	"	Johnston		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	——,		"	——,

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col*, Taylor, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	British	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Harlequin	British	Chiene	290	Manathan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries	239	Bombay	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven.....		Singapore	D. & M Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
H. M. S. Wellesley	British	—Maitland Esq...		Singapore	——,
H. M. S. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	"
Gunga	"	Young husband...	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Brooklyn	Ameri.	——,		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	——,		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Sylph	"	Viall		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Falcon	"	Middlemist	372	London	Russell & Co.
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	"
Catharina Cornelia	Dutch.	——,		Singapore	Bell & Co.
H. M. S. Larne	British	J. P. Blake Esq.		Manila	——,
Narcisa	Span.	Rodgers		"	Js. Innes.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,— 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 48. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 4TH, 1838. No. 152.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 5½	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	Large stock.
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 9.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	26 a 34	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombasets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	,,	10	
Assorted colors - - - - -	,,	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	9. a 11.	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.7	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836 -	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837 -	,,	500	
,, ,, new - - -	,,	530 a 540	
Benares old - - 1837 -	,,	465	
,, new - - - - -	,,	500	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	625 a 630	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	400	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c. -			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Nominal.
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	6½	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	19.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	18.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	5 a 6	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	10 a 14.	
,, ,, Sandh. Islands -	,,		
Sapan , - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	1. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	[illegible]	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	[illegible] a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	[illegible] a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	[illegible].50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	[illegible].50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	[illegible].20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	[illegible].25	
,, ,, black - - - -		[illegible].85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	6	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd.	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Low quality..
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New. - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	-	None remaining.
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 11½	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	3	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal ..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang	1½	1½	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
ON LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4 6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..................	none ..
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............	4. 4.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.85 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JULY 1838.

	IN JULY.			IN APRIL MAY AND JUNE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st August.*
Patna ....old.	165	495	81,675	2,372	1 157,805	617
,, ...new	822	525	43[illegible],500			846
Benares ......old	71	465	33,015	790	359,480	92
,, ...new	260	490	127,400			259
Malwa	1782	630	1,122,660	1,869½	985,450	1,395
	3,100		[illegible],797,250	5,031½	2,502,735	3,209

Total of deliveries in the four months from April to July inclusive, 8,131½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 4,299,985.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There is no improvement in LONGCLOTHS, and sales have been checked by disputes with the Hoppo's officers as to the duty, they attempting to rate all white cloth as first quality, and a proportion of the Grey as No. 2; the question is not yet decided. COTTON YARN, continues in the most depressed state, and it is almost impossible to effect sales at any price, so heavy is the stock here and expected

WOOLLENS,—without much alteration, but if any thing SPANISH STRIPES rasher lower. LONGELLS have further declined and we have heard of sales of 2 @ 3000 pieces, assorted colors which will not yield more than 8½ @ 8¾. Scarlets are also lower. CAMLETS: the new Hoppo insists upon levying the old rates of duty, which for English would be about 16 @ 17 and for Dutch upwards of 20 $, but it is expected he will be induced to modify this—if acted upon $ 5 @ 5 must be taken from our quotations.

METALS.—There has been no sale of IRON reported. LEAD is rather firmer.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—The small lot of BETELNUT, about 1000 Piculs, per Dutch Schooner, has been, we believe, disposed of at 3½ @ 3¾. We hear of no change in PEPPER and TIN. RATTANS continue in fair demand.

COTTON.—Sales of several parcels, of Bombay of the different qualities were effected in the early part of the week at previous rates, but the market is rather dull within this day or two. The Bengal remains without alteration A sale of Madras was reported yesterday of old *Tinnevelly*, not first quality at about 10 T., and some at 10.5. we believe.

OPIUM.—There has been some little fluctuation in the Malwa market, caused principally by parties anxious to realize for remittance by the vessels under despatch, and sales were, in the early part of the week, made at 605 @ 610, but it has again recovered with some demand. The new Bengal drug has been in brisk demand, from the *Antonio Pereira* and other vessels keeping out, and the stock having been a good deal reduced. The rise in the new has been favorable to the old, which is now saleable in small quantities. Turkey is quite nominal. The Lintin deliveries for July (see aboxe) are, under the present circumstances of tne trade, very large, and must we think include some of those on the coast.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Further quantities are close at hand, but the present ideas of the holders are quite extravagant—they talk of $600.

TEA.—There has been nothing doing during the week. Exports to Great Britain since the 1st June, *Congo* 21,677; *Caper* 466; *Souchong* 924; *Campoi* 32; *Ankoi* 125; *Hongmuey* 411; *Pekoe* 408; *Orange Pekoe* 991; *Hyson* 4,452; *Young Hyson* 1,796; *Hyson Skin* 920; *Twankay* 3,936; *Gunpowder* 1,274; *Imperial* 930: Total of black teas 25,031; and of green 13,311 Piculs, not including the *Permee's* cargo. Export of silk 1000 Piculs.

EXCHANGE,—on England 4s. 6d. @ 4s. 7d., and not many bills offering. Some Treasury bills have, we hear, been negotiated at rather above 4s 4d.

CANTON, 4th August, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 49. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 11TH, 1838. No. 153.

ART. II. *Notices of the city of Borneo and its inhabitants, made during the voyage of the American brig Himmaleh in the Indian Archipelago, in* 1837. From a Correspondent.

From the Chinese Repository for July.

[Continued from last week.]

May 13th. At sunrise our captain goes with *pangeran* Muda Hasim to visit the vessel, and to complete the arrangements for trading, while we ascend a branch of the river different from the one we went up yesterday, to see the country and the people. After proceeding in a northerly direction some two miles, went ashore, crossed some low hills, passed through woods, and came to several houses inhabited by people called Kadayans. Entered some of the houses, and met, with a kind reception. The Kadayans are said to be a race distinct from the Malays. They are however Mohammedans, and speak the Malay language and no other. If they were originally a different race, the difference is not now apparent. The houses were in the midst of woods, and there was little appearance anywhere of cultivation. We saw one pepper garden only, and that a small one. Cows and goats, however, were abundant, and the former particularly were fat and fine looking. We saw the sago tree, called by the Malays *rumbia*. It is a palm, resembling the *gomuti* in its size and proportions, and in the conformation of the trunk, while the large leaves upon the top are more like those of the cocoanut tree. Our walks through the forest showed us that the same beautiful and luxuriant vegetable world, which we had admired in Celebes, the Moluccas, and Mindanao, was still before us. Returned through the thickest of the town, and were gazed at with eager curiosity, as would be natural in a place where white men are rarely seen. By our attendants we were told that raja Muda is a very bad character, and that within the last month he has sold here in Bruni a hundred captives This story accords with the others we have heard of this man, and with his own confessions and boastings. It was near midday when we arrived at the sultan's and soon after our breakfast was ready. It was placed upon an old stand about two feet square, which appeared to be of Chinese workmanship. A few plates, some rusty knives and forks, and two or three spoons, were mustered for the occasion. But though our table and its furniture were of an humble description, and though the food consisted of rice and curry and a little fruit, the whole was in good keeping with our other accommodations, and we made a su stantial meal, eating our meat in gladness, and wondering more that we fared so well among such a people, than that we fared no better. Several persons, and among them the sultan, came in to see us eat, all of them in good humor. These people are far enough from being shy and reserved.

The room in which we eat and sleep, if room it may be called, is a recess about fifteen feet square, in the sultan's *rumah bichara* (council hall,) situated immediately behind the throne. The hall is 20 paces in length, and 10 in breadth. The central part is elevated 1½ feet above the common level of the hall, occupying nearly half its surface, being 45 feet long and 15 feet broad. It is furnished with bamboo mats, and at night serves as a sleeping place for ten or twelve retainers, who seem to act as a guard. On the end of this elevation, opposite the front door, is the throne, which resembles somewhat a large bedstead, with a canopy over it, but without curtains. The footstool is composed of a large plank of black wood, a coarse kind of ebony, the breadth of which is three and half feet. The tree which furnished this plank was a production of the country. From the sides of the elevated part of the hall, pillars rise to support a canopy made of cotton cloth. The throne which has been spoken of, is called *patrana*, and on this is placed a seat or chair, which receives the name of *singgasana*. The floor of all parts of the hall, like all floors in Bruni, is made of *nibong* slits as broad as the hand, and placed about an inch from each other, thus leaving a space through which the water from beneath may be distinctly seen. At high tide the water comes up within a foot of the mats upon which we sleep, so that our beds seem to be in some danger at times of being wet, as well as hard. The residence of the sultan, besides the hall here described, is composed of two other houses about the size of this one, and two or three smaller buildings. The whole of these houses, at Singapore prices, probably would not cost over a thousand dollars. It excites a smile when one hears such an establishment dignified with the appellation of *astana*, palace. It is miserable compared with the residence of the sultan of Ternate. We are not, however, to infer from this that his highness of Bruni is inferior in power and greatness to his brother of the Moluccas. The latter owes his splendor mainly, probably, to Dutch influence and a Dutch pension. Bruni has the reputation of standing in the first rank of Malayan kingdoms. The name Bruni is applied both to the town and to the state. The sultan, sometimes, instead of Bruni, says Burneo, from whence doubtless comes our word Borneo. The name given to the island, by those of the inhabitants who know that it *is* an island, is Kalamantan.

Sunday, May 14th. While we were washing and shaving, one of the many who were standing by, said to the others that all this cleansing, as well as the reading of books, was on account of its being Sunday. Poor creatures! They have scarcely a conception of spiritual existence, and of what it means to worship God "in spirit and in truth." Every thing we do or say is regarded with curiosity or suspicion. Curiosity, however, is the predominant feeling. Suspicion is sometimes mingled with it, but in a less degree than I was prepared to expect. Whether we read or write, or converse together, or walk up and down the house, we are asked again and again what we are doing, and why we are doing it. Their notions about medicine and palmistry, which they class together, are very crude and superstitious. They hold out their hands, and desire to know how long they are to live. We tell them we know nothing about such things. They point to their pulse, wishing us to feel it and tell them what disease they have. They ask for medicine for their wives, whom we are not allowed to see, supposing that there is no necessity for a physician's seeing his patient. In the afternoon they were weighing pepper in the hall, which had been brought in by some of the sultan's subjects. Weather hot and oppressive.

May 15th. The sultan, seeing my cloak, put it on, and was greatly pleased with it. He of course begged for it, as he does for most things to which he takes a fancy, and was offended when I declined giving it to him, and went away. Another pleasant excursion to the hills, to the northeast. The branch of the river which we first ascended is called Takoyong. A fine view of the town, and of the country toward the north for many miles. There is little appearance of cultivation, though the soil is good. The hills and valleys are thrown together irregularly, and the face of the country is not unlike that of the island of Singapore, except that the hills are higher than those of Singapore. This remark refers only to the region within a few miles of Bruni. At a distance are lofty mountains rising in successive elevations, and a country unknown except to the Dayaks. Before returning we ascended another branch of the river, which has the name of Kiangei. The scenery is well worthy of being admired. The river is narrow, and pursues a winding course between hills, which are high and bold on each side, and covered to profusion with whatever is beautiful or splendid in the vegetable world. With the loveliness and wealth of nature thus before him, one feels that he is surrounded by life, that an August Agency is near him, that 'mountains and all hills, fruitful trees and all cedars,' speak forth the Creator's praise—

His presence, who made all so fair, perceiv'd,
Makes all still fairer.

We went within hearing a water-fall, but could not proceed farther with the boat, on account of the shallowness of the water, nor did we succeed in an attempt to penetrate to it on foot through the jungle. The rocks (and we saw the rock in many places both on the tops and sides of the hills, as we were walking, and on the steep banks of the river as we passed in the boat) are sandstone,—most of it loose and crumbling.

May 16th. Not being able to obtain a boat, we were obliged to remain in the place, not the most agreeable of places, but the best in Bruni for seeing the people and becoming acquainted with their character, it being a place of much resort, and particularly for the higher class. Almost every day several tens of *pangerans* call here. The whole number of these persons of noble blood, in Bruni, is according to one informant, 500. But this is probably an exaggeration. Pangeran Muda Hasim, the minister, or vizier, is brother to the sultan's mother. Owing partly to his wealth, partly to his office, and more than all to his character, he is a man of commanding influence, and is virtually the sovereign. He has around him thirteen brothers, upon whose influence he may depend, as their interests are bound up with his own. Pangeran Yusu is also an uncle to the sultan, being the brother to the sultan's father, the former rajа. It should be observed that they call their former chiefs, who are dead, rajas, while the reigning chiefs only received the title of sultan. Yusuf is distinguished as a merchant, being superior perhaps to Hasim in this respect, though in no other. Pangeran Mumin, another merchant and great man, is married to the sultan's sister. These three chiefs and the sultan have in their hands a large portion of the commerce of the town.

The sultan continues his foolish tricks and talk, and marches about the house with only a *sarong* for a covering. He cannot be persuaded to wear more clothing, although we assure him that nothing else will relieve him of a rheumatism of which he is often complaining. He usually makes his appearance about ten o'clock in the morning, and from that time till ten or twelve at night he is most of the time walking about the premises, or sitting in a small verandah, where he receives visits and spends much of his time. This verandah, or presence chamber, is furnished with a Chinese bamboo settee worth a dollar or two, and three chairs, obtained probably from Macao or Singapore. In one of these chairs, Omar Ali Saipuddin (for that is the name of the sultan) is often to be seen cutting his toe nails, and trimming the scabs upon his feet. It is amusing to see him come from his little verandah, only forty feet distant from us, to our quarters behind the throne, acting like a boy or a monkey, and yet gravely followed by a man bearing his kris, and by another with his betel and siry box. Saw him take out his filthy mouthful of betel, and give it to one of his attendants, who immediately, with all reverence transferred it to his own mouth, as a special favor from his highness. These people must have a high regard for their head men to be able to maintain their respect, as they seem to do for this man. Whether he is really deficient in natural powers, or whether his childishness results from his having been shut up all his life with his women and slaves, it is not easy to determine. Perhaps nature and education may both have been in fault. Custom requires that he shall not leave the palace, except he go in state with a numerous train. He therefore seldom goes out. And Hasim the minister is probably not unwilling to have it so. It may be even that his counsels and contrivance are directed to the preventing of locomotion on the part of his master. Whoever approaches him, must assume the squatting posture, and fix his eyes upon the ground. The highest chief must not presume to stand before him, or to look in his eyes. He allows us, however, to do both, though he sometimes puts on a look which seems to say that it is strange any one should have the audacity to look at *him*. Saw a woman whom he had occasion to call for, approach him. The moment she came in sight of him, around the corner of the house, she placed herself upon her hands and knees, and then, edging her way forward with eyes not once lifted from the ground, she came near enough to listen to his words, to which she replied by the usual word *patek* (your slave), and then retired in the same crouching manner. I never before saw man or woman assume a demeanor so humiliating. The sultan is about 40 years of age, and has more of the Caucasian than of the Malay in his features. There may be Arabian blood in his veins His color is the dark brown of the Malays. He pretends to some knowledge of the Chinese language, but it turned out on examination that he has only learned to count in Chinese, and his pronunciation of the numerals, even, is so imperfect that a Chinese would scarcely understand him.

Assam.

From the Friend of India, May 31.

PROGRESS OF TEA CULTIVATION IN ASSAM. We are gratified to learn, that the first supply of Tea manufactured at Suddiya, is now under despatch, for England. It has passed in Calcutta as good Souchong, and the gentlemen in Assam have drunk it as good Hyson. It goes home, however, as Black Tea; for though there has been all along a conviction in the minds of the gentlemen in that country, that it was Green Tea, yet as the manufacturers understood only the manipulation of Black Tea, it is under that designation that it is exported. We understand, however, that Mr. Bruce's Assistant, Mr. Crose, having hit upon a plan of manufacturing Green Tea at Suddiya, has sent a sample of it to Capt. Jenkins, who is reported to have been highly gratified with its excellence, and to have considered it as altogether deciding the question, whether Green Tea could be manufactured in Assam. It will also decide the question, whether good Tea of both kinds can be manufactured from the same plant. That this is the case we think from the evidence which has been adduced there can be no doubt. The Bishop of Cochin China has assured us, that Tea grew plentifully in the gardens of his Mission, and that both kinds of Tea were manufactured from the same tree. We should be sorry, therefore, for the impression to go home that Black Tea alone can be raised in Assam. The Green Tea makers have already left Calcutta for Assam; but the present season has been lost; before their arrival the best crop of leaves will have perished.

We learn that the number of patches of land on which Tea has been found, has been so greatly increased, that the cultivation and manufacture of this article on a large scale might be commenced, without delay. The sole drawback is the possession of the whole of Upper Assam by Poorunder Singh. In an evil hour did the former Commissioner consign this large and productive region to the tender mercies of a slothful despot; and it must be a primary object with the authorities to rescue it from its present neglected state, and give it the same chance chance of improvement with the rest of Assam.

If Tea should be cultivated with vigour, a want of labourers will be experienced at first. The population has been reduced by a series of calamities to so low an ebb, that the present inhabitants would be insufficient to carry forward the enterprize. We must therefore, look to the source from whence the coolies are drawn, whom we are now sending into a distant slavery. Here, in their own native sun, and under the protection of the East India Company, is the field for emigration. If the hive swarms, then instead of allowing them to be transported like slaves to the Mauritius, New South Wales, and Demarara, let them be invited to resort to the valley of the Burhampotora, and set diligently to the cultivation of Tea, and thus contribute to their own happiness and to the improvement of the empire. Till Assam needs no more labourers, we can have none to spare for the Slave Islands.—*Sing. Free Press* 12th *July.*

General Chamber of Commerce.

AMERICAN TRADE TO CANTON
SEASON 1837-38.

IMPORTS.

Camlets	Pieces	2,850
Cotton Yarn	Pecula	51
Long Cloths grey	Yards.	49,820
Domesties	,,	4,697,899
Linen	,,	598
Iean (striped)	,,	12,000
Ginseng	Pecula	1,783
Cochineal	,,	19
Spelter	,,	3,457
Lead	,,	1,890
Copper	,,	3,061
Betelnut	,,	7,493
Sandal Wood	,,	543
Pepper	,,	4,785
Rattans	,,	894
Rice	,,	216,738
Bicho de mar	,,	110
Camphor Baroos	Catties	20
False Amber	Pecula	96
Turkey Opium	,,	21¼
Skins, Beaver	No.	1,611
Fox	,,	21
Land otter	,,	3,408
Sea otter	,,	307
Do. tails	,,	243
Hare	,,	17
Gold	Value	$ 6,988
Dollars		678,350

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

BLACK TEA.

Tea Congo	Chests	757	Peculs	477
Souchong	,,	51,378	,,	30,827
Powchong	,,	7,720	,,	3,860
Pecco	,,	3,186	,,	1,593
Black	Chests	63,041	Peculs	36,757

GREEN TEA.

Hyson	Chests	13,112	Peculs	6,556
Young Hyson	,,	70,146	,,	41,709
Hyson Skin	,,	20,986	,,	10,702
Twankay	,,	561	,,	342
Gunpowder	,,	8,343	,,	6,915
Imperial	,,	6,911	,,	4,907
Green	Chests	120,059	Peculs	77,131

SILK PIECE GOODS.

Crape shawls embd.	Pieces	9,691
Do. damasked	,,	2,150
Levantine shawls damasked	,,	900
Crape Scarfs Do.	,,	1,000
Handkfs. Black	,,	12,501
Ponjee	,,	24,506
Sarsnet	,,	155
Levantina	,,	1,050
Senshaws	,,	2,536
Do Black	,,	50
Sarsnets Do.	,,	2,925
White	,,	1,947
Common	,,	210
Colored	,,	610
Crapes	,,	22
Levantines	,,	375
Do. Satin	,,	600
Satins	,,	1,076
Do. Colored	,,	124
Do. Damasked	,,	50
Cambletts	,,	74
Ponjees White	,,	22,765
Do. Szechuen	,,	1450
Lutestrings, mixed	,,	580
Caucan	Peculs	10
Toffetta	Pieces	200
Grass Cloth	,,	5187
Do. Handkerchiefs	,,	300
Gauze	,,	600
Nankins Blue	,,	23,500
Do. White	,,	7,000
Sewing Silk	Peculs	32

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Cassia	Peculs	2675
China Ink	Catties	100
China ware	Value	$4,555
Crackers	Boxes	8,350
Fans and Fire screens	No.	80,800
Galangal	Peculs	100
Lacquered ware	Value	2,100
Matting	Bales	9,273
Mother o'pearl Buttons	Gross	25,990
Rattans split	Peculs	50
Rhubarb	,,	50
Spice Oils	,,	66
Sugar	,,	200
Sweetmeats	Boxes	1,640
Pocket Combs	No.	5,000

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 11th August.

Has the Admiral's visit any specific object? is still the question generally asked and the common topic of conversation. Lord Palmerston, in answer to enquiries, has stated that the Admiral's going to China was to protect the trade here generally, should it require it, and we are much inclined to believe that nothing more is intended, and if so, our community would have had every reason to be glad of this visit which must impress on the Chinese the conviction that the British merchants, here are under the protection of their Government, had not the movements of the Superintendent since the arrival of the Admiral and the latter's moving to Chumpee, caused much apprehension among the Chinese, and consequent warlike preparations. The Superintendent, contrary to the orders from his Government, according to which he was to hold no communication with the local authorities of Canton, if this could not be carried on his own terms, viz., without the interference of the Hong merchants, did again come to Canton, though no concessions on the part of the Chinese have since been made, and sent the Secretary and the Chinese Chief Secretary and interpreter to the City-gate with a letter intended for the Vice-roy but without superscription; this expedient was to ensure it's reception, since it was sure to be refused had it been superscribed merely as a *letter* to the Governor; it's reception might, on the other hand, be obtained by calling that communication a *respectful petition*—this latter, we believe, was considered *infra. dig*, by the Superintendent, and the *ruse* of a blank cover was resorted to, but, as might have been expected, without success, the Secretaries being obliged, after some

waiting at the City-gates, and some unsuccessful negotiation with the mandarins, to return with their letter. The contents of this letter, which would, no doubt, reveal the cause of Capt. Elliot's visit to Canton, remain, much to the annoyance of the curious in diplomacy, a profound secret. A day after the attempted correspondence, news reached Canton of the treatment the *Bombay* Passage boat had experienced at the Bogue, the details of which we gave in our last, and other boats that have since reached Canton have also been subjected to search for officers from the ships of war, and their ladies. The Chief Superintendent on hearing this news, left Canton again, and proceeded in H. M. Cutter to the Admiral then at Toong-koo bay, who, soon after, changed his anchorage by proceeding to Chum-pee, a naval station of the Chinese, and where several English ships of war have anchored before. On this coming to the knowledge of the Vice-roy, the three Senior Hong-merchants were immediately sent off to Macao with, it is supposed, some communication for the Admiral, though it seems odd that they did not go direct to Chum-pee, which would have saved them time, whilst now, by their manoeuvres, having proceeded from Macao to Chumpee, they have not met him at all, he having gone to Macao, thus again missing him. Preparations were also made by the Chinese, we are informed, to resist the passage of the men of war through the Bogue, should this be attempted. We hear of a great number of soldiers having been sent down to reinforce the garrison of the Forts, and likewise of a number of junks being got ready to be sunk off second bar so as to render the passage there impracticable. Whilst all these preparations were said to be going on, and those few, in possession of the facts, fretting a good deal, Canton has remained perfectly quiet, business continuing as usual, nor do the people generally seem to have known anything about these proceedings, or, if they did, their apprehensions have not been roused. Now, however, things seem once more to have assumed an amicable appearance. At Chum-pee, we understand, the British Admiral caused a letter to be delivered, for the Vice-roy, on board of the Chinese Admiral's junk, and an interview between these two naval officers is said to have taken place. This letter has probably been forwarded to Canton, and the British Ships of war have left Chum-pee, and gone to their former anchorage at Tung-koo bay, the Admiral having returned to Macao. It appears to us that all this alarm evinced by the Chinese has probably arisen from the fear entertained by them, that the new barbarian eye, having, as the pilot reported, two ladies with him, and female servants, was come to establish himself permanently at Canton, with the whole of his establishment. They have since been undeceived on this head, and will no doubt shew, henceforward, a more friendly disposition. If the firing on the *Bombay* Passage boat has caused the Admiral's appearance at Chum-pee, and if she has been made the object of complaint against the Chinese, we should much regret it, it being by far preferable, on many accounts, that these boats should contend alone against the opposition of the Chinese, than be endangered by the, no doubt, well meant official assistance of the British Superintendents.

The two weekly Newspapers which have, for some time, been published in Portuguese in Macao, have ceased to exist. The one (the *Macao Chronicle*) some months ago, discontinued it's publication from want of support, and the other (*O Macaista Imparcial*) was suppressed a few weeks ago by the Governor, and is not allowed to appear again unless subjected to a censorship. We do not approve of the strong hand of force and authority to be employed in the suppression of liberal institutions particularly such as a Free Press, but that this latter is very liable to abuse in a small community which cannot afford to pay for hearing both sides of the question, will not be denied, and it may under the circumstances probably be prudent to allow a newspaper to appear subject to a liberal censorship only, and we hope soon to hail the reappearance of O Macaista. This paper, as may be supposed from the punishment it has suffered from the Government of Macao, was much opposed to the present Governor and his measures, nor did it always remain within due bounds of moderation, and from it's violence, we are afraid, has occasioned much ill will among parties at Macao. On it's reappearance it will, we hope, tread in a more sober path.

We hear that H. *E.*, Admiral Maitland, has ordered H. M. Brig *Algerine* to proceed in search of the *Antonia Pereira*, supposed to be lost somewhere between Alacranes and the coast of China. This supposition has obtained additional strength from a report at Macao of some masts and spars and other parts of a wreck having been seen, some say on the coast of Hainan, others say on the China coast to the westward of Macao. This report is however much too vague to deserve much credit.

We see in the last *Canton Register* an address by the Hong merchant Mowqua to the foreigners requesting them that they will not permit any of the commanders or officers from the British Ships of war to come to Canton in any of the Ships for which he has become security, reminding them of the hardships Hingtae suffered for Lord Napier's coming to Canton in a boat belonging to a ship secured by him.

Our readers will find below the Correspondence that has lately taken place between Messrs. Dent & Co., as creditors of the Kinqua hong and the Hong merchants and Governor. We doubt that the creditors will be able to obtain better terms than have now been offered, and the only good that, as we can see, has arisen from this correspondence is, that the Governor takes cognizance of the promise the Co-hong have made to assist Linchong with 100,000 dollars annually in the liquidation of his debts, and that probably, if at any future time the Co-hong should deny such a promise having been given, they may be compelled to make it good by the creditors appealing to the Viceroy.

The *Greyhound*, passage boat arrived here on Thursday morning from Hongkong, after she had been boarded at the forts by some military officers, who took down the names of the crew and then provided the boat with a passport for Canton, on which she departed, though not till after her letter bag had been most scrupulously examined, and three letters been taken therefrom, for which these officers gave a receipt to the tindal. The reasons why these three letters were selected from the others was, that they had written, on the outside, the direction in Chinese, and were probably suspected to contain some information respecting the Admiral's movements. The parties to whom these letters were addressed, immediately drew up a petition to the Viceroy to remonstrate against such proceedings, and the Hong merchant Tinqua took charge of it, but, before taking it to the Viceroy, went to the Hoppo's office where these letters were, and where, after some delay, and much anxiety displayed to know their contents, they were delivered to the Hong merchant with the seal unbroken.

By the arrived of the *Maulmein* from Calcutta, 3rd July, Sandheads, 7th, we have been put in possession of the following.

The *Ann* arrived in Calcutta on the 25th, and the *Ariel* on the 30th June.

The fifth and last Opium sale of the season took place on the 29th June, and went off with considerable spirit, owing to the accounts from China brought per *Ann*; the following are the particulars,

	chests sold	highest	lowest	average
Patna,	2219	1040	965	989.6
Benares,	1438	980	870	913,1

The quantities estimated to be brought on to China immediately are per,

Altarand	4 @	500
Maulmein		300
Ann		500
Forth		800

leaving about 4000 chests in the godowns.

The price of Opium in the Bazar had risen to 1190 for Patna, and 1005 for Benares, and was represented to be still on the rise.

The market was overstocked with treasury bills selling at 2s.-1½d.; Private 2s. 2½d. Freights to England £4.10 @ £5.—having fallen in consequence of the news from Burmah.

The *Imogene*, *Virginia*, and *Bolton*, were to leave Calcutta immediatly for Singapore and China.

The King of Burmah has consented to receive the new Resident with all honors.

No Singapore papers have yet reached us by the late arrivals.

We hear the following bit of gossip respecting Opium—it is said that an influential house in China promised the Captain of the *Ann* five thousand rupees, if he got here before the *Ariel* and communicated to their Agents here the advance of prices on Opium in China. The *Ann* did beat the *Ariel*, and the Agents here got the news in time to make large purchases in Opium the day before the sale at the *low prices*! by which clever arrangement a very considerable sum will be realized.—*Calcutta Courier, July 2.*

Burmah.

From the Calcutta Courier, June 28.

BURMESE AFFAIRS,

We have advices from Rangoon to the 2d of this month. The following extract from a letter shews at least, the good understanding which the Governor of Rangoon is desirous of keeping up with the English:—

'I have the pleasure to inform you, that on Tuesday the 28th instant, the Woondock or Governor of Rangoon, being the first instance of the kind, visited the *Christopher Rawson*, escorted by Captains Major and Tapley, with about two hundred followers carrying gold swords, umbrellas, &c. &c. where he was received by Captain Edwards and officers with all due honors, and entertained with a splendid repast and took his place next to Mrs. * * * with great gallantry of manner, and was assiduous in his attentions to that lady throughout his visit, being particularly charmed by her playing a tune on the piano.

During the time the Woondock sat at table, great order was preserved, though they made a trifling mistake in using the finger glasses for preserves, and disturbed etiquette a little by throwing the bones of the fowls, &c., under the table; but no sooner did the great personage retire from the table, than a most furious attack commenced upon the eatables; legs, wings, necks, Jams, Jellies, &c. &c. went from hand to mouth with the most astonishing alacrity and was thrust down their ample tunnels in the most wholesale and indiscriminate manner. His Excellency visited every part of the ship and was very curious in his enquiries, and departed very much gratified with what he had seen and the manner in which he had been entertained; and invited the whole party, amongst whom were several visitors, to a nautch or dance on the following Thurday, where they were agreeably surprised by a complete English dinner being set out in good style, and afterwards regaled with sweetmeats, fruits, and wines, of every description, whilst the dancing was going on. In short, every thing was conducted with the greatest hilarity and good humour. Nothing could exceed the kindness and attention of the Woonduk.

It may be here remarked, that the Woonduk has in every instance behaved with the greatest consideration in all matters which have been referred to him regarding the interest of our merchants, and is always open to conviction when things are properly represented, which it is but justice to say, has always been the case with our present acting resident, who has taken infinite trouble to preserve every thing upon an agreeble and amicable footing.'

Opium boats at Whampoa

We have seen another edict from the Governor ordering all boats leaving Canton or Whampoa to apply for Passports, but as it contains no new feature we shall content ourselves with giving an abstract of its contents. It commences with a report from a Captain in the Imperial Navy to the following purport: namely: that having received orders from H. E. to search all boats passing between Whampoa and Canton to ascertain that they did not smuggle Admiral Maitland or any other contraband goods, he stationed his men in convenient spots, and obtained the assistance of two linguists well versed in the barbarian dialect. That on a certain day of the present month, he stopped a boat not having a passport, but having examined her thoroughly and found that Maitland was no where stowed away, and that she was not smuggling, he, the captain, thought it advisable to let her go. He also quotes several other instances of his vigilance, and concludes with requesting the Governor to reiterate his orders to the Hong merchants, to make all barbarians travelling between Canton and Whampoa apply for passports. This he does; and moreover hints to the above envied body that if his orders are not strictly obeyed they shall suffer no doubt in pocket.

The passport, which is sealed with the Hoppo's stamp and counter-sealed with that of the Commandant of the Bogue Fortifications, is somethiug similar in appearance to the grand-chop of a ship. It begins "Whereas it is ordained that &c., &c., (nearly a copy of the words used in the edicts on the subject) and concludes with a kind of certificate that the boat &c., with so many hands on board, having presented her passport, was duly examined, and, having found to have no contraband goods on board, was allowed to pass.

Kin-qua Affairs.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF KWANTUNG AND KWANG SZE.

&c. &c. &c.

A Respectful address,

When we addressed your Excellency in common with some other creditors of Hingtae's Hong on the 21st March, your Excellency was reminded that there were other Hongs also indebted to the foreigners, and that we had urged the Security Merchants to arrange for payment of their debts at the same time with Hingtae's, that we might know with whom we could trade safely in future and with whom not.

The only one of these Hongs who is indebted to your petitioners is Kinqua's, who besides owes a considerable sum to Mr. Whiteman, whom your Excellency ordered away from China last year, and who left us to recover his claims. Both Mr. Whiteman's claim and our own were incurred chiefly by our foregoing to urge Kinqua to pay our balances, and even assisting him further, more than two years ago, to enable him to meet the pressing demands of the Government at the time for his duties, as is well known. On occasion of Hingtae's bankruptcy we forbore to petition your Excellency about Kinqua out of consideration for the old man then in the last year of his long life, and at the urgent request of some of the elder Hong merchants who hoped that the Hong might be carried on.

Old Kinqua died subsequently, and we delayed to renew our claim until after his funeral, when we wrote to the Hong merchants to state; that, having great respect for all the members of Kinqua's Hong, we had no wish to force it to bankruptcy; and that, if the Cohong would give us their joint assurance for the early payment of Kinqua's debts, we would forbear to address your Excellency upon the subject. We were answered that Kinqua would himself propose an arrangement in which the other Hongs might have occasion to assist him; but that they could not give us the security for it which we required. Up to this time, however, we have received no such proposal from Kinqua, and we feel bound therefore to address your Excellency upon the subject and respectfully to intreat your Excellency's interference to procure the payment of our claim and Mr. Whiteman's upon Kinqua.

They are of earlier date than those on Hingtae, and have in no way originated, as your Excellency said of his, in taking advantage of Kinqua's necessities; but, on the contrary, in an effort to sustain the oldest and one of the most respectable of the Security merchants.

We have the honor to be,

Your most obedient humble Servants.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1838.

TO MR. DENT.

FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS, IN ANSWER TO MESSRS. DENT & CO'S NOTE REGARDING THE DEBTS OF KINQUA'S HONG.

A respectful reply. We have received your note, and have made ourselves thoroughly informed as to its contents.

As regards the foreign debts of King-qua's Hong, King-qua himself declares, that he will pay them by ten annual instalments; and that, as to the interest accruing, he will, after the ten years, when the whole of the capital shall have been paid, arrange with you personally as to the number of annual instalments in which the interest shall be paid:—that should he seek to conform to your proposition to pay the interest each year together with the principal, the greatness of the amount would put it really out of his power to do so.

In reference to our yearly assistance of him, it is quite an act of friendliness, nor is the amount by any means small. Though we may desire to give still further assistance, yet our power of doing so will utterly fail. And seeing that, so long as the Hong continues in being, the affair is its own, we cannot come under any security for the money. We trust therefore that we shall be excused. For this purpose we reply.

With compliments, &c. we are

(Signed) HOW-QUA,

and nine other Hongs.

29th July, 1838.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF CANTON,

&c. &c. &c.

The accompanying address to your Excellency regarding King-qua's Hong-was prepared on the 7th May last, but was not then forwarded, as hopes were again held out to us of an early settlement of that Hong's debts. The propositions however made to us by that Hong are so very unsatisfactory that we are at length most reluctantly compelled to apply to your Excellency.

We submit for your Excellency's full information a Copy of the Proposition from King-qua's Hong to the Creditors, their answer to the same, together with Kingqua's rejoinder, also our letter of the 16th July to the Hong merchants with their reply.

This correspondence will shew your Excellency that the Creditors are ready to accede to most unfavorable terms from an unwillingness to break so old and respectable a Hong. In the event of its bankruptcy we should have a right to interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum up to this date, and the payment of the whole in four or five annual instalments, Manhop's debt having been paid in six and Chun-qua's in three years, and the Hong merchants now propose to pay Hingtae's in eight and a half years a debt contracted under very different circumstances from that of Ting-qua's. The proceeding therefore of the Hong merchants is the more unaccountable, who originally led us to expect an early and favorable settlement of this Hong's debts, but now, instead of shewing any disposition to meet the liberal feeling of the Creditors, have sent us the above unsatisfactory answer to our letter.

Referring you particularly to our Letter of the 7th May, we confidently rely on your Excellency's sense of justice to order an immediate adjustment of our claims, more especially as a considerable portion of them are on account of Mr. Whiteman, who was ordered away by your Excellency, and left China in 1837, now upwards of a year and a half.

We have the honor to be etc.

(Signed.) DENT & Co.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

TO MESSRS. DENT & CO'S PETITION RESPECTING THE TEENPO HONG.

Tsaz. President of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang provinces, proclaims to the Senior Hong-merchants for their full information.

On the 14th day, of the 6th moon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang, I received the following petition from the foreign merchant Dent:

(here follows she petition)

This coming before me, the Governor, I have examined and find that Leang Shinghe of the Teenpo Hong owes the foreigners 1,100,000 dollars. This he acknowledges in a letter to them, in which he proposes to pay the principal in ten years; and such amounts of interest as may be agreed upon, in two years after the principal is cleared off. This proposal is truly most reasonable and shows that he is very different from those who wish to cheat and deceive. The Hong-merchants seeing the poverty of Leang Shinghe have agreed to advance him the sum of $100,000 annually, to enable him to pay his debts: thus neither foreign nor Chinese Creditors can complain of having no guaranty for their claims.

The good intentions of Leang Shinghe exceeded his means, and, truly, the Hong merchants deserve great praise for assisting him. Now, you foreigners, altho' your claims, which were as lost money, have been secured, have yet made no change in your hearts, but continue to insist upon the interest being paid up with the principal, and, because the several Hong-merchants cannot comply with your wishes, you accuse them of injustice and unreasonableness. Every man is responsible for debts contracted by himself, but allowances should be made for those who are unfortunately obliged to pay the debts of other men, and you should not so pertinaceously refuse their offers. I fear you are rather blind to your own faults.

I, the Governor, treat both natives and foreigners with equal justice and benevolence. Truly, I will not allow the foreigners to suffer from the injustice of others, but I will not make crooked the straight and even path of justice to gain their good will. Considering the circumstances, I issue this Edict. Immediately on receipt of it let the Senior Hong-merchants, in obedience thereto, transmit a copy to the foreign merchant Dent, to whom they must carefully and clearly explain its contents. All must be guided by reason and equity: let the several Hong merchants, conjointly with Dent, deliberate and form some equitable arrangement, of which let me be informed, that I may act accordingly.

Leang Shinghe, it is true, is very ill off, but are those, stained with avarice and dishonest, to be compared to him? I sincerily hope that, your claims being sufficiently guaranteed, you will accede to his terms. And you Senior and other Hong merchants, who have displayed such kindly feelings towards him, do not relax your exertions to support him. Not the least inattention to this matter will be permitted, nor may the foreigners again trouble me with their petitions.

Another petition was also presented by the said Dent, but as its contents were nearly similar to the present, one reply will serve for both.

Do not oppose.—A special Edict.

August 5th, 1838.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Hing-tae and King-qua's Hongs will be held this day at 12 o'clock at Mr. Turner's house, to take into consideration their last propositions for the payment of their debts.

Canton, 11th August, 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and reponeibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto. DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Honks with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory.
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any part in Java:

A. That is has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the NETHERLANDS CONSULATE AT CANTON, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or wherever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1.50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—The Interest of STANFORD & MARKS in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:

Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co.

Agents in London Messrs Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WILLIAMHEAD & Co.
LONDON.	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
		DENT & Co.
		Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

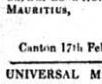
Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

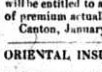


THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, CAPT. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SALE.

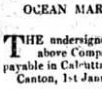


THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Hong-kong. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE fast sailing teak built Dutch Schooner "CATHARINA CORNELIA" 120 tons Register. Well found in stores. For particulars appla to

BELL & Co.

Canton, 2d August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

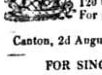
FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE SHAW ALLUM. E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa in all September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

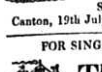
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN. Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to

Canton, 13th July, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 20th September. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

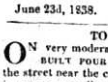
Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to,

D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

FOR NEW YORK.



THE Ship LEVANT, Capt. DUMARESQ, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

June 23d, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of MACAO.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON,—In sets of £ 500 to 1500, drawn by the Morris Canal and Banking Company at 6 months sight on Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths. Apply to

Canton 16th April 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ON SALE.

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THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 1/ & per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

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DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by MR. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1835 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS. on one sheet of Postpaper.

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MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 & per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*

Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Corrent,
For one year payable in advance..... & 12
For six Months..... " ..... & 7
For three " ..... & 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, 15 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, and at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Port. *Marquis of Hastings*, Oliveira, and *Cacador*, Almeida, from Damaun, at Macao. Brit. *Cornwallis*, Clark, *Futtay Salam*, and *Mangles*, Carr, from Bombay and Singapore, *William Jardine*, Crosbie, from Batavia. *Melrose*, Nicholson, from London. *Maulmein*, ——, and *Snarleyyow*, ——, from Calcutta.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Tickler*, Ellis, for London. Amer. *Philippine I.*, Skellington, for Newyork. This evening *Levant*, Dumaresq, for Manila and Newyork.

The *Vansittart*, had arrived at Singapore from Bombay when the *Futtay Salam* left.

We hear that the *Admiral* has sent H. M. brig *Algerine* to look after the *Antonio Pereira*, supposed to be lost somewhere on or between the Paracels and the China coast.

Laid on for England: *Parkfield, Tyrer, Anna Robertson, Selma, Mary Ann, Hero.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 26th April via *Bombay*. UNITED STATES, 6th April via *England*. CALCUTTA, 3d July & *Maulmein*. SINGAPORE, 26th July & *Futtay Salam*. JAVA, 5th July & *Falcon*. MANILA, 25th July & *Lutworth*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND *Herefore, Clifton, Ranger, St. Vincent, Penang, Euphrates, Crescent, Orwell, Viscount Melbourne, David Salomons, Malcolm, Kellie Castle, Java, Ada, Fairie Queene, Elize, Inglis*. BOMBAY, *Vansittart, Helen, London, General Palmer*. CALCUTTA *Antonio Pereira, Mermaid, Neptune, Upton Castle, Recovery, Forth, Lady Raffles, Brigand, Theresa, Bolton, Bengal Packet*. CHINA. *Henry Gray*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America. *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J.C. Thpson
Lowjee Family..	British	Rowland		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.
Tickler	British	Ellis	253	Singapore..	Wetmore & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1242	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sealeby Castle	"	Morgan	1256	....	"
Anna Robertson..	"	Hamilton	444	Madras	"
Myaram Dyaram..	"	Dicey		Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Hero	"	Smith	408	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parkfield	"	Jacob	496	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Tyrer	"	Ellis	334	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Selma	"	Luckie	258	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Webb	340	Calcutta	Daniell & Co.
Caledonia....	"	Burn		Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly....	"	Johnston		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager		"	"
Ganga	"	Young husband...	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Corawallis	"	Clark		....	
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorin; *Psyche*, Keanedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	British	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop ..	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Harlequin	British	Chiene	290	Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries	239	Bombay	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		Singapore	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
H. M. S. Wellesley	British	—Maitland Esq...		Singapore	——,
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	——,
Brooklyn	Ameri.	——,		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	——,		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Sylph	"	Viall		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Falcon	"	Middlemist	372	London	Russell & Co.
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	"
Catharina Cornelia	Dutch.			Singapore	Bell & Co.
H. M. S. Larne	British	J. P. Blake Esq.		Manila	"
Narcisa	Span.	Rodgers		....	Js. Innes.
Wm. Jardine	British	Crosbie....		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London....	Wetmore & Co.
Maulmien..	"	———		Calcutta	———
Snarleyyow	"	———		"	Wm. Henderson.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 49. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 11TH, 1838. No. 153.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 5½	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	} dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	} Large stock.
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 9.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3.70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	26 a 34	} Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	38 a 40	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	} 20 a 22.	
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		dull.
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	} 9 5 a 11 3	
,, supr and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	} 7.5 a 9.5	
,, supr. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheas. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	} 5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	} 4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Speiter English - - - -	Pl.	5¼ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	500 a 510	
,, ,, new - - -	,,	560 a 565	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	470	
,, new - - - - -	,,	530	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	} 610 a 615	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	} No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3.50	Nominal.
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	7.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	20.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	19.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	....	
,, fragments- - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory- -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	} Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	5 a 6	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	} dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	12 a 16	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand. Islands-	,,		
Sapan - - - - - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - } ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	} According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.50	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	} 17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,	} 15 a 24	} Low quality.
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New- - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	} None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		} None remaining.
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 11¼	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		} No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	} None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	} None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and Raw Silk, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..			Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca			America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta.... ..			Penang	1¾	1¼	Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon	3..	2½	Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756	of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..............	4. 6.

Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. *4s. 7d.*
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.85 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very scarce.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JULY 1838.

	IN JULY.			IN APRIL MAY AND JUNE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st August.*
Patna ....old.	165	495	81,75	2,372	1157,805	617
,, ...new	822	525	43',500			846
Benares ......old	71	465	33,075	790	359,480	92
,, ...new	260	490	127,400			259
Malwa	782	630	1,122,660	1,869½	985,450	1,396
	3,100		1,797,250	5,031½	2,502,735	3,209

Total of deliveries in the four months from April to July inclusive, 8,131½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 4,299,985.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There have not been many sales of LONG-CLOTHS during the week—indeed the demand has been a good deal checked by the large quantities of damaged goods forced on the market. In COTTON YARN we hear of no transaction, prices are quite nominal.

WOOLLENS.—One or two parcels of SPANISH STRIPES have been disposed of during the week at 1. 25 @ 1. 35, and the market is rather flatter. About 5000 Ps LONGELLS are reported in the sales, the general assortments at not better than 8½, and one lot with a large proportion of scarlet and purple at about 9 $.

METALS.—Now much as before. LEAD has advanced from ¼ to ½ dollar, the supply of native lead having latterly been rather short.

STRAITS PRODUCE,—a further importation of 5000 Piculs of BETELNUT has been reported, and our quotation of 3½ will with difficulty be obtained. PEPPER has advanced a little, as also TIN, the supplies being moderate. RATTANS without alteration.

RICE—the crop, it is now ascertained, has not yielded so well as appearances promised, and the price has advanced from 10 @ 15 cents.

SANDALWOOD,—has further declined, and the best quality of Indian would not bring more than 16 $.

COTTON.—The sales since the market reopened are reported at about 40,000 bales, and the deliveries from the warehouses 20,000, and for a time therefore the demand may be expected to be languid. Bombay could not now be sold within 2 mace of previous rates. Bengal and Madras are better supported, the supply being short.

OPIUM,—further arrivals from Bombay have kept the Malwa market down, and sales have been made at our quotations. The Bengal has, on the contrary, been advancing, the stock being much reduced. Since the arrival however of the *Maulmein* there is less demand, although the high prices at the last sale must tend to support the market. It consisted of

	chests	highest	lowest	average
Patna	2249	1040	965	989
Benares	1458	980	870	913

The *Attaram* is also reported in. The deliveries to the 8th are large being Patna, old 89, new 189; Benares, old 13, new 93; Malwa, 532; Total 916 chests, partly it is said in consequence of the dealers in Canton being anxious to supply themselves from an apprehension of a stoppage of the trade.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—We have no transactions to report. Shipped to Great Britain since the 1st July: *Congo* 24,951; *Caper* 466; *Souchong* 1,211; *Campoi* 122; *Ankoi* 125; *Hongmuey* 443; *Pekoe* 488; *Orange Pekoe* 1,400; *Hyson* 4,470; *Young Hyson* 1,796; *Hyson Skin* 1,024; *Twankay* 3,998; *Gunpowder* 1,512; *Imperial* 991 Piculs. Total of black teas lbs. 3,894,133; of green teas lbs. 1,838,800.

RAW SILK.—No further supplies have been brought down, and no transactions, the holders demanding such high prices.

EXCHANGE on England, without alteration.

CANTON, 11th August, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 50. CANTON, SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1838. No. 154.

ART. II. *Notices of the city of Borneo and its inhabitants, made during the voyage of the American brig Himmaleh in the Indian Archipelago, in* 1837. From a Correspondent.

From the Chinese Repository for July.

[Continued from last week.]

At a short distance from the house saw an alligator, lying at his ease in the water. He remained in sight a few minutes, then went down, and soon after made his appearance again upon the surface. Several men have been employed every day in one part of the large hall which we occupy, in making *gobangs*. They work rather ingeniously, but not fast. Their tools, which are of a simple kind, and easily made, are a large heavy knife or cleaver, and a hatchet, the iron part of which is fastened to the handle by a king of basket work made of rattans, and so contrived that it will turn it its socket, and thus form an adze or a hatchet at pleasure. One man has been at work most of the day in making a small board, which he first split from a log of wood by the help of wedges, and is now hewing smooth. This is their only way of making boards, and they are consequently clear and little used. Learned from some of the *pangerans* about us, that the sultan has three wives and about 100 *gundik* (concubines), and five children, three daughters, and two sons. The sons, though some 13 and 15 years old, are not allowed to go out. Pangeran Hasim, it is said, has one wife and eighty or more other women. All the higher chiefs have, as we learn from all quarters, large harems. Licentiousness is one of their great vices, and a vice of which they are proud. The women, as is usual in Mohammedan countries, are kept in strict seclusion. Women of the lower class, such as market women, go about freely, but no others.

May 17th. Visited pangeran Muda Hasim. His brothers went through the usual process of examining our pockets and cloths. They must pry into everything. Go where we will, and do what we will, we are always beset with these lookers on and askers of questions. Most of them are beggars. But they do not want money. Indeed the precious metals are not known here as *coin*, pieces of iron being used instead. Their begging is for clothes, handkerchiefs, combs, brushes, scissors, penknives, needles, shoes, stockings, umbrellas, looking-glasses, paper, lead pencils, Chinese ink and pencils, cologne water and perfumed oils, soap, segars, biscuit. And in addition to these, cotton and sil *k*, particularly satins, bombazette, camlet, and broadcloths, please them. They do not look so much at the fineness, as at the strength of cloths and of the various articles which they wish to beg or buy.

When Hasim entered the room, his brothers immediately left the chairs and settee, and seated themselves, on the floor, a rule which the highest *pangeran*, Hasim himself not excepted, observe in the presence of the sultan. Muda Hasim, though he cannot be called a wise or good man, is evidently much superior to the great body of his countrymen. His questions and allusions evince thought and good sense. He has some knowledge of most of the ports in the Archipelago, and of the character and relative strength of the Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, French, and English, nations. Of America he knows almost nothing. One of his chief men said to me that the Dutch formerly desired to obtain possession of Bruni, and inquired whether they still had such views, and whether they are sufficiently powerful to conquer Bruni. The reply was, that as to their wishes I knew nothing, but that there was little doubt as to their power. Hasim gives the same account of the Chinese here as has been received from others. They are but a handful. There are a few natives of Hindustan, perhaps twenty, and one Parsee, a merchant of some property, who from policy, probably, has become a Mohammedan, as is the case with the some of the Chinese. There are said to be no Arabs, though there are two or three hundred *haji*, that is, persons who have visited Mecca as pilgrims, and who in consequence are much respected.

May 18th. Spent some hours in looking over Marsden's dictionary with a *pangeran*, comparing Marden's Malay with the words used in Brunî. It is a good school for learing the language. One may at almost any time find some one about him who will act as his teacher for a short time, and when this one becomes tired, another may be obtained. From other *pangerans* obtained scraps of information respecting the Dayaks of this part of Borneo. They gave the names of no less than twenty-one different tribes who use the *sumpitan*, (blow-pipe), and cut off heads—the distinguished peculiarities of Dayaks. They call them the subjects of the sultan, but from the fears which the Brunians have of these mountaineers, it would seem as natural to conclude that Bruni is subject to them, as that they are subject to Bruni. To repeated inquiries and cross questions, whether they had themselves seen men from all these different tribes, and whether they are *distinct* races, they replied in the affirmative. But any one who has had experience of the ignorance of the Malays, and of the indefiniteness of their notions in regard to matters a little removed from their every day business, understands that the answers which he receives to his questions he is not to put down as points settled. I endeavor to get information from them by familiar conversation, without putting any direct questions, and never rely upon anything until the evidence from testimony and circumstances has accumulated to a considerable amount. A man of some intelligence for a Malay, says that the number of Dayaks in this region is thirty or forty thousand, and that they have the same customs and character with the Dayaks of Sambas, but different languages. The term Dayak, though understood, is but little used here. The more common appellation given to the aborigines are *Murut*, and *orang gunung* (men of the mountains). The names of the twenty-one tribes, as written down from the mouth of two or three *pangerans*, are these: Murut, Kayan, Bisaya, Tabun, Punan, Daya, Tatow, Kanawit, Siting, Bukatan, Sundaya, Dali, Biung, Taring, Kajaman, Agis, Tagar, Duaun, Bajow, Narun, Milanow. All these they say are *kafir* (infidels), and cut off heads. Their food is rice, sago, hogs, cows, and reptiles. Their dress is a cloth or bark around the loins. They sometimes come to Bruni bringing wax, rice, and fruits, as a kind of tribute to the sultan. The names given above are perhaps not all the names of so many distinct tribes, but rather a collection of the names which these *pangerans* have heard applied to the inhabitants of the interior. The only Mohommedan race besides the Malay is the Kadayan. These people we have seen repeatedly both at the sultan's and at their own houses. They do not differ from the Bruinans more than men of the city and men of the country commonly do. Still the Malays persist in calling them a distinct race. If so, they are probably a portion of the original inhabitants of the country, (Dayaks) whom the Malays have subdued and converted. Called on Muda Hasim. In his verandah saw two men with their feet in the stocks. The crime of one was theft, that of the other witnessing the theft without making it known. The thief, it is said, is to be put to death, the usual punishment for this crime. In the afternoon went to the hills. Saw several houses of the Kadayans. The women were at work pounding paddy and carrying water. In the evening, it being the eve of their holy day, that is, the evening previous to the hari jumat, or Friday, we had an opportunity of witnessing their *sumbayang* (worship). It commenced in the sultan's verandah about 9 o'clock, with singing, accompanied by tamborins. The music was the best I have yet heard among the natives of the east. After an hour or two of rather monotonous singing, they became more animated, and commenced a very singular chanting, and bowing at the same time in a manner equally singular, to keep time with the tune. The chanting was occasionally varied, and with it the motions of the body. The excitement went on increasing until they were exhausted by this chanting and bowing. A young *pangeran* who took part in it said that it made his head ache. There were two priests present, and the sultan was a part of the time among the worshipers. When asked what was the meaning of all this, they said it was 'praising Tuhan Allah.' The language used was Arabic. The name of Mohammed was occasionally to be distinguished. The worship, if worship it might be called, was continued till midnight.

Chinese Emigrants.

From a Correspondent.

The number of Chinese who leave annually their country for the Indian Archipelago is very considerable. But though these emigrants come only from a few distrists, this absence is never felt, and the new born soon fill up their ranks. During the Ming dynasty, when navigation was beset with dangers, the offspring of ignorance, few junks visited the southern regions, and the number of colonists who remained behind was very small. When, however, the Tatars invaded China and the people of Fokéen refused to the last to bow under a foreign yoke, the inhabitants left out of mere spite their homes and settled in Java and the adjacent islands. From that period the tide of emigration appears to have set in very strong in that direction, and several thousand individuals from the southwestern maritime districts of that Province and the neighbouring countries of Kwangtung went in search of gain to those remote regions. At first Government took no notice of these movements, but at the beginning of the eighteenth century a military officer, who had formerly visited Batavia and Manila, sounded the alarm, and since, in his opinion, the safety of the Empire was compromised by these settlers, a stop was put to the whole trade. From that time it became entirely a smuggling affair, until Keënlung, informed of those irregular transactions, pronounced the commerce to southern Asia free. We have this curious edict in our possession, and it is well worth the perusal, as having emanated from such an antinational monarch. There were however some conditions made. First, the junks had to import plenty of rice, an order which they never obeyed, because a cargo of rice would not pay. Secondly, the merchants were allowed to stop there for three years, but not longer, and so also the colonists. After the expiration of this period they were to return and enjoy all the priveleges of Citizens who had never left the Celestial Empire for the dark regions of the barbarian. It has often been asserted, that the great Emperor does not extend his paternal care to those undutiful children, who can forsake the tombs of their ancestors in order to gain a mere pittance, but this proclamation indupes us to change our opinion. For, whereas Heaven's son, by dint of great expansion, permitted these poor wanderers to regain their civil rights, it was not more than proper, that they, during their abode in foreign climes, should obey the laws implicity, live quietly and peacefully and never give the Barbarians any cause for stirring up strife. They are moreover not to enter with them upon any intimate relation, or to marry their women, all of which is unlawful—which is on record.

Since then we believe, no new edicts have been issued against emigration, whilst the Dutch and Spanish Governments have done every thing in their power to prevent the increase of Chinese adventurers. We have often wistfully looked to China as the region from whence those beautiful spots in the Archipelago will be reclaimed from their primeval wilderness; but those resolutions rather damp our joy. One thing, however, is certain, that no nation on the face of the globe is better calculated than the Chinese to act as sturdy agriculturists under a vertical sun. What are those islands, without any trade or industry, and how much on the other hand does a colony inprove, where the central nation has free scope to extend itself. Though we certainly believe, that far the greater part of the emigrants are the mere scum of the nation, yet do we find very substantial burghers among them, who prove an honor to the community to which they belong. Whatever may be the disadvantages of their becoming too numerous, they are fully balanced by the benefits which their labours confer upon the country they inhabit.

Yet notwithstanding the Imperial permission, rich emigrants on their return to China are liable to be denounced as traitors, and to be most severely squeezed. The general principle which applies to all Chinese regulations appears to be, that, whenever they clash with the interests of the guardians of the laws, they become null, how excellent soever. Rich individuals therefore, who bring their treasures to the flowery Empire, are very careful to escape public notice, and occasionally appease the magistrates by heavy bribes. We know one instance that a very wealthy merchant who resided for many years in the straits, took his whole family, including several Malay slaves and a nun ber of children, to an Eastern district of Kwantung without attracting any notice. Many, however, are not so happy and have severely to suffer in their purses, so that they are very anxious to revisit the places where their property is secure and no grinding tyrant robs them of their hard earned money.

Tea in Assam.

An "Account of the manufacture of the Black Tea as now practised at Suddeya in Upper Assam, by the Chinamen sent hither for that purpose with some observations on the culture of Tea in China and it's growth in Assam." By C. A. Bruce Esq. Superintendent of Tea culture, published at Calcutta, has been obligingly lent us, and we give an extract from it below. The friend to whom we owe the loan this pamphlet, informs us further that twelve large chests of Pekoe and Souchong have already been sent from Assam to England on trial. It is supposed that the Teas of Assam will not for some time be able to compete in quality with the superior teas of China, but the inferior qualities can be furnished in Assam to any amount, and at a very cheap rate. Thus (our correspondent continues) we poor barbarians may still be enabled to escape the threatened doom of falling victims to constipation and blindness, because unable to obtain Teas and Rhubarb from the Celestial Empire.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN MR. C. A. BRUCE AND THE CHINA BLACK-TEA MAKERS.

"Does the China Tea plant grow mostly on the mountains of China or in the vallies? "Almost seven parts grow on the mountains and three in the vallies." Does the Tea plant grow amongst the snow? "Yes." Does not the snow kill or hurt the plants? "It hurts them very little, it may kill some of the old trees, but often new shoots come up from the old plants." To what age does the Tea plant attain in your country? "Generally, about fifty years, but some only live ten." How do you plant the Tea seeds? "I dig a hole about four fingers deep and eight inches in diameter, and put as many seeds as I can hold in both hands into it, then cover it up." How long is it before the seedlings come up, and in what months do you put them into the ground? "We sow some in November and December, and some in January; when the rains set in they come up." When are the plants fit for plucking? "Sometimes in the third, and sometimes in the fourth year, according to the soil." How high are they in the third year? "From one to two cubits; a great deal depends on the soil." If you were not to pluck the leaves, would the plants grow higher? "To be sure they would; it is the constant plucking of the leaves that keeps the plants low." How many of the seeds that you sow come up in general? "If good seeds from ten to twenty." Do you allow them all to grow in the same place, or do you transplant them afterwards? "We allow them all to grow, and very seldom transplant; if we do, it is performed in the rains, and from four to six plants are put close together, so as to form a fine bush." At what distance is one Tea bush from another? "From three to four feet apart are small ridges of earth, eight inches to a foot high, a hollow space being left between to draw off the rain water; the bushes are at equal distances from each other, and in straight lines." Do you ever dig trenches to prevent the plants being washed away? "Yes, we are obliged to dig many; the shape and form of the trenches depend upon the ground and situation." What quantity of manufactured Tea do you think each Tea plant produces in one season? "This varies very much; some plants only produce two rupees weight, while others produce a pound and a half; but about a quarter of a pound, all round, I should think the first crop; the second crop a little less, and some people never take the third crop for fear of killing the trees." Do you always manufacture the Tea in China, in the same way as you have the Assam Tea? "The same." Do you know how to make Green Tea? "No." Do you ever put anything to the Tea to give it a flavour? "Never." Do you ever sow or plant in the shade, or have you any trees to shade the plants? "No, there are a few large trees here and there, but not for shade." If your plantations are on the side of mountains, they cannot have the sun all day? "True, in some plantations the plants are in the shade for nearly half the day; some China merchants that come to purchase Tea, pretend to know which is shady and which sunny by the smell, the sunny being preferred." Do the Tea plants cast all their leaves in the winter? "Great numbers fall, but the plants always retain some." Which do you think have the most juice when they are rolled, the leaves from the sunny tract, or those from the shady? "Those from the shady tract." Which require to be most dried in the sun? "The shady tract leaves." Which of the two Teas do you think best? "That from the sunny tract." Which produce most leaves, those in the shade, or those plants that have been cut down, and afterwards permitted to grow up? "The latter twice as many." Which do you think produce most seeds? "Those in the sun." Do you ever in China plant from slips? No." After you have made the Tea in China, how long is it before it is fit to drink? "About one year; if drunk before that, it will taste unpleasantly and of the fire, and will affect the head." How long will Tea keep without being damaged? "If well secured from the air in boxes, it will keep good for three or four years." In which months do you commence plucking the leaves in China? "If the weather is warm and fine, and the season has not been a very cold one, the first crop commences in May, the second crop about forty-seven days after the first, and the third crop about the same time after the second, or forty-two days." When you roll the China leaves, do you think they contain more juice, or less, than the Assam ones? "The China leaves, I think, have more juice, and the leaves are much smaller." Is the soil of the China Tea the same as that of Assam? "The same." How often do you weed your plantations? "Once in the rains and once in the cold weather."

"The place these Chinamen speak of is called "Kongsee," on the mountains, about 40 days journey by water to Canton, and two days journey from the great Tea country "Mow-ee-san."

Egypt.

Singapore Free Press, July 19.

A subscriber has kindly favoured us with the perusal of a letter addressed to him by a friend at Malta, under date 16th April last, on his way from Egypt to Britain, in which there is very favourable mention made of the progress of improvement, slow but gradually increasing, in the communication between India and England. With regard to the conveyance of despatches it is stated that, notwithstanding Mr. WAGHORN's resignation of the appointment conferred on him by the Company, "letters go on equally well by the government-mails, without at the same time being subject to his additional onerous tax." It is also stated that "the Company have now special agents at Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Cossier, Geddo and Mocha,—and we learned, before leaving Egypt, that they had taken possession of Aden at the Straights of Babelmandel, ostensibly as a depot for coal." The writer after leaving Malta, was to continue his route in a French Steamer by Naples, Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles; then across France to Lyons and Paris, and thence to London—and well may we think it a safe prediction that in a little time no traveller whether bound to or from India will ever go round the Cape.

The following reference to the progress of civilization under Mehemet Ali's government will we think be read with interest:—

"With regard to Egypt and the improvements going on, I am happy to inform you that the Pasha has actually turned his attention to the deplorable ignorance among the females, high and low, in his country; and before I left, Miss HOLLIDAY of the *Ladies Oriental Society for Female Education*, who is now residing at Cairo, superintending a native female school, had been requested to tender to the education of one hundred of the females more immediately related to his Highness, and in furtherance of this purpose, to send to England, for the requisite number of female assistants. This is an astonishing instance of liberality for an Eastern mind to display—and the Pasha has probably been influenced in this determination by the urgent representations of Dr. BOWRING and Lord PRUDHOE, who have been for several months past, in the country"—Verily if the era of "*blue stockings*" once fairly begins in the East, adieu to Islamism, its long bearded and many-wived notaries, and let the Ulemah and Muftis hide their diminished heads."

Reef in the China Sea.

Singapore Free Press, July 26.

On her way down, on the 7th inst, the *Rob Roy* grounded on a reef in the China Sea. We had not an opportunity of obtaining the particulars from Captain Mackinnon himself; but we are informed that he considers it to be the reef described in the following communication of Captain FREEMAN of the barque *Henry Wellesley* to the *Singapore Chronicle* under date 8th October 1836, of which it is said there are no traces in any chart:—

"The following day 6 P. M. while standing to the "southward saw a detached reef right a head running "east and west about 2 miles; its latitude by observation 8° 44' N. and longitude 111° 34' E. being 29 "miles to the south-westward of west London Reef; "it has a sand bank at each end and a small black "rock in the centre and is not laid down in any of the "charts of the China Sea, and consequently very "dangerous to ships navigating that sea. The latitude "may be depended on within a mile or two, it being "from meredian altitude taken by two sextants, and "the longitude by chronometers measured from the "Grand Ladrone.

The *Rob Roy* sustained little or no damage and, after survey held, proceeded on her voyage to Calcutta on the 23rd inst.

PANORAMA OF CANTON.—We have had the pleasure of witnessing this very interesting exhibition. This view of the city, its suburbs, and the river Tigris was originally taken by Toonequa, a native artist of Canton, and it has been painted by Mr. Robert Burford with a degree of correctness and

power which fully sustains the high character which that artist has already attained in works of this description. There is no people whose manners, habits, and country excite a stronger curiosity in the minds of Europeans than the Chinese, not merely from their antiquity, but from their aversion to innovation; not altogether so much from the singular nature of their customs and mode of life, as the jealousy with which they cherish them, and the repugnance that they feel to all foreign interference. As the city of Canton is one of the largest in point of size, for beauty of situation unsurpassed, and the very first of Chinese cities with respect to wealth, we may take this picture of it as conveying to us an accurate idea of the other towns of the Celestial Empire. It is placed on the Tigris, a noble river, which stretches a great distance to the right and left, and is navigable for 200 or 300 miles. The river itself, with the innumerable vessels and boats which float upon its clear and blue tide—their innumerable variety, the gorgeousness of their decorations, and the varied costume of their crews—are all admirably painted, and constitute the most attractive part of the work. It is impossible to give any notion of the streets, so narrow and numerous are they. But the artist has supplied this necessary defect by introducing in the foreground groups of Chinese in many of their ordinary pursuits; and he has been particularly happy in the selection of those scenes which tend best to portray the national peculiarities.—*Bells weekly Messenger, April* 15.

We see a book, entitled "the Fanquis in Canton," advertised as about to be published. It's author is Mr. T. C. Downing, and last year the time of his visit to Canton. It is in three volumes, and stated to contain more correct information on the Chinese than any previous publication.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

One of my Chinese friends has communicated to me the following letter, of which he has had the means to obtain a copy, and, with his assistance, though myself but a beginner in the language, I have attempted to give a translation, which you may publish if you like. I request however that you will not give the writer's name nor that of his friend in Peking. *

Your obedient Servant,

TOP.

LETTER FROM C——TSE OF CANTON, TO T——UY OF PEKING

Wishing everlasting health and a good appetite to his elder brother, C——tse. His unworthy younger brother, has seized the pencil to relate to his friend, who enjoys life in the immediate neighbourhood of the son of Heaven, and whose distinguished counsels materially assist to govern the black haired race, and to confer on it happiness and wisdom superior to the barbarian nations, what, since his arrival in this provincial city, he has seen and learnt, and more particularly to inform him of the proceedings of the red-bristled nation, since it was his elder brother's command to this his unworthy younger brother, to give him all the information which his intercourse with them should enable him to gather. My much esteemed friend, since that is the title his gracious condescension, and not my want of merit, permits me to take, will therefore know, that having made acquaintance with some of the Imperial merchants who are appointed to conduct the trade with these barbarians, I have from them heard many curious things, and have at their houses some-times indulged my curiosity in looking at them, though, holding an office so near to the person of the Governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-sze, it would have been derogatory to my rank to allow my thirst of knowledge and even my eager desire to oblige my esteemed elder brother, so far to interfere as to speak to them myself, which, besides, I am told I should hardly have been able to do, these barbarians not even speaking the language of the civilized world, but only one which is harsh and unintelligible, but which the merchants of the central nation have discovered as particularly well adapted to the purposes of trade, and so much assimilated to the sounds which these barbarians use in their own intercourse with each other, that they soon learn to speak this language which the superior sagacity of our merchants has taught them; this circumstance makes me judge somewhat favorably of their capability, and more tuition from our great and wise men might, I have no doubt, civilize them yet more, but how much time will elapse before, in wisdom and virtue, they can equal our good and wise men!

My elder brother will, so hopes his unworthy younger brother, excuse his having, in some manner, been led astray from his subject, in giving his own stupid reflections instead of the information which he has collected, and which he shall attempt to place under his instructed eye, in one uninterrupted stream of, he fears, but badly expressed language.

From the records in the provincial offices I find that, though some barbarians were allowed to settle at Gaou-mun, a small spot of land on the outer waters, more than 5 cycles since, it was only a cycle or more after that time that the red-bristled barbarians of another nation, and to whom the following remarks apply, whose country is in the outer waters, many thousand li from the central kingdom, began to come to Canton every year to request to be permitted to take to their own country, the fragrant tea-leaf, which in their unhappy land is not to be found. How, before they came to the Celestial Empire, they have been able to live without tea, I cannot pretend to understand —for we know that even barbarians must drink, and your unworthy younger brother knows of no drink but tea to slake the thirst — wine, these barbarians may have had; and it is possible, to judge from their hot tempers, which I find they were imprudent enough to show on various occasions, that such alone was their drink; your unworthy younger brother shall however gather more information on this curious point, and present it then to his esteemed friend. Their distant country which they call In-ca-tle, is too small to allow them to live there, nor does it produce either rice nor tea, and this is the reason why these barbarians, in ships of a strange form, vastly inferior in elegance and splendour to our junks, the fanciful paintings of which my esteemed friend had so often occasion to admire, when travelling with his younger brother on the Kiang-nan, are obliged to leave it to search for food far from home. The compassion of the Celestial Empire allowed them annually to come for tea to Canton, and this intercourse with the civilized sons of Han seems to have had a tranquillizing and benign influence on them, since scenes of violence, such as I read of in the old records, now seldom happen; that this should be so, whoever is acquainted with us and the pages of our sages, will not be astonished to hear, though the slowness with which this improvement has taken place, speaks little in favor of the dispositions of these foreigners, who even now, at times, venture to oppose the laws of the Celestial Empire. To accommodate these barbarians, whilst they carry on their trade, the beneficence of our great Emperor has allowed houses to be built near the river, which are really better than those of our own nation, thereby showing how vast is his compassion and how justly famed his hospitality. It is feared, however that these barbarians possess a grasping spirit, and that, if they were allowed to bring their red bristled women, (some of whom i saw when at Gaou-mun, and your unworthy brother has ever since wished, though he hardly dares to say so, to visit the country of these barbarians) they would wish to stay altogether in this country, which is so much better than their own, where there grows no tea, and thereby cause disturbances.—None of their women are consequently allowed to come to Canton, and their servants are ordered strictly to watch these barbarians and to report to the Hong merchants, who again report to the Imperial officers, whatever happens in their houses. Your unworthy younger brother finds that the Courier which H. E. the Governor is about to despatch, will leave very soon, and must therefore hasten to close his letter, and to leave much unsaid; he shall with the next courier again presume to lay before his esteemed elder brother such thin s as he has no time to say now, and shall limit this letter to a few words descriptive of the appearance of the barbarians, giving some account of their proceedings in his next.

Their persons differ much from each other in size —I have seen some that measured not even four covids and a half, whilst others were full a covid taller—they do not shave their heads, nor are their backs adorned like ours with the graceful tail flowing from the head, (age is thinning that of your unworthy younger brother, who is now obliged to thicken it with false tresses) and, besides having their heads covered with hair, some there are whose cheeks and even whose whole faces look like the fur of the foxes we hunted in our earlier days, when accompanying our Imperial master to Mugden. They do not wear the fine and becoming long robes, which so properly adorn the graceful persons of the sons of Han; their dress, on the contrary fits close to the body, made of two pieces, one for the upper and the other for the lower half of the body. In summer it is white, and in winter dark, therein differing materially from the foxes to which I likened them just now, whose skin is white in winter and red in summer, as we are told in the books of the great *Le Shechin* who had so intimate a knowledge of all things in nature.

But your unworthy younger brother has only time to repeat his wishes for the health and appetite of his distinguished elder brother—may he live a thousand years.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—It is impossible for any reader of the periodical press of Canton to avoid the conviction that the Opium question is getting a deeper and faster hold upon the public mind. Formerly it was talked of, now it is written about; the fluctuations, the profits and losses of the trade once absorbed attention, now the morale is mooted; the subject then went no further than the voices of those interested in it could be heard, now it goes abroad with every impression of our local press, to work upon men's minds, to mould public opinion in distant lands.

Henceforth the question can sleep no more, and we may be assured, whatever our connexion with the drug may be, that we must be prepared to clear or defend our course respecting it, or to find judgment going against us, by default. This however, is the individual view of the case, and whether the time be come when personal reputation, social estimation, requires a resident in China to disavow all connexion with the drug or not, we shall not pretend to decide. As to the public bearing of the question, I like the suggestion of your Cotemporary, of the C. R. that "the present time is peculiarly favorable for all governments and *parties interested in the* Opium trade" to take up the subject. In order that the manner of treating it both in petition to the Emperor and in statement to the governments and people of the West may be the more fair and full, I would suggest that the compositions to be elicited, should be drawn from both the parties existing in our community—those who are interested in the Opium traffic and those who are not. The plea in behalf of, and against the traffic will then be before the tribunal, the issue be joined, and the judge will decide.

To expedite the cause, I now propose, on the part of those who are not interested in the traffic, a short declaration, to which those like-minded can give in their adhesion (under any amendments agreed on), on the principles of which, the signers will unite and act.

"We, the undersigned, believing that the opium trade with China is fraught with evils commercial, political, social and moral; that it gives just offence to the government of this country; arrays the authorities and the people against the extension of our commerce, and the liberty of our residence; and defers the hope of true christian amelioration; do hereby declare that we will not take part in the purchase, transportation, or sale of the drug, either as principals or agents; and that (abstaining from all personal inquisition, imputation or censure) we will use our hearty exertions, by statement, discussion, and all proper means, to bring about the time when the trade in question shall cease."

A corresponding declaration can be drawn for the use of the opposite party, and private men and public bodies can take their sides. The statements prepared will then go up, with whatever added influence names can give, and the measures recommended, and the authority of the movers, can be considered at once.

Will you have the goodness, Mr. Editor, to circulate the above call for the union of those not friendly to the opium trade, and oblige

Your's

S. S. S.

* In obedience to our correspondent's request we give the initials only. ED. C. P.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 18th August.

There have been, as will be seen from our shipping report, several arrivals, during the week, from India, America, and Europe, but they bring no new intelligence of much importance. We have received the *Pinang Gazettes* to the 14th, and the *Singapore Free Press* of 19th and 26th July, from the latter of which we have made some extracts.

It appears that one of the objects at least, in the Admiral's anchoring at Chum-pee, as mentioned in our last, was to demand from the Chinese Admiral an explanation as to the firing of the Forts on the Bombay, passage boat, and that the Chinese officer's answer has been very polite, stating that the firing had been the act of inferior officers, and contrary to his orders. This answer has, it seems, been deemed satisfactory, and the Admiral in consequence resumed his former anchorage at Tung-koo bay. Most of the excitement caused by the Admiral's visit has subsided, though only as late as seven days ago the river near Canton, at the Fort in what is called the Macao Passage, was filled with armed Mandarin boats, and to a gentleman sailing in his pleasure boat it was signified that he was not allowed to proceed, which, not heeding, his Chinese crew leapt over board, and he had to make his way home in the best way he could. On the following day all the Chinese boatmen employed in the pleasure sailing boats refused to go out, fearing punishment from the Mandarins. An application was, in consequence, made to Howqua and the sailing is again permitted.

An Edict from the Viceroy will be found below, very severe against the Passage boats coming up the river, as likely to contain on board the foreign eye, and the Hong merchants are threatened with punishment if the orders concerning these boats are not strictly followed. From a postcript from the Hong merchants, it will be seen that the boats from Whampoa may still come up, unmolested as heretofore.

The papers and general correspondence by the *Girard* from Philadelphia, have, we understand, not yet reached Canton, but we learn that the Canadian revolt was considered as completely quelled. The "Great Western" steamboat from Bristol, had reached Newyork after 16 days navigation. The commercial affairs of the States we regret to hear unfavorably reported on, the question of the currency being by no means settled, and the Tea market and that for Silk manufactures were in consequence much depressed. We hear that 8 @ 9 p. Cent premium was the rate of Exchange on England.

In a question like that which our Correspondent S. S. S., has brought forward, we shall, for the present, remain neutral. Much has of late been said and written on the deplorable effects of the use of Opium on the Chinese population, not only by people whose residence on the outskirts of China, and therefore not able to collect evidence founded on fact, but also by Chinese themselves. But still, it must be remembered that most of the writings are declamations founded upon no statistical facts. We will allow, for we have seen it, that the use of Opium has now and then, where it came under our personal observance, reduced it's votaries to the lowest state of physical and mental prostration, but we also know of a great many who take their pipes as we do a glass of sherry or of port, or even, *horreco referens!* a tumbler of brandy and water, and who are by no means injured thereby. The *formula* which our Correspondent proposes to those that may take his view of the question is about the same as that entered into by the adherents to the Temperance Societies. Far be it from us to deny that these societies have done very great good, we are quite aware of it, and think that mankind in general is indebted to them for much of practical good they have produced. We are, however, at same time, by no means inclined to subscribe to every one of their doctrines, nor will we ever become, what is absurdly called, Tea-totallers, the etymology of which word, a friend of ours, the other day, wished to persuade us was of Chinese origin, and which in a learned paper on the subject we may yet be inclined to prove, As in the case of severe illness, powerful medicines are required to stop it's ravages, so, in a society where drunkenness prevails to a great degree, the necessary reaction must be one of total abstinence, and we doubt not, though it may have gone much against the feelings of those to whom the medicine of abstinence was administerd, that it had the most salutary effects. We see however no reason why people who never indulged in the use of spirits or wine to an extent to injure either their health or their reason, but used both or either of them in such moderation as to encrease their "creature comforts" without any subsequent alloy of headache etc., etc; should be punished with those that were improvident; nor why they should not continue using in moderation, the good things which, it appears, an all bountiful providence has created for them. Though we are not in general great sticklers for either laws or customs merely because they are of great antiquity, yet we must say that the endeavors during the last 16 years to unseat Bachus from the throne he has now occupied during more than thirty centuries find no sympathy with us; we are ready to cast off those that imprudently abuse the favors of the God, but do oppose that his genuine votaries should be put on short allowance. This question of the Opium has led us into one somewhat congenial; Opium and Wine or Spirits seem to have a similar effect on those that use or abuse them, and it becomes a question whether, it is more beneficial or prejudicial to the few or the many, that their use be permitted.

THE number of Chinese Roman Catholic Christians in China is thus given in the Rev. J. B. Marchinni's Map of the Missions, presented, 1810, to the Bishop of Macao.—

Macao	7,000
Peking	40,000
Nanking	33,000
Fuh keen	30,000
Sze-chuen	70,000
Shan-se	35,000
	215,000

Foreign Passage boats.

ANOTHER EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Hong-merchants having reported that early on the 18th inst. a decked boat with an awning arrived from Macao I issued orders accordingly to institute enquiry. It appears, from their report, that there were foreign merchants on board, and consequently there must have arrived some cargo ships. What cargoes did the ships Felei Pene and another bring? On what day of what month did they enter the Port and report themselves for examination? By what Hong-merchant are they secured? The report mentions not a word of this. I, the Governor, have repeatedly brought to your notice the prohibitory laws on the subject. Large decked boats are altogether forbidden to enter the river: and small open boats whithersoever they go —either to or from Canton, Whampoa, or Macao—must apply for passports, in obedience to said laws, and after having undergone a search, may be allowed to proceed. Thus there could be no escaping the eye of justice.

Your petition mentions not a word respecting the size of the boat the said foreigners came up in, or whether she was examined at the Custom House stations, or not. So, because you have not enforced your search by means of cruisers, it is possible that the foreign eye and his sailors have been allowed to come and go at will, without your taking any trouble to prevent them. Truly you, the Hong-merchants, seem blind to the immensity of your crime. Day after day do you go on in the same unstable and confused course, so that the English foreigners, being kept in ignorance of our laws, become insolent and presuming. Now while it is of the first importance to check them, you avoid your duty and endeavor to impose upon me with lame excuses. Truly I am at a loss to imagine what you are thinking of. Had you your deserts you would be now severely punished, but at present let this my reply be obeyed. Exert yourselves and instantly investigate the facts and report to me that I may act accordingly. You, the Hong-merchants, have already caused mischief enough by your neglect and delay, and if you do not instantly awaken to a sense of your duty, instead of relying upon your own influence to get you off unpunished, and assisting the foreigners in their schemes, truly I, the Governor, have no alternative but to visit you with the most dreadful punishment. Your petition is returned herewith.

6th moon, 19th day.

The above edict was accompanied by a letter from the Cohong in which that body threatened to stop the trade of any vessel whose boats did not "in obedience to the laws" apply for passports. Even ship's boats coming from Whampoa were not exempted; but were directed to apply at the Whampoa chop house for their passes: thereby entailing great inconvenience on all, but more especially on those anchored at the other end of the reach. This circumstance and the hinted probability of disturbances between the boats crews and Hoppo-men (in consequence of which ship's boats were exempted from this custom thirty years ago) have induced the Cohong to rescind that part of their communication, as will appear by the following letter:—

A respectful communication,

We received, the other day, an edict from H. E. the Governor directing that all small boats passing between Macao Whampoa and Canton should take out passes: when, having been duly searched they would be allowed to proceed.

We now beg to inform you that we were in error when we stated in our previous letter, that all ships' boats, ere leaving Whampoa for Canton, should stop at the Whampoa Custom House for passports.—By the old regulations the Hoppo boat of each ship furnished the passports, which, on arrival at Canton, were delivered and cancelled at the Creek chop house. We now request that this old custom be again adopted, and that the several gentlemen concerned be informed thereof. It is for this purpose we write and with compliments remain,

HOWQUA, &c. &c.

August 14, 1838.

31 Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. D. R. Caldwell, No. 27 Old China Street is our sole Agent in China for sale of our Tyrian Hair Dye: and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.

A. ROWLAND & SON.

NOTICE—The interest and responcibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. Andrew Jardine is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—Advances on Shipments to Britain, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by

JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. Crawford Kerr is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, by retail, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. Louis Bovet will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—James Hooker & William Lane having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs Stanford & Marks, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of Stanford & Marks as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of

HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory,
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of all vessels proceeding to any part in Java:

A. That is has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of the Netherlands India, to prohibit the carrying to Java, new Chinese settlers, from whatever place they may come; this prohibition to remain in force until further notice.

B. Commanders of ships who, contrary to the above order shall take to Java such new Chinese settlers, will be fined in the sum of Fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese landed in Java.

C. That it shall be incumbent on the commanders of such vessels, to re-embark on board of them such new Chinese settlers as they have brought, under a penalty of fifty Rupees Silver for every such Chinese left behind at the time of the ship's departure, unless it be proved that he had died in the meantime.

M. J. SENN van BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE,—is hereby given to the Commanders of Netherlands vessels trading with China:

That it has pleased His Excellency the Governor General of Netherlands India, by a Decree of 26th January 1838, No. 4, to make applicable to China the Resolution of the 30th December 1837, No. 27, regarding the delivery of ships letters on the arrival in China of vessels under Dutch colors.

In virtue of the above mentioned Decree, I do hereby give notice to the commanders of all Netherlands vessels coming to China, that they must forward, in a sealed bag or box, to the Netherlands Consulate at Canton, immediately on their arrival in China (Macao roads, Lintin, or wherever else they may anchor without the Bocca Tigris), all letters, parcels, and packages, excepting only those directed to the consignees of the vessels, which the commander is at liberty to deliver himself.

The said commanders are hereby warned, that by not attending to the above notification they will be subject to be fined according to the Decree of 30th December 1837, No. 27, already mentioned above.

M. J. SENN van BASEL.
H. N. M. Consul in China.

Canton, 26th May, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until farther Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—The Interest of Stanford & Marks in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:

Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London and Canton. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Ferguson & Co.

Agents in London Messrs Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

Calcutta,	Messrs.	Carr, Tagore & Co.
Bombay,	"	Wm Nicol & Co.
Singapore,	"	Shaw, Whitehead & Co.
London.	"	Rickards, Little & Co
Liverpool,	"	Rathbone, Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope,	"	Thompson, Watson & Co.
Mauritius,	"	Rowlandson, White & Co.
		Dent & Co.
		Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig "Narcisa," 180 Tons Burden, Rogers Master, very fast, extra found with ground Tackle and with stores on board for 3 months.

Apply to

JA: INNES.

Canton, 14th August, 1838. No. 4 Creek hong.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner Genoveva, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.

3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. P. Towns, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "Falcon," 372 tons, lying at Hong-kong. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing teak built Dutch Schooner "Catharina Cornelia" 123 tons Register. Well found in stores. For particulars apply to

BELL & Co.

Canton, 24 August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "Caledonia," Captain J. F. Burn, will sail early in September. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Shaw Allum, E. Evans Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "Charles Grant," W. Pitcairn, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to

Canton, 13th July, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Edmonstone, Captain Mac Dougall, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Lowjee Family, Capt. Rowland, to sail about the 20th September. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship Allalevie, Capt. Clarke, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

SHIP'S PROVISIONS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE;—19 Casks Prime Salt Beef, in whole or by Casks—Apply at No. 27 Old China Street where a master can be seen.

D. R. CALDWELL.

Canton, 13th August, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms a house of two stories, built four years ago, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the Major Almada of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second volume of the Canton Press Newspaper and Price Current, at 12 $ per file.

Bills of lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Blank Respondentia Bonds Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of American Imports & Exports for 1836 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with British Imports & Exports, on one sheet of Postpaper.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " $ 7
For three " " $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory 10 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, also at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Attaran*, Smith, from Calcutta. *Faerie Queene*, Hughes, from Liverpool, 25th April. *Bengal Packet*, Steward, from Calcutta and Singapore. Amer. *Mary Frazier*, Summers, from Singapore. *Girard*, Drinker, from Philadelphia. Brit. *London*, ———, from Bombay.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, for London. *Sylph*, Viall, for Singapore and Calcutta. Dutch *Omega*, Wallace, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—P *Anna Robertson*, Mrs. Colonel Cunningham, Mrs. Hamilton and family.

We hear of no confirmation of the report of the *Antonio Pereira* having put back to Singapore, nor have any tidings of this vessel been received. We learn that Capt. Young, formerly commanding the *A. Pereira*, was, on the 15th, to have joined H. M. B. *Algerine*, to proceed in search of her.

Laid on for England: *Parkfield, Tyrer, Selma, Mary Ann, Hero.*

LATEST DATES, from England, 26th April via *Bombay*. United States, 1st May per *Girard*. Calcutta, 3d July P *Maulmein*. Singapore, 26th July P *Futtay Salam*. Java, 5th July P *Falcon*. Manila, 25th July P *Lulworth*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Hereford, Clifton, Ranger, St. Vincent, Penang, Euphrates, Crescent, Orwell, Viscount Melbourne, David Salomons, Malcolm, Kellie Castle, Java, Asia, Covington, York, Eliza, Inglis*. Bombay, *Vansittart, Helen, General Palmer*. Calcutta *Antonio Pereira, Mermaid, Neptune, Upton Castle, Recovery, Forth, Lady Raffles, Brigand, Theresa, Bolton*. Chile, *Henry Clay*. From the United States, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J.C Thpson.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	702	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.
Fort William	British	Melville	1242	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Scaleby Castle....	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Hyaram Dyaram..	"	Dicey		Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Hero	"	Smith	408	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parkfield	"	Jacob	496	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Tyrer	"	Ellis	334	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Selma	"	Luckie	258	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Webb	340	Calcutta	Daniell & Co.
Caledonia....	"	Burn		Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly....	"	Johnston		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager		"	"
Gunga	"	Young husband...	977	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark		"	"
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguency	British	White	183	"	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	234	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Batabay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop....	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Harlequin .	British	Chiene	290	Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries	239	Bombay	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		Singapore	D. & M. Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq....		Singapore	———,
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	———,
Brooklyn	Ameri.	———, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	———, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Falcon	"	Middlemist	372	London	Russell & Co.
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	"
Catharina Cornelia	Dutch.	———, ...		Singapore ..	Bell & Co.
H. M. S. Larne ...	British	J. P. Blake Esq.		Manila	———,
Narcisa.....	Span.	Rodgers	180	"	Ja. Innes.
Wm. Jardine	British	Crosbie....		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London	Wetmore & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool.. ...	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Bengal Packet....	"	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Mary Frazier	Ameri.	Summers		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 50. CANTON, SATURDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1838. No. 154.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	4 a 5½	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	Large stock.
,, ,, 80 ,, - - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 9.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. a 3 70.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	24 a 32	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - - -	,,	10	
Assorted colors - - - - -	,,	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	9 5 a 11 3	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7. a 9.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheat's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5¼ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	140	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	530	
,, ,, new - - -	,,	570 a 575	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	500	
,, new - - - -	,,	525 a 530	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	630	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	7.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	20.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	19.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafoetida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	5 a 6	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	12 a 16	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandh Islands	,,		
Sapan - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 19 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.50	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	21	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Low quality.
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pauchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 51	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton 2 - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10½ a 11	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 11½	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	6 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell. - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3..	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca	1¾	1¼	America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	4	
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E. coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit,
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3750; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4. 6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days .... 4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.............. 4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.85 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JULY 1838.

	IN JULY.			IN APRIL MAY AND JUNE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st August.
Patna ....old.	165	495	81.75	2,372	1157,805	617
,, ...new	822	525	432,500			846
Benares ......old	71	465	33 015	790	359,480	92
,, ...new	260	490	127.400			259
Malwa	782	630	1,122 660	1,869½	985,450	1395
	3,100		1,797,250	5,031½	2,02,735	3,209

Total of deliveries in the four months from April to July inclusive, 8, 31½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 4,299. 85

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There is no activity in the demand for LONGCLOTHS, and prices are rather lower, the supplies being so very heavy. COTTON YARN, continues much depressed, and some sales are reported at very low rates—one lot of 180 bales Nos 22 @ 50, fair yarn, part water and part mule, at, we believe $30—we could not learn the proportion of the higher Nos., but most holders seem unwilling to submit to such a sacrifice. For inferior yarn and low numbers there are no offers.

WOOLLENS.—We have heard of no sales of SPANISH STRIPES, during the week, the prices of which continue much the same. LONGELLS are, if anything, rather firmer, but no sales have been yet effected at any advance. A parcel of about 1700 Pieces was sold a few days since, we believe, as low as $5 or even under; they were of very inferior and mixed quality, and in unsuitable packages.

METALS.—No alteration. An importation of 200 bottles of QUICKSILVER, is reported, but we have not heard of the sale of it.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, continues the same. TIN, is wanted, and a moderate supply would command fully our quotation. BETELNUT, an importation of 7000 Piculs is reported outside for which we hear $3 is not offered.

RICE.—rather flatter from the plentiful supply of rain lately.

COTTON.—No sales of any extent are reported during the week of the *Bombay* staple, but the small lots sold have been at a reduction on the previous currency, particularly in the lower qualities. *Bengal* has also declined from the eagerness of holders to realize. One or two parcels were sold at an average of 10 7 @ 10. 8 consisting of *Banda* and *Jalone*, and 200 bales of fine *Banda* fetched 11. 3. For new *Tinnevelly* Cotton they offer 10. 5, and for the old 10 @ 10. 2 Of the *Western* we hear no sale.

OPIUM, —There has been an active demand for the new Bengal drug at our quotations, and the stock in first hands is small. The old has also, in consequence, advanced. Malwa has been more enquired after within these few days, and holders are more firm. Deliveries to the 15th not yet known.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—We hear of no transactions, and the late accounts confirm the probable small supply this season, and the high cost.

TEA.—Musters of new *Souchongs, Congous* and *Pekoes* are now arriving and the teas themselves are expected to arrive early—we hav heard no particular report on the quality. The third picking i reported short, and the price very high.

CANTON, 18th August, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 51. CANTON, SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1838. No. 155.

ART. II. *Notices of the city of Borneo and its inhabitants, made during the voyage of the American brig Himmaleh in the Indian Archipelago, in* 1837. From a Correspondent.

From the Chinese Repository for July.

[Continued from last week.]

May 19th. In the morning accompained a young *pangeran* to his house to visit his sick brother, and then as a recompense he took us in his boat on a short excursion. We landed at two or three different places, and ascended the high banks. In one place we saw a number of graves. We have before found similar burying grounds in several places, upon the sides of rivers. Each grave is marked by two pieces af wood, (occasionally they are of stone,) from one to two feet high, and two or three feet apart. The earth over the grave is raised a few inches, and kept in its place by four pieces of wood forming a parallelogram three or four feet long and one or two broad, and rather neat in its appearance. The whole resembles the graves of the Makassars and Bugis, except that these tribes, instead of wood, commonly use stone for the upright slabs and the surrounding frame.

Having seen the town from five or six different hills, and having passed through it in all directions, a more particular description is now given. It is situated ten miles from the river's mouth, at a spot where it divides into two branches, the smaller of which comes from the north, and does not extend far above the town, while the larger branch comes from the west, and may be ascended in small boats, it is said, twenty miles or more. There are also two other very small branches, which we ascend as far as a boat could go. The site of the town, whether regard be had to defence, or convenience, or beauty of scenery, is well chosen. The houses are built upon *nibong* posts over the water, along both sides of the river, and on both of its branches. As the river is divided in the midst of the town, at the house of the sultan, it has at this point the appearance of three broad canals lined with houses, and coming from different directions to meet at a common centre. The rise of the tide is from four to eight feet, and usually there is water under most of the houses during the whole twenty-four hours. At very low water, however, the houses are left standing in the mud for a short time, there being only sufficient water to allow boats to approach the ladders of the front range of dwellings, while the housee in the rear, at such times, are inaccessible to boats, and must be approached by passing along the platforms and verandahs of other houses. There are from two to five ranges of houses, one at the back of another, connected together to some extent, but not sufficiently so to make it possible to go many rods without getting into a boat. At low water the breadth of the river is about a third of a mile, and at high water two thirds. In many places when the tide was up, a broad sheet of water extends between the houses farthest in the rear and on the shore. The largest parahus ascend the river as far as the town; and formerly in the days of Chinese comuerce with Bruni, junks of large size were to be seen in the midst of the town. The construction of the houses is like that of Malay houses in other places. The roof is covered with layers of palm leaves called *hatap*. The sides are either *hatap, kajang* (also made of palms leaves), or boards. Boards being hewed, and not sawed, are expensive and little used. Neither is bamboo much used, probably because it is not easily obtained. We see but little of it in the forests. There is but one *muzjid* (mosque), and that is small. The town is surrouuded by hills on the east, south, and northwest, varying in height from 100 to 250 feet. These hills and the windings of the different branches of the river, render truly beautiful a place which would otherwise be without attractions. There would be still more of the beautiful, if the hills, instead of being left as they are, for the most part, in the wild luxuriance of nature, were adorned by the hand of cultivation. The Creator has done everything for this lovely region, while man has done nothing, or worse than nothing. Those spots from which the forest has been removed by former attempts at cultivation, are now overrun with bushes, or with a coarse grass called *lalang*, which taking deep root, and being more difficult to be subdued than the original jungle, is regarded as almost the ruin of the land.

Concerning the number of the inhabitants it is impossible to speak with accuracy. The place appears larger as one passes along the river in a boat, than it does from the hills just in the rear, whence the whole may be seen at once, and with entire distinctness. The population cannot exceed 25,000, and probably does not fall below 15,000. The number may be estimated at 20,000. According to Pangeran Yusuf, there are about 3000 boats. Good water is obtained from the base of the hills along the river side. Salt is made from the water of the river by boiling. We passed some of the little houses or sheds where it is made.

May 20th. The sultan called for us to go with him in a boat a short distance. We went a few yards, as far only as the little island of half an acre in extent, upon which the *muzjid* stands. Here, between the *muzjid* and his own houses, the sultan pointed out to us ten or twelve cannon, most of them brass, and very large, lying about at random in the grass, some on broken or decayed carriages, and others on the ground. Part of them were of native manufacture, and others were from abroad. There was one very large piece, bearing the name and arms of Carolus III. of Spain,

Every day persons apply for medicine to cure them of diseases, caused by their licentiousness. Rheumatism and diseases of the skin are also very common. A roughness of the skin, resembling scales called *kurap* is often met with. Out of the thirteen men who were at work today at the sultan's, replacing the decayed posts under the house and the platform surrounding it, seven have this cutaneous disease. The proportion, however, from the whole population is by no means so large.

THE METHOD OF MAKING
Black Tea.

From Mr. Bruce's account of the manufacture of black Tea, in Upper Assam.

In the first place the youngest and most tender leaves are gathered; but when there are many hands and a great quantity of leaves to be collected, the people employed nip off with the forefinger and thumb the fine end of the branch with about four leaves on, and some times even more, if they look tender. These are all brought to the place where they are to be converted into Tea; they are then put into a large, circular, open-worked bamboo basket, having a rim all round, two fingers broad. The leaves are thinly scattered in these baskets, and then placed in a framework of bamboo, in all appearance like the side of an indian hut without grass, resting on posts, 2 feet from the ground, with an angle of about 25°. The baskets, with leaves are put in this frame to dry in the sun and are pushed up and brought down by a long bamboo with a circular piece of wood at the end. The leaves are permitted to dry about two hours, being occasionally turned; but the time required for this process depends on the heat of the sun. When they begin to have a slightly withered appearance, they are taken down and brought into the house, where they are placed on a frame to cool for half an hour. They are then put into smaller baskets of the same kind as the former, and placed on a stand. People are now employed to soften the leaves still more by gently clapping them between their hands, with their fingers and thumb extended, and tossing them up and letting them fall, for about five or ten minutes. They are then again put on the frame during half an hour, and brought down and clapped with the hands as before. This is done three successive times, until the leaves become to the touch like soft leather; the beating and putting away being said to give the tea the black colour and bitter flavour. After this the Tea is put into hot cast iron pans which are fixed in a circular mud fire-place, so that the flame cannot ascend round the pan to incommode the operator. This pan is well heated by a straw or bamboo fire to a certain degree, about two pounds of the leaves are then put into each hot pan, and spread in such a manner that all the leaves may get the same degree of heat. They are every now and then briskly turned with the naked hand to prevent a leaf from being burnt. When the leaves become inconveniently hot to the hand, they are quickly taken out and delivered to another man with a close worked bamboo basket ready to receive them. A few leaves that may have been left behind are smartly brushed out with a bamboo broom; all this time a brisk fire is kept up under the pan. After the pan has been used in this manner three or four times, a bucket of cold water is thrown in and a soft brickbat and bamboo broom used, to give it a good scouring out; the water is thrown out of the pan by the brush on one side, the pan itself being never taken off. The leaves all hot on the bamboo basket are laid on a table that has a narrow rim on its back, to prevent these baskets from slipping off when pushed against it. The two pounds of hot leaves are now divided into two or three parcels, and distributed to as many men, who stand up to the table with the leaves right before them, and each placing his legs close together; the leaves are next collected into a ball, which he gently grasps in his left hand, with the thumb extended, the fingers close together, and the hand resting on the little finger. The right hand must be extended in the same manner as the left, but with the palm turned downwards, resting on the top of the ball of tea leaves. Both hands are now employed to roll and propel the ball along; the left hand pushing it on, and allowing it to revolve as it moves; the right hand also pushes it forward, resting on it with some force, and keeping it down to express the juice which the leaves contain. The art lies here in giving the ball a circular motion and permitting it to turn under and in the hand two or three whole revolutions, before the arms are extended to their full length, and drawing the ball of leaves quickly back without leaving a leaf behind, being rolled for about five minutes in this way. The ball of Tea leaves is from time to time gen ly and delicately opened with the fingers, lifted as high as the face, and then allowed to fall again. This is done two or three times to separate the leaves; and afterwards the basket with the leaves is lifted up as often, and receives a circular shake to bring these towards the centre. The leaves are now taken back to the hot pans and spread out in them as before, being again turned with the naked hand, and when hot taken out and rolled after which they are put into the drying basket and spread on a sieve, which is in the centre of the basket, and the whole placed over a charcoal fire. The fire is very nicely regulated; there must not be the least smoke, and the charcoal should be well picked.

When the fire is lighted it is fanned until it gets a fine red glare and the smoke is all gone off; being every now and then stirred and the coals brought into the centre, so as to leave the outer edge low. When the leaves are put into the drying basket, they are gent'y separated by lifting them up with the fingers of both hands extended far apart and allowing them to fall down again; they are placed 3 or 4 inches deep on the sieve, leaving a passage in the centre for the hot air to pass. Before it is put over the fire the drying basket receives a smart slap with both hands in the act of lifting it up, which is done to shake down any leaves that might otherwise drop through the sieve, or to prevent them from falling into the fire and occasioning a smoke, which would affect and spoil the Tea. This slap on the basket is invariably applied throughout the stages of the Tea manufacture. There is always a large basket underneath to receive the small leaves that fall, which are afterwards collected, dried and added to the other Tea; in no case are the baskets or sieves permitted to touch or remain on the ground, but always laid on a receiver with three legs After the leaves have been half dried in the drying-basket, and while they are still soft, they are taken off the fire and put into large open-worked baskets and then put on the shelf in order that the Tea may improve in colour.

Next day the leaves are all sorted into large, middling, and small; sometimes there are four sorts. All these the Chinese informed me become so many different kinds of Teas; the smallest leaves they called Pha-ho, the 2d Pow-chong, the 3d Su-chong, and the 4th or the largest leaves, Toy-chong. After this assortment they are again put on the sieve in the drying basket (taking great care not to mix the sorts), and on the fire as on the preceding day; but now very little more than will cover the bottom of the sieve is put in at one time, the same care of the fire is taken as before, and the same precaution of tapping the drying basket every now and then. The Tea is taken off the fire with the nicest care for fear of any particle of the Tea falling into it. Whenever the drying basket is taken off, it is put on the receiver, the sieve in the drying basket taken out, the Tea turned over, the sieve replaced, the tap given, and the basket placed again over the fire. As the Tea becomes crisp it is taken out and thrown into a large receiving basket, until all the quantity on hand has become alike dried and crisp; from which basket it is again removed into the drying basket, but now in much larger quantities. It is then piled up eight and ten inches high on the sieve in the drying basket, in the centre a small passage is left for the hot air to ascend, the fire that was before bright and clear, has now ashes thrown on it to deaden its effect, and the shakings that have been collected are put on the top of all, the tap is given and the basket with the greatest care is put over the fire. Another basket is placed over the whole to throw back any heat that may ascend. Now and then it is taken off and put on a stand, the hands with the fingers wide apart are run down the sides of the basket to the sieve, and the Tea gently turned over, the passage in the centre again made, &c. and the basket again placed on the fire. It is from time to time examined, and when the leaves have become so crisp that they break by the slightest pressure of the fingers, it is taken off, when the Tea is ready. All the different kinds of leaves underwent the same operation. The Tea is now little by little put into boxes and first pressed down with the hands and then with the feet, (clean stockings having been previously put on.)

There is a small room inside of the Tea house, 7 cubits square and 5 high, having bamboos laid across on the top to support a net work of bamboo, and the sides of the room smeared with mud to exclude the air. When there is wet weather, and the leaves cannot be dried in the sun, they are laid out on the top of this room on the net work, on an iron pan, the same as is used to heat the leaves; some fire is put into it, either of grass or bamboo, so that the flame may ascend high, the pan is put on a square wooden frame that has wooden rollers on its legs, and pushed round and round this little room by one man, while another feeds the fire, the leaves on the top being occasionally turned; when they are a little withered, the fire is taken away, and the leaves brought down and manufactured into Tea, in the same manner as if it had been dried in the sun. But this is not a good plan, and never had recourse to, if it can possibly be avoided.

Chinese Currency.

From a Correspondent.

The complaints about the scarcity of bullion, which seems to be severely felt by the Supreme Government, have been so frequent, that there must be some truth in them. Now, we cannot exactly look behind the screen and take a view of Taoukwang's money chest, but we really believe, that the old gentleman is a little short of cash. He has not yet arrived at the profound political wisdom of the petty Barbarian states in the West, who apply to Rothschild in all their troubles, and let posterity pay their debts. It is a real pity, that some sagacious minister does not memorialize the sacred Lord upon this subject, instead of continually accusing the barbarians of carrying the sycee silver out of the country.

Debarred from the Dragon's throne, we cannot make our sympathy directly known, but, still at least give publicity at the provincial city, peradventure the Hoppo who has H. M.'s ear, may be informed that we have found out means for stopping the sycee silver from oozing out Our proposal ought to be the more acceptable, since the execution of it will neither require a guardacosta nor fulminating edicts. Thus we set cheerfully to the task, and though born beyond the boundaries of civilization may still in our ignorance hit the mark.

First of all we should humbly advise H. M. to take ample revenge upon the barbarian depredators by melting down their foreign coin into sycee silver, and if the goodness of the dollars would not yet answer the purity of the bullion current in the Celestial Empire, to extract the alloy. By this process a great deal might be gained, for many a dollar is considerably curtailed by being chopped, and solid lumps of silver are less subject to clipping. How much has China lost by defacing the coin and beating it to rags. We venture this suggestion, because Chinese statesmen consider the trash which barbarians import of different metal from the silver which comes from the bowels of the Central Kingdom, a discovery which will astonish our chemists. We have always been surprised, that as long as so many millions of dollars are current in this country, foreigners should be charged with lessening the circulating medium, the very circumstance that they are in possession of the Chinese clearly proves, that the importation has been greater than the exportation, and it is really extraordinary, that there is none in the Privy Council who was struck by this circumstance. *

* On a comparison of the Exports and Imports of Silver, our correspondent will find that the former at present by far exceed the latter in value, the balance of the trade being about 5 millions of dollars in favor of imports, which balance must naturally be paid in for in bullion.

Secondly we should permit every body to export as much silver of whatsoever description as he chooses, for this seems after all to be the safest plan for ensuring a constant supply of bullion. Now this simple maxim of political economy, if once adopted by this government, would do more good than a thousand thundering edicts, but how to render this truth intelligible to those wise heads at Peking is a very different question.

Thirdly; the Government should come forward and establish a bank. Such an institution is of so much palpable utility, that it has been set agoing in several large emporiums, where the notes issued by respectable merchants bear their full value in cash, because they can be immediately commuted into bullion. Why should then the Government, which is far more wealthy and powerful, not imitate this homely measure and relieve its necessity by substituting paper. The only objection which could be brought forward, is that the people would suspect its good faith, because, who could arraign the court if, after having put a great number of bank notes into circulation, it would refuse to receive them again. Such things have happened in times of yore, and why should they not recur.

To these three points, the first merely to quiet fears and to soothe, we should confine our suggestions for salutary reform, and by and by advise to open the silver mines, for the population is dense enough, and millions of workmen might be found without withdrawing the attention of the people from the pursuits of agriculture. But the evil is really greater than the mere want of bullion for paying the taxes would let us suppose. The finances are in a dilapidated condition, and, to remedy the evil, every body seems to be at a loss. There is no doubt, but this cancer is deeply seated, and it is thought more expedient to have recourse to temporary means than to eradicate it. The deficiency in the treasury is large, and the state of things becomes every year worse. It will perhaps end in confiscations and heavy fines, by which individuals are empoverished, distrust roused, and the tyranny of underlings encouraged. But can such arbitrary proceedings save the state? Alas, when once the withering hand of a public bankruptcy has struck terror into a nation, what can save a country from ruin!

The budget of the last year would furnish a criterion whether the alarm so frequently sounded was strictly true, or merely the offspring of overanxious care. As this however is never drawn up, and the Emperor himself is in total ignorance of the exact sums of the revenues and public expenditure, we shall not trouble our head about it. Three years will decide whether things can go on as they have hitherto done, or whether a national assembly ought to be convoked to deliberate about ways and means. In the latter case we hope Howkwa will be delegated as the representative of the good borough of Canton, and not only assist in the deliberations, but also aid by his purse in removing the public distress. Since this salutary step however may be deferred, until steamboats ply between Peking and London, and the latest advices from the stock exchange can be had within less than three months, the Emperor had best declare himself sole proprietor of the country which his fore father took sword in hand, and thus put himself in possession of all goods and chattels to defray the expenses of his administration.

Mines in China.

It has often been erroneously stated that no silver mines are worked in this country. We were in this belief, until we met with a considerable list of names of places where the respective metals are dug. To cite them would throw little light upon the subject, and we only remark here, that the mines in Yunnan and Kweichoo are the most productive, and that almost every province has a few of various descriptions. Most are wrought by private individuals, who pay to government from 25 to 30 per Cent of the net proceeds. The revenue thus derived from gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron mines does not amount to a million of taels per annum, which is a sufficient proof, that much ore is smuggled, and the working stands in no proportion with the extent of the country and the mountains which produce the ore An other observation we made, is that silver mines are the least numerous, and that the statistical amount of the metal which is annually fetched from the bowels of the earth is so trifling (not fully one million of taels) as scarcely to make it worth the labour. The Chinese miners we have seen at Banca were hard working men, but not very expert in melting the ore or in constructing the mines. Ingenious as the natives are, a few lessons in this useful art from foreigners might not come amiss, and if they would permit a man like Humboldt to travel through their mountainous districts, some great discoveries might still be made. But a government which refuses all advances even if made for promoting its own interests, ought to suffer the evils which narrowmindedness and ignorance engender, and pay the penalty for self sufficiency.

Singapore.

By the *Chippewa*, which arrived yesterday evening, from Batavia the 29th ultimo, we have received *Java Courants* from the 4th to 24th ultimo from which we give the following *Anfer Shipping Report*:—

June 30. British ship *Sulimany*, Macfarlane from Batavia for Bombay.

July 1. British ship *Ganga*, Younghusband, from Liverpool, 15th March, for Batavia.

" 1. Swedish ship *Amelia*, Mulder, from Bremen 23rd March, for Batavia.

" 2. British ship *John Bull*, Osmond, from Liverpool, 1st April, for Batavia.

" 2. British ship *Hope*, Cockbain, from Liverpool, 28th February, for Batavia.

" 3. American ship *Arnold Weller*, Lovell, from Manila, 23rd May, for Boston.

" 7. British ship *John Dugdale*, Mc.Gowan, from Singapore, 26th June, for Liverpool.

" 9. American ship *Southerner*, Tibbits, from Canton, 10th May, for New York.

" 14. American ship *Potomac*, White, from Newberry Port, 4th April, for Batavia.

" 14. British brig *Kite*, Noble, from Singapore, 27th June, for Mauritius.

" 18. British ship *Meteor*, Nicholson, from London, 7th April, for China.

" 18. British ship *Superior*, Lowry, from Liverpool, 28th March, for Batavia.

" 22. American ship *Claudius*, M. Whitney, from Manila, 15th June, for New York.

The commercial advices received from Batavia by this opportunity are very unfavorable for British imports, particularly for Cotton Goods—of which the supplies had been large by the *Bencoolen*, *Hope*, *Superior* and *Chippewa*, and sales were difficult to effect at almost any price. The *Bencoolen* was to leave for Singapore, in about 8 or 10 days after the *Chippewa*. The *Hope* was to proceed to China and the *Superior* was loading Rice for the West Indies.

The Produce market continued firm altho' there was not much doing. Last sale of good *Jacatra Sugar*, *f.* 14½. *Tin* had been sold at *f.* 51 and little in the market. Bills on England had been sold at *f.* 12¾, but a large amount could not be negociated better than *f.* 12½ per £. Tounage for Europe was still wanted. The *Mary Ann*, Jones, had arrived from N. S. Wales, and had been offered £5. 15s. to the continent.

A Government Sale of *Spices* took place on the 24th ult. of which the following are particulars :

300pls.	*Cloves*	avgd. *f.* 106.88 ℧ pl.	silver
400pls.	*Nutmegs* 3d sort	" *f.*286.94 "	"
50pls.	*Mace* 1st sort	" *f.*272.11 "	"

Singapore Free Press, August 2.

Ava Affairs.

In reference to the late bloody transactions at Ava, we learn that it has been reported by an eye-witness, that the late Heir Apparent was put to death in the most violent and outrageous manner—the usual forms in all cases of executions of any of the royal family, having been dispensed with. He was dragged forth and beheaded like a common criminal. That he had been guilty of attempting to recover his rights of which he had been deprived by the usurpation of the present King, has not yet appeared to us to be established on sufficient evidence. If the proclamation, of which we gave a translation a fortnight ago, presents all the grounds which the King had for this bloody proceeding, the fact of the Prince's imputed guilt certainly requires further confirmation. According to that paper, a single individual, who pretended to know something about the matter, was brought to the High Court, and there made a revelation of the conspiracy. The representations of this one man were enough, in the opinion of those who wished to remove the Prince out of the way, and to find an apology for so doing, to furnish reasons for putting him to death. We suspect, however, that most people will do the King the justice to believe that he had very strong reasons of his own, connected with ambitious projects in regard to his own sons, which prompted him to act as he did in this instance. While some persons will, perhaps, deem the accusation an invention of one of these 'hopeful youths;' for the royal proclamation above alluded to, represents one of them and his servant as acting a very prominent part in discovering the conspiracy and inculpating the Prince. The latter being an obstacle in the way of the succession of the new King's son, was consequently, whether guilty or innocent, to be sacrificed. It does not yet appear that the ex-King has been executed, but report says that his confinement is much more rigorous than it was—that those, who manifested sufficient interest in his misfortunes to induce them to visit him and minister to his wants, have received a check in the form of a man with pencil and paper for the purpose of recording their names. They will of course desist from their offices in preference to having their names "handed up to Government." *Maulmain Chronicle, May* 26.

We have been favored with the following important communication, which we give as it reached us,

"Runjeet Singh is DEAD."

"I have just received the accompanying slip in an *Agra Ukhbar* of the 23d June. It appears to have been put into the paper after it was packed up for despatch by the post. My correspondent is worthy of entire credit."

It is impossible at this moment to conjecture what may be the effect of this event on our relations with the Seiks. The heir apparent, it is rumoured, is no friend to British connection; but his interest is so closely wrapped up with ours, that we cannot readily persuade ourselves, he would play the absurd game of aiding and abetting the schemes of Dost Mahomed or the Ruler of Nepaul.

We may here mention, as a piece of *gossip*, that in the bazaar there is a report that the British and Russian Fleets have been engaged in the Black Sea.

If so, we infer the Sultan must have opened the Dardanelles to us.—*Calcutta Englishman, July* 6. —*Sing. Free Press, August* 9.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

Nothing can be farther from my meaning, than to deprive you or any other friend around me, of the right of suspending an opinion on the Opium question, or any other, to you, doubtful point.

When the first movers in the temperance reform, farther westward, first lighted on a few of the facts, which were afterwards made public with such singular effect, they were themselves surprised. Although living in a country where discussion scarcely left any thing alone, and where scarce a hamlet could be found without its press, the whole community were startled, when not the half of the truth as to the ravages of intemperance was first told. It is well to recollect this, and to remind ourselves, that the use of Opium, unlike that of spirits in the west, is illicit and secret and penal; that indulgence in it leads to slumber, not to active appearances abroad; and moreover that we are not permitted to penetrate the interior of the Chinese territory and society; in order to understand why what has been written on the subject, consists rather of general inferences, than of statistical facts.

I was conversing with one of the most intelligent of my Chinese friends, a few days ago, on this very point. I asked him if he could furnish facts, as to the ruinous effects of the drug, on his own observation. He replied immediately, "Can do so many you please." I told him such statements were now likely to produce a powerful effect on the traffic, he interrupted me. "My understand, my bring you counter, my very glad help stop that Opium come in, my too much fear for my son, my grandson."

Now, Mr. Editor, though we cannot collect statistics ourselves on the effects of Opium, it is not so with the intelligent natives, and is it on declamations — words — that their opinions are formed? Their uniform testimony is, that the drug is working the ruin of thousands, and if we are not already satisfied with the grounds of their testimony, is it their fault or ours? A friend of mine who knows the Chinese better than I do, tells me, I have conversed with some thousands of the people on this subject, and I never met with *one* who would advance one plea for the drug. The use of samshoo, they often defend or extenuate, but not a syllable do I even hear in favor of the pipe.

In the same way, says a Gentleman who has seen much of the Sumatrans, they will never allow, not the lowest of them, that they buy Opium for their own use. And with these private sentiments, the laws of most of the eastern Governments, independent and colonial, corrresponding. The testimony afforded by our own observation, scanty though it be, is a concurrent, not a conflicting testimony. In our narrow circle, we can each of us recal some half a dozen at least, whom the drug has brought to an untimely end. I have just been listening to a story of this sort, though it had not so tragic a termination. A foreigner, walking near the outskirts of our suburb a day or two ago, was struck with the appearance of a man in deep distress. He had left his home to go to his Opium-haunt, but had been overtaken by his wretched wife, whose tears and entreaties had brought him to a stand, though they had not constrained him to return. When my friend left the scene, the conflict was still going on between the wretched man's imperious appetite and his grief, remorse, and shame.

But even if it be supposed that we ourselves and our Chinese informants are mistaken as to the amount of injury done by the traffic, it is unquestionably true that *it is their sincere belief*, that the mischief is done, and that the foreign merchants are the immediate instruments of the harm. This brings us to perhaps the most lamentable part of the present state of things; i. e. that the poison, or what the whole moral portion of the Chinese people regard as such,—comes to them through christian hands. The same agency, from which we look for civil liberty, and social elevation, and christian purity to come and bless them, now employs itself before them, in proffering the intoxicating, debasing, destroying drug. The very arms that should be stretched out to rescue, are dealing aryund a thousand deaths.

If the introduction of Opium could be turned from Christi-n to Pagan channels, if the native growers of Bahar and Malwa would send the drug by their own agents and in their own ships, the matter would not be half so bad. But the misfortune is, the most respectable of the foreign residents, the best specimens the Chinese have of christian mercantile character, are now identified with the drug. In the present apathy of western Governments as to all that concerns their true honor and interests here, we can scarcely expect that they will direct their representatives to interpose. What then shall be done? Must the progress of improvement of the commercial, civil, moral, amelioration be thus stayed? Must the cause of Christianisation in China continue to be crushed under the weight of the drug? No. The Chinese *must* be told that the set of motives which operate to give them the Bible, is not the same, which operates to feed the opium-pipe. The success of Christianisation and the honor of its author, require, that influences so opposite, yet so apparently identified, should be placed each in its own proper light.

Your sympathies seem awakened, Mr. Editor, for those *moderate smokers*, who might be compelled, by any reduction of the importation, to forego the pipe. But pray remember that native writers tell us—the home growth is very extensive, and surely it may be calculated to yield much more opium, than is likely to be used aright.

You regard it too, as a case of "punishment," when a moderate user is constrained to give up a luxury, because it is a sacrifice necessary to the progress of reform. But let me remind you that our societies propose to supply the opium-smoker with the proper motive to impel to such sacrifices, by putting him in possession, for instance, of the writings and the example of Paul. "If meat make my brother to offend,—says this better guide than our imaginations, I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend." "If thy brother be grieved with thy meat, now walkest thou not charitably; destroy not him with thy meat, for whom Christ died." It is one of our highest hopes, (not fears) that many a moderate smoker in China will come to feel and exemplify, one day, the spirit of these words.

Now though you, Mr. Editor, oppose (in a neutral way) "the genuine votaries of Bacchus being put on short allowance," you would not regret to see *opium smokers* giving up "*the good thing* an all bountiful providence has created *for them*," in the spirit and after the example of Paul. As none of the foreign sellers of the drug use it, the case does not apply to them; it is profit, not enjoyment, Mammon not Bacchus, that is on their side the sacrifice, or the God.

Like yourself, Mr. Editor, I am no friend of ultra movements, or ultra doctrines of any kind. I owe to a disinterested position only the views I now give. The opium-game does not excite and blind me; I see clearly, because I look on. Others, in the same position, no doubt come to much the same conclusions, and when we have compared our views at a future day, be it the first Wednesday in November, as proposed in the Canton Register,—we shall, I hope, be ready to act a proper part.

Meantime, I trust you will continue to give the subject such attention, as your neutrality allows.

Your's truly,

S. S. S.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 25th August.

The *Ann* from Calcutta 8th July, and Singapore 9th August has arrived. By her we have received Singapore papers of 2nd and 9th of this month, from which, in another column, we have made some extracts. Opium had risen considerably in Calcutta since the last sale being now quoted at 1105 for Patna, and 980 @ 1000 for Benares. The following was the quantity remaining uncleared on the 6th July in the Company's warehouse, viz.t.

	Old	New	Total
Patna,	190	2,615	2,805
Benares	85	1,721	1,806
		Chests.	4,611

The *Ariel* had arrived at Kedgeree on the 30th June, and was to leave again for China on the 25th July. The following vessels were laid on for China in Calcutta. *Ariel, Bolton, Forth*, and *Mermaid.*

We have again been favored by S. S. S. with a letter, the subject of which is the Opium trade, or rather its discontinuance in future, and at same time with this communication we notice another letter having a similar object in the *Canton Register* of the 21st inst. signed by Messrs Olyphant & Co. American merchants here, who call for a public meeting to be held by those who will pledge themselves to abstain entirely from all participation in the Opium-trade. This meeting these Gentlemen propose to take place on the first Wednesday of next November. Messrs. Olyphant & Co. have, we believe, not traded in Opium from a conviction of it's injurious tendency to the Chinese, and however creditable to them to abstain conscientiously from a source of gain, we expect that their example and their call to the pledge will have but few followers, most of the merchants here being general Agents, and all of them, we believe, more or less trafficking in Opium, either on their own account or that of their constituents, nor willing, we presume, to give up the advantages they have hitherto derived therefrom. In fact, we do not know of any one, permanently established here, with the exception of the house already named, who are not, we are told, commission agents, but carrying on business solely on their own account, and of the missionaries, who naturally abstain from trade altogether, who could possibly give the pledge recommended by Messrs. Olyphant & Co., and affairs being in this position we do not see that the method by which these gentlemen propose to gain their end is at all likely to be successful. Supposing even that merchants in Canton were to discontinue dealing in opium, a position which we deem not likely to be made good, the traffic would only be removed from one place to another, and instead of Canton being, as now, the culminating point, would be carried on to the extent of the demand, in the numerous bays near our river and along the eastern coast of China. The trade of which S. S. S. complains would therefore continue to exist, though it had changed hands. The Chinese informant of our correspondent seems to argue wrongly when he says "that the foreign merchants are the immediate instruments of the harm." The Chinese smokers are the immediate cause, and as long as they have a taste for, or are allowed to indulge the use of, Opium, we are afraid that any external measures to do away with the trade can be of no avail, for, our correspondent must be sufficiently aware of commercial affairs to know that, wherever demand exists, enterprize will not be wanting to supply it. Can it be supposed that the Temperance societies in America would have found a prohibition against the introduction of spirits into the United States any effectual aid to them? Would such prohibitions not have been circumvented, as they here are in the case of the Opium. trade? Or, if in Great Britain the distillery of spirits were no longer legal, would not means be found by illicit destillation to supply the demand? The same holds good as to Opium. Were the foreigners, now settled here, to refuse the usual supply, other foreigners would immediately come in their stead. The Opium trade can only be diminished and, perhaps, finally destroyed by a determination, such as we see described in the Temperance journals to exist in North America against the use of all distilled liquors, being come to by the Chinese with regard to the drug; their government, we know from many years experience, are either too weak or too supine to suppress the Opium-trade. A moral influence to act upon the Chinese is the only one that can effectually counteract it, but how such influence is to be obtained, and whether at all obtainable we are too little acquainted with the Chinese character, and with the means their wise and good men have to act upon the feelings of their countrymen, even to guess at.

The following edict from the local authorities has been addressed to the Hong-merchants. We do not believe it entitled to much attention, similar papers having frequently appeared, and having had no influence upon the manner in which the trade is now carried on.

"*Tung*, President of the Board of War and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, *E.*, Vice President of the Board of War and Lieutenant Governor of Canton, and *Yu*, late an acting *King* of the Imperial Household, and Commissioner of Customs at the Port of Canton, proclaim to the Senior Hong-merchants for their full information.

"On the 18th day of the 5th moon, of the 18 h year of Taoukwang we reverently received the following Imperial Edict: "It has been reported to us that Tea and Rhubarb are indispensable to the outside barbarians; and further, we have been requested to ordain that certain fixed prices are to be established for said articles, to be paid for only in Sycee Silver, and not on any account to be bartered for Opium and other foreign goods. Let the said Governor and his colleagues deliberate and devise means for carrying the above regulations into effect. Raw Silk is also to be included in said regulation. Let a satisfactory report be prepared for inspection." This coming before us, we have examined into the subject. How much Tea Silk and Rhubarb is annually exported? What are the usual average prices of those articles? What goods have the outside barbarians hitherto been accustomed to barter for them? Have the prices hitherto been fixed or stationary, or have they been governed by the market values? Now we have received directions from the Emperor to establish fixed prices, and to limit the payment for them to sycee silver. They may not be bartered for foreign goods. What is the best mode for fixing the prices? and, putting aside Tea, Rhubarb, and Silk, (which are to be paid for in specie) what other goods can be bartered for the foreign articles of import? We now issue this Edict for the information of the Hong-merchants. Let them instantly make enquiries, and ascertain the facts, and within five days, report the same to us, that we may prepare our report to the Emperor. Do not attempt to deceive us: and let there be no delay.

"Haste—Haste—A special Edict."

6th moon, 28th day, (18th August, 1838.)

A petition signed by many of our Parsee neighbours, complaining of the delay in the settlement of the Kin-qua debts was presented at the City gate on Wednesday last by about 30 of the Parsees resident here. Some of the party, we hear, penetrated beyond the city-gates, and entered the house of a Mandarin near it. After some time spent in waiting, the proper Chinese officers arrived, and took charge of the Petition.

It is not H. M. B. *Algerine*, but H. M. S. *Larne* that has been sent by H E. the Admiral to go in search of the *Antonio Percira*. The route that Capt. Blake proposes to take is to go first to the Paracels as the spot most likely to fall in with either with the vessel itself, or the wreck, or survivors of the crew, and should he there not meet with the object of his search he is to proceed to Turon bay, and thence to other places where it is likely that any mischance can have happened to that vessel. There have been several rumors of late concerning her fate, most of which cannot be traced to any satisfactory source, the last that we hear of is confirmatory of the first concerning her, which is, that an "Opium ship" had been wrecked on the coast of Hainam, at least so, we are told, some Chinese, arrived at Macao, state. We sincerely hope that the search of H. M. S.-*Larne* may prove successful, though from the extent of coast, and, the, we fear, but scanty means of intelligence from one spot to the other, the enterprize is far from promising success.

Five men, natives of Macao, were, the other day, forwarded to the authorities here, and are at present shut up in the Consoo-house, where they seem to be well content with the treatment they receive. From their statement it would appear that they, on coming up the river in a small Macao or Chinese boat, run against some shoals or rocks in the middle of the night and were wrecked. They reached the land by swimming, and thus got into the hands of the Mandarins.

Great difficulties, we are told, attend the delivery of Opium at Whampoa at present, the look out of the preventive guard being very strict.

We hoped to have given to our readers the particulars of the dangers encountered by the *Henry Clay* in the China Seas from the Tyfong she encountered, but cannot do so in this paper from the necessary notes, to make up the statement which we had been kindly promised, not having yet reached Canton. We are told that the gale which this vessel encountered singularly differed from those usual in the China Sea to the southward of Macao, by the wind veering round from North west to the Southward, by the west, and not the east as is commonly observed. Whether this deviation is owing to the Hurricane having been encountered in a much more northern latitude, (the vessel was driven up as high as 28° N.,) or by what influences the nature of the Tyfong was changed, offers, no doubt, matter for curious speculation.

We have recopied from Mr. Bruce's report, part of which we gave last week, the account he gives of the manufacture of tea in Assam, which, being conducted by Chinese, is probably similar or the same as the process by which the leaf is prepared in this country. It would appear from this report that any quantity, of the commoner kinds at least, can be raised in Assam.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto
DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 24 July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by
JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened for a European No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—JAMES HOOKER & WILLIAM LANE having this day entered into Partnership, beg to inform the Public that they have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs STANFORD & MARKS, and solicit a continuance of the patronage that has been given to the late Establishment of STANFORD & MARKS as warehouse keepers and auctioneers under the firm of
HOOKER & LANE

No. 1 British Factory,
Canton, 1st June, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.
Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—The Interest of STANFORD & MARKS in the British Hotel and Shop in No. 1 British Factory cease this day:
Canton, May 31st, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c., ... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Canton, 24th May, 1838.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, Messrs. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sail'ng Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt GILLET, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig "NARCISA," 180 Tons Burden, ROGERS Master, very fast, extra found with ground Tackle and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to
JA: INNES.

Canton, 14th August, 1838. No. 1 Creek hong.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to
FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Whampoa. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE fast sailing teak built Dutch Schooner "CATHARINA CORNELIA" 123 tons Register. For particulars apply to
BELL & Co.

Canton, 24 August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to
SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUN. E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN. Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to
H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC. DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 20th September. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

31 Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. D. R. CALDWELL, No. 27 Old China Street is our sole Agent in China for sale of our TYRIAN HAIR DYE: and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.

A. ROWLAND & SON.

ON SALE.

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

SHIP'S PROVISIONS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE;—19 Casks PRIME SALT BEEF, in whole or by Casks.—Apply at No. 27 Old China Street where a muster can be seen.

D. R. CALDWELL.

Canton, 13th August, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms a HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.
At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 1 ½ $ per file.

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For three " . . . . . $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Ann*, Guy, from Calcutta, 8th July, Singapore 9th August. *London*, Tait, from Bombay. *Moffat*, Bolton, and *Hope*, Cockburn, from Batavia. Amer. *Henry Clay*, Gilman, from Peru, arrived at Chimoo Bay, Eastcoast of China, totally dismasted, having encountered a severe Tyfung on the 13th to 16th July, near the Loo-choo Islands.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—*H. M. S Larne*, J. P. Blake, commander, in search of the *Antonio Pereira*, supposed to be stranded somewhere in the China Sea.

PASSENGERS.—*H. M. S. Larne*, Captain *Young*, and a Chinese interpreter.

The French Frigate *l'Artemise*, had arrived in Singapore, and sailed thence for Cochin China.

The *Mary Ann Webb*, for Liverpool will be despatched this evening at 11 o'clock. The Dutch Schooner *Catharina Cornelia* for Singapore on or about the 2nd September.

Laid on for England: *Parkfield*, *Tyrer*, *Selma*, *Hero*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 26th April via *Bombay*. UNITED STATES, 1st May per *Girard*. CALCUTTA, 8th July ₱ *Ann*. SINGAPORE, 9th August ₱ *Ann*. JAVA, 30th July ₱ *Hope*. MANILA, 25th July ₱ *Lulworth*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Hereford*, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Penang*, *Euphrates*, *Crescent*, *Orwell*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Covington*, *York*, *Horatio*, *Eliza*, *Taglis*. BOMBAY, *Vansittart*, *Helen*, *General Palmer*. CALCUTTA, *Antonio Pereira*, *Mermaid*, *Neptune*, *Upton Castle*, *Recovery*, *Forth*, *Lady Raffles*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*, *Bolton*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J. C Thpson.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum ..	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Logan	Ameri.	Follonsbee		London	Follonsbee.
Fort William	British	Melville	1200	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Sealeby Castle....	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Myaram Dyaram..	"	Dicey		Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Hero	"	Smith	408	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parkfield ...	"	Jacob	496	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Tyrer	"	Ellis	334	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Selma	"	Luckie	258	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Caledonia...	"	Burn		Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly....	"	Johnston		"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager		"	"
Gunga	"	Young husband....	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark		"	"
Futtay Salam ...	"	Gillet		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mauliuien..	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Falcon	British	Middlemist	372	London	"
Lulworth	"	Graham		Manila	
Moffat	"	Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn..		"	"

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Anne*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keanedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Perry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Isabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	Liverpool..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate....	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Richard Alsop....	Ameri.	Engle		Lima	Wetmore & Co.
Harlequin .	British	Chiene	290	Manzalan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries	239	Bombay	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		Singapore	D. & M. Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq...		Singapore	———,
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	"
Brooklyn	Ameri.	———, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	———, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Catharina Cornelia	Dutch.	Taylor		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Narcisa....	Span.	Rodgers	180	Manila	Ja. Innes.
Wm. Jardine ...	British	Crosbie....		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London	Wetmore & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Bengal Packet....	"	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Mary Frazier ...	Ameri.	Summers		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 51. CANTON, SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1838. No. 155.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	P°.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	2.25 a 2.50	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	24 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pc.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pc.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	10	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or inf'. - -	Pl.	9. a 11	
,, sup'r and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,	7. a 9.5	
,, sup'r and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheat's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 3½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 6	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,	540	
,, ,, new - -	,,	580	
Benares old - 1837	,,	500	
,, new - - -	,,	540	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	685	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	380	
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	Little demand.
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -			
Nutmegs - - - - - -			
Pepper - - - - - -		7.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	80 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	12 a 16	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandal Islands - -	,,		
Sapan - - - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.50	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14.50	
colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Sesshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd.	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Low quality..
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, New- - - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 114	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	59	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	6 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermilion 40 catties - -	Box	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay		Singapore	½ 1
Ceylon		Manila	
Madras		Mallacca	
Calcutta	3.. 2½	Penang	1½ 1½
Rangoon		Batavia	
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3½ 3
Australia		,, direct	3 2½
Sand. Islands ..		France	3 2½

Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½ 3
Spain or Portugal. .	3½ 3
America U States ..	3 2½
Chili or Peru	4 ..
Mexico	3 ..
E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Lintin &c..	½ do.

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg.	1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl.	per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,,	1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under	1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s d.

On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4. 6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days ..... 4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... 4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. .....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.85 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet £ 5 to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. .. to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JULY 1838.

	IN JULY.			IN APRIL MAY AND JUNE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st August.*
Patna ..... old.	160	495	81.675			
,, ... new	822	525	432,580	2,372	1 157,805	617
Benares ..... old	71	465	33.015			846
,, ... new	260	490	127 400	790	359,480	92
Malwa	782	638	1,122.660	1,869½	985,450	259
	3,100		1,797,250	5,031½	2,502,735	1395

Total of deliveries in the four months from April to July inclusive, 8,131½ chests, value, Sp. Drs. 4,299,985.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Several sales of LONGCLOTHS, have been made during the week, but at rather reduced prices—one lot of 9000 Ps. grey cloths of fair quality at $ 4, and white @ 4½. About 2000 Ps. of fine to very fine cloths were sold at about 5½, we understand. COTTON YARN, the dealers appear afraid to speculate in, from the very large quantities: For a small lot of good Yarn, No. 20 @ 32, ½ water, ½ mule, not more than equal to $ 28 was paid, and for the best, say Nos. 20 @ 40, not more than $ 34 could be obtained, and the inferior yarns are unsaleable.

CHINTZES are very difficult of sale, the supply being large of inferior goods and narrow dimensions, which have been selling at very low rates and interfered with the good qualities.

WOOLLENS.—The price of SPANISH STRIPES, remains nearly as before, but there is not a very active demand. Some small parcels have been sold at from 1.20 @ 1.30, and for the best they do not offer more than 1.35, hitherto the supply has been moderate. LONGELLS have rather improved, and about $ ½ advance could be obtained.

METALS. LEAD,—is rather firmer. IRON without much enquiry, although the importations are limited. For the small lot of 203 bottles of QUICKSILVER not more than $ 110 is offered, we hear.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—The stock of PEPPER, is reduced, and moderate supplies would fetch $ 7. A small lot of BANCA TIN sold yesterday @ 20½. There is very little either of Banca or Straits in the market. The cargo of BETELNUT, reported last week, has been sold at Macao @ 3.20, but we doubt if the next importation will realize more than $ 3.

RICE.—The price has again receded almost to our former low quotations, and supplies are coming on from Java which will tend to keep the market down.

COTTON.—No material alteration in price or demand. The rates for the Bombay staple of good quality may be considered fully 3 mace, and for the lower qualities 5 @ 6 mace under the opening price. We have heard of no transactions in the Bengal or Madras cotton, but we hear the dealers cannot realize their purchases of the former except at a loss of 1 @ 2 mace.

OPIUM.—The market is again very dull, and prices nearly nominal. New Patna in the early part of the week was 590 @ 600, and Malwa 700, but the transactions were, we suspect, very limited at these rates. The supplies however come on very gradually, and the clearances continue good, so that for a time the price may be supported. The deliveries to the 15th were, Patna, *old* 190; *new* 311; Benares, *old* 17; *new* 100; Malwa, 541; Total 1099 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—About 1500 bales of the new crop of Nankin silk have arrived, but as the holders are talking of $ 600 and upwards for it, there have of course been no transactions, nor have the masters, we believe, been inspected. The second as well as the first crop, there seems no doubt now, is also short.

TEA.—The new black Teas are now arriving daily. The crop generally is still reported short, and a long continuation of rains, it is said, will also prevent an excessive supply of green teas.

EXCHANGE.—without alteration.

CANTON, 25th August, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 3d. No. 52. CANTON, SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1838. No. 156.

Exports of Cotton & Opium to China from Bombay,

from 1st January to 5th July, 1838.

Dates.		Vessels Names.	Tons.	Cotton.	Opium.
February	24	Elizabeth, ...	333	1,508 Bales.	459 Chests.
..	26	Pearl, ...	118	....	492 do.
March	6	Bombay Castle, ...	602	2,755½ do.	857 do.
April	1	Anna Maria, ...	421	1,768½ do.	6 do.
..	23	Ardaseer, ...	422	483 do.	1,339 do.
..	25	Earl Balcarras, ...	1,488	7,630 do.	....
May	1	Charles Forbes, ...	916	4,576½ do.	....
..	..	Lowjee Family, ...	925	4,631 do.	....
..	2	Glenelg, ...	867	5,200 do.	....
..	6	Elmondstone, ...	456	2,516 do.	....
..	7	Good Success, ...	545	2,329 do.	437 do.
..	12	Caledonia, ...	710	3,419½ do.	....
..	13	Charles Grant, ...	1,311	7,127 do.	....
..	21	Fort William, ...	1,214	7,400 do.	90 do.
..	..	Lord Castlereagh, ...	798	4,074 do.	322 do.
..	..	Allalevie, ...	769	4,010 do.	....
..	23	Scaleby Castle, ...	1,274	6,675 do.	30 do.
..	24	Shaw Allum, ...	881	4,402½ do.	....
..	25	Hannah, ...	471	1,743½ do.	995 do.
..	26	Genoveva, (Port.)	180	350 do.	25 do.
..	27	Tranquillidade, (do.)	295	934 do.	133 do.
..	29	Lady Grant, ...	239	....	732 do.
June	4	Castle Huntly, ...	1,359	7,215½ do.	987 do.
..	7	Hero, ...	402	1,900 do.	....
..	11	Charlotte, ...	691	3,701 do.	614½ do.
..	12	Mayaram Dyaram, ...	734	2,787 do.	....
..	18	Cornwallis, ...	666	2,772½ do.	324½ do.
..	..	Futtay Sallam, ...	485	2,446 do.	....
..	26	London, ...	234	1,131 do.	....
..	..	Mangles, ...	500	2,452 do.	53 do.
July	4	General Palmer, ...	531	2,349 do.	117 do.
..	5	Hopkinson, ...	409	1,955½ do.	....
		Total	21,236	102,294 Bales	7,312 Chests.

The number of passes granted were 12 000 of which 11,540 Chests had arrived on the 4th ult. The vessels loading for China when the *Hopkinson* left, were the *Helen, Benares, Vansittart, Claremont, Viscount Melbourne, Inglis, Oriental,* and *City of Poma.*

ART. I. *Notices of the city of Borneo and its inhabitants, made during the voyage of the American brig Himmaleh in the Indian Archipelago, in* 1837. From a Correspondent.

From the Chinese Repository, for August,

[Continued from last week.]

May 21st. A report has came from below, that another vessel has arrived. The sultan has inquired several times whether this vessel has come to take Bruni. He protests that he is not afraid, but he is evidently not altogether at ease. He says that the Dutch and English wish to take his town, but cannot. He calls his *orang bichara* about him, and boasts of his power, a course well fitted to frighten his people. In the morning he had another cannon of large size mounted on the small platform in front of the palace, and the whole number now mounted is seven. Much annoyed with the begging and the idle questions of the vicious crowd around us, we are careful not to offend them, as we desire to leave upon their minds a favorable impression in respect to white men and Christians. The sultan has sent for me several times for no other purpose, as it turned out, but to frighten a little child, the daughter of one of his slaves; and once, when he could not make the child cry by pointing at me as an object of terror, he turned and kicked the poor thing, and thus secured his object. We are coming to the conclusion, that this man is as odious for his vices as he is contemptible for his folly.

May 22d. The sultan and his attendants were up in the night, holding a consultation respecting the newly arrived. Observing that I was awake, (for nothing can escape the notice of his spies,) he sent for me and inquired whether the vessels have come to make war. He wonders how it is that we, although from Singapore, know nothing about the matter. Two sons of the sultan, good looking boys of about 13 and 15 years, often make their appearance in the morning while their father is yet asleep. This morning they ventured, for the first time, within speaking distance, and begged for some paper.

At 12 o'clock, captain McAlister from Singapore arrived, attended by a Chinese as his commercial agent, and by several of his crew. At the first interview, the sultan made the same attempt at regal state as at our reception. The art of keeping one waiting for ceremony's sake, or from peculiar notions of dignity, seems to be well understood in Bruni. Happening to have a peep behind the curtains, I saw the sultan in full dress, and ready to come forth, but still waiting for a suitable time to elapse before he should make his appearance. The new captain was well received; particular inquiries were made as to the size of his vessel, the number and size of the guns, the number of white men; and finding that there was nothing to fear from a little brig of 100 tons, having but three white men on board, his highness seemed relieved, and was very cheerful.

May 23d. Two Chinese called, one of them a Mohammedan. They say that the few Chinese here are oppressed; that the last sultan was a cruel tyrant; that formerly the Chinese in Bruni were numerous, but that oppression has driven them away. From several quarters similar testimony is derived respecting the former sultan. One of the *pangerans* declares, that during his reign no white man could come here and much less sleep in his palace as we do.

The vessel last arrived is not able to trade on as favorable terms as were granted to our vessel. The reason doubtless is, that we have already obtained nearly all the peper, the most important article of traffic in Bruni. As money is almost unknown here, all trading is done by barter; a pecul of pepper is given for a piece of cloth of specified length and quality, and other things are exchanged in the same way. The sultan and chief *pangerans* secure to themselves the first choice of all articles offered for sale. Indeed they nearly monopolize the whole trade. Before any vessel can commence trading, samples of all goods are exhibited, and pangeran Yusuf, being the most active merchant, has the chief voice in fixing the prices.

May 24th. Rumor of the arrival of a third vessel. The sultan's fears are renewed, and to quiet them he boasts of the prowess of Bruni.

May 25th. Three Dayak prahus, containing about 70 men, arrived from Baram. So little do any of these people, whether Malays or Dayaks, know of the geography of the places around them, that I could not ascertain, notwithstanding repeated inquiries, whether the prahus came from north, south, east, or west. The story of the men themselves is, that they have been a day and a night coming from Baram by sea, and that their own country is far interior from Baram. The Baram of which they speak, must be the Tanjong Baram of the charts, some 80 miles to the southwest. The appearance of the men is a little different from that of the Malays, yet the difference would not be noticed by an ordinary observer, if their dress were the same. In complexion they are a slight degree lighter, if I mistake not, than the Malays, and their features are rather more prominent. The faces of several bore marks of the small-pox. Only one had the cutaneous disease called *kurap*, so common in these islands, and that one differed entirely in appearance from the others, having a bad countenance, with color almost as dark as that of a negro, but with straight hair. Their dress is not uniform. Some have trowsers extending from the waist to the middle of the thigh, but most of them have merely the *chawat*, a cloth or bark fastened around the loins by a string. The hair of most of them is long, and tied up loosely behind the head, much in the style of Malay females. A few have the hair short, and handkerchiefs around the head, not unlike Mohammedans; and a few others have it a foot long hanging about their shoulders. The dress and general appearance of a majority of them accord with the descriptions given by Dalton, Hunt, and others. The chiefs are distinguished by ornaments in and about their ears. In the upper part of the ear is a hole, through which is thrust the tooth of an animal (of the tiger as they say, but of the hog as the Malays suspect). These teeth are three inches long, and are kept from falling out by a head of gold. Besides this tooth sticking through the upper part of ear, the lower part, or lobe, is stretched beyond measure by the introduction of cylinders of wood, at first small, and gradually increased till they reach the diameter of two inches, and then gold or gilded wire is coiled around this part of the ear, forming a tube two or three inches in lenth. It appeared, on inquiry, that these men are of several different tribes, and speak different languages. I wrote down from their mouths a few words, and the first ten numerals of three dialects. Three fourths of these numerals in each of the dialects are evidently derived from the same source with the Malay numerals.

(here follows a table of numerals which what of space obliges in to omit.)

We cannot but conclude that all these languages, with the exception of the Ternatian, have derived their numerals from a common source.

From all that could be learned of these Dayaks, respecting their language, it appears that their dialects are numerous, each being confined to a district, and sometimes to a village. I inquired of them whether their custom is to cut off heads; and they replied without hesitation, and with apparent pleasure that such a question had been asked, that it is their custom. When I told them it was a bad custom, and inquired why they continued it, their answer was: 'The heads are proof of our power in war.' Being further asked, whether it is their custom to eat men, they replied in the same prompt and decided tone, that it is. They further said, that the parts most liked are the eyes and the heart. The conversation was in the Malay tongue, which a few of the men could understand and speak considerably well. In order to test the power of their poisoned arrows, the sultan ordered a monkey to be brought, and sent for me to witness the trial about to be made. One of the Dayaks, by means of his blow pipe, which is seven or eight feet in legth, discharged four arrows, all of which entered the little animal. At first the monkey was not annoyed by them, but in about ten minutes, from the time the first arrow pierced him, he died with convulsions and vomiting, probably from the effect of the poison. In speaking of the poison, the Dayaks and Malays called it *upas*. After the death of the monkey, the sultan in his boasting manner, asked what I thought of it. 'I have,' said he, '30 000 men like these, ready at my call, and what could all the white men, the English, the Dutch, the French, the Spanish, do against such men? I know they wish to take Borneo, but I fear them not.' This was all idle talk. He does fear both Europeans and Dayaks. These Dayak prahus, having delivered to the sultan a few dollars worth of presents, consisting of rice, sago, a blow pipe, and a Javanese gong, which they had purchased, took their leave and anchored in another part of the town. Nothing had yet been learned from them respecting their religion, and no other opportunity of talking with them occurred. From the Malay nothing could be gathered further than that the Dayaks are all *kafir*. infidels.

New-york.

THE TEA SALE.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING,, April 11.

This morning at 10 o'clock, in the Phœnix Sales Room, and by Messrs. L. M. Hoffman & Co., the invoices received by the Hanover, Ann and Hope were declared for sale with the usual credit, approved six months notes, payable in this city. The offering was well attended, taking into consideration that the city was much excited by the charter election. The teas sold well, regarding that they were all of rather poor quality. We annex prices: chests, half chests and catty boxes Hyson went off at 31 @ 41 c.; chests, half chests and catty boxes Young Hyson 28 @ 47; chests Hyson Skin 18 @ 26; half chests and catty boxes Gumpowder 44 @ 60; half chests, catty and canister boxes Imperial 48 @ 55; half chests and catty boxes Souchong 21½ @ 30½; three quarter chests Pouchong 33; also 3,078 mats Cassia 11½ @ 11¾ c. A portion of the lots declared were withdrawn, in consequence of the prices offered not being satisfactory to the sellers.

Singapore.

From the Free Press Extra, of 11th *August.*

The shipping report of the day announces the arrival of the *Hopkinson*, from Bombay the 15th ultimo, at which date the overland despatch from England up to 15th May, had arrived, and although the *General Palmer* left the same day with the English Mail for this on board and has not yet arrived, we are enable to present our readers with an *Extra* with the latest intelligence, the *Englishmen* and *Hurkaru* Extras, published in London, having been forwarded to us by the *Hopkinson*. The supply of News however is meagre, and contain nothing of striking interest.

We find the following shipping intelligence in the papers mentioned:—

ARRIVALS.—April 17th *Blakely*, Snipe, from Manila. April 26th *Jamaica*, Martin, from China. 26th *Fairly*, Ager, from Manila. 27th *Stains Castle*, Petrie, from China. 30th *John O'Gaunt* Robertson, from China. May 1st *Frances Ann*, Hay, from China.

SAILED.—April 25, *Java* Jobbling, for Calcutta and China. April 21, *Hereford*, Redburn, for China. April 20, *Fairie Queen*, Hughe, for China. April 20, *Elizabeth Walker*, Hall for Batavia and Singapore. April 20, *Margaretha*, Barcham, for Batavia. April 22, *Jean*, for Batavia and Manila. April 25, *Hortensia*, Willey, for Pinang and Singapore. April 25, *Reliance*, Marquis, for Madras, Straits, and China. April 22, *Aurelius*, Stoddard, for Batavia. April 23, *Stag*, Burnham, for Batavia. April 29, *York*, Myer, for China. May 4, *Orwell*, Collard, for Madras, Straits and China. May 6, *Penang*, Lawson, for China.

From CORRIE & Co's. *Price Current,* 14th *May.*

	s.	d.	@	s.	d.	per
Tea, Bohea, Canton		8½	@		11½	lb.
Fokien	1	0	@	1	4	lb.
Congou, common	1	1½	@	1	6½	lb.
middling to fine	1	7	@	3		lb.
Campoi	1	5½	@	2		lb.
Souchong	1	2	@	3		lb.
Padre	1	6	@	3		lb.
Caper	1	5	@	2		lb.
Pekoe, flowery	2	9	@	4	5	lb.
orange	2	3	@	5		lb.
Twankay	1	7½	@	2	2½	lb.
Hyson skin	1	6	@	1	11½	lb.
Hyson, common	2		@	2	6	lb.
middling to fine	2	7	@	6	4	lb.
Imperial	2	6	@	3	2	lb.
Gunpowder	2	11	@	4	9	lb.
Cassia Lignea		54	@	60		cwt.
Silk, China, Tastlee		28	@	25		lb.
Taysaam		17	@	19		lb.

COTTON AND SILK.—The Liverpool Cotton market was dull on Monday and Tuesday, and prices were rather more in favor of the buyer than previously: the demand, however, has since improved, and the latest quotations do not vary from those of Friday last, the sales from Saturday to yesterday inclusive being estimated at 18,000 @ 19,000 bales. Here the market is quiet, and only about 700 bales have been disposed of comprising ordinary to good fair Surat from 4d. @ 5d. fair Bengal 4¼d., and fair to good fair Bowed 6¼ @ 7d.—Sales to some extent have been made this week of the lower qualities of Bengal Silk at a reduction from the previous prices of about 1s. per lb. in the better descriptions, and in China, nothing worthy of notice has been done, and the quotations for these must be considered rather nominal.

TEA.—The holders generally continue firm, but as this is the season when the ships arrive from China, buyers hold off, and do not take more than sufficient to meet their wants at former prices, it being uncertain as to the quantity that may be received. In another column will be found the particulars of the auction at Liverpool.

The following are the quantities of Tea upon which duty has been paid in the United Kingdom, this year to the 5th April, also the quantities exported from London and Liverpool.

Duty paid, English Ports	6,299,995	lbs.
Scotch Ports	492,471	
Irish Ports	883,817	
Total	7,674,383	
Exported from London	98,557	
From Liverpool	164,641	
Total	263,198	

English News.

Monday April 30.—In the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne, in answer to observations made by Lord Lyndhurst, said that, though it was not the intention of the Government to renew the order in Council permitting the enlistment of British subjects in the service of the Queen of Spain, yet it would be a matter for the consideration of the advisers of the Crown whether a special license should not be granted for the protection of those who intended to continue in the service. The same Noble Viscount, in answer to the Marquis of Londonderry, stated that Ministers intended to postpone the Coronation for a day or two—probably to the 28th of June, in order to avoid having the ceremony on the anniversary of the death of George the Fourth. It was not the intention of Government to make any alteration further than this. Some discontent had certainly been exhibited in London because of the omission of the banquet. He was free to confess, however, he did not consider such discontent sufficient cause for departure from the course already indicated by the proclamation, a good precedent for following which was to be found in the last Coronation, which, he believed, gave great satisfaction to the nation. There could not be no doubt that, by adopting that course, much expense and personal fatigue to her Majesty would be avoided. Here the matter was allowed to rest.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir Edward Knatchbull, Lord John Russell stated that it was not in contemplation to bring in a Bill to alter the Tithe Commutation Act. * * * *

To a question by Sir Robert Inglis, Lord John Russell replied that the Coronation would be conducted in the same manner as in the reign of his late Majesty, and would take place on the 28th of June. There would be a procession, as on the last occasion, from the Palace to the Abbey, through the streets.—Sir F. French asked if any recommendation would be made that ladies should appear in dresses of British Manufacture.—Lord J. Russell declined to answer. * * * *

On the third reading of the Poor Law Bill for Ireland being moved, Mr. O'Connell moved as an amendment that it be read that day six months. On a division the numbers were 234 for the third reading, and 59 against it.—Before the House divided Mr. O'Connell gave notice of his determination to take the sense of the House on the last question "that the Bill do pass;" but the small number of forces he could muster against the third reading did not encourage any further resistance and he contented himself with denouncing the measure, declaring that he would continue to agitate against it, and asserting that the effect of it would be to bring still nearer, the accomplishment of the great object of his life, the restoration of a Parliament to Ireland.—Adjourned. * * * *

Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to suspend the payment of the annuity of 6,000l., granted by 46 Geo. III., c. 145, and 47 Geo. III., c. 9; and of the annuity of 15,000l., granted by 1 Geo. IV., c. 109, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, so long as his Royal Highness shall continue to be King of Hanover."—Mr. Hume very properly left all political differences out of the question, and merely rested his proposition on the reason of the

case, contending that the King of Hanover was no longer in a condition to give advice or assistance to his sovereign, nor even to swear fealty; he might ere long be in hostility to the Queen of Great Britain and her subjects, and under these circumstances to pay a large annuity to an independent monarch was a manifest absurdity. He argued, therefore, that events not contemplated when the Acts passed had entirely altered the relations of the parties, and had virtually put an end to the engagement as far as this country was concerned—Mr. Warburton followed up this argument by urging that the reciprocity upon which the contract was originally founded was at an end, and that the King of Hanover being incapable of discharging his duties, the payment for them ought, as a matter of course, to be discontinued. We should like to know the nature of the duties referred to, and in what way the Duke of Cumberland fulfilled them before he ascended the throne of Hanover. We are not aware that he ever exerted himself much in any way excepting to thwart the measures of the Queen Ministers.

The answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was very clear and brief. Parliament had distinctly bound itself, "for and during the term of the natural life" of the Duke of Cumberland, to pay him an annuity of £21,000, and ministers could be no parties to the violation of such a solemn and unambiguous engagement. "It is true (said the Right Honourable Gentleman) that the King of Belgium, with a princely generosity consistent with his character, has relinquished the whole of his pension, with the exception of that small portion most properly reserved as rewards for the faithful domestics of his illustrious wife; but that was an act purely gratuitous, HOWEVER WORTHY OF IMITATION. In this country the stability of engagements is of the essence of national prosperity, and Ministers can never consent to set an example, unjust in itself, and derogatory to the character of the British empire." This tribute to the disinterested liberality of Prince Leopold was received with cheers from all parts of the house; but the silence which marked the conclusion of the sentence seemed very significantly to show that members would be glad, if they could, to bestow the same applause elsewhere.

On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 35, the numbers being for the motion 62 against it 97.

Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in Bills to carry into effect the treaties with Sweden and the Netherlands, relative to the Slave Trade.

In a Committee of the whole House, a resolution was agreed to on which to found a similar Bill with respect to the Hanse Towns.

The Noble Lord then obtained leave to bring in a Bill to establish a Court of Criminal Jurisdiction for British subjects in China; but abstained, till the Bill should be before the House, from stating how he meant to accomplish the object.—The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned. * * *

Monday May 7.—In the House of Lords last night, Earl Grey stated, that while he would advocate to the full extent, the abolition of slavery, he was not in favour of the abolition of negro apprenticeship, before the term fixed on by Parliament in the Emancipation Act. * * *

Mr. Baines then moved for a Committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety to abolishing First Fruits, and for the more effectual rating and the better collections of Tenths, and to substitute, in lieu of First Fruits, a yearly rent-charge, amounting to one-twenty fifth part of the clear improved yearly value of all dignities and benefices. After considerable discussion the motion was carried by a majority of 48 against 27, and the House went into Committee, after which the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow. * * *

Serjeant Talfourd then moved that the House go in to Committee on the Copyright Bill.

Mr. Wakely moved that the House go into Committee that day six months.

After an interesting discussion, the original motion was carried by a majority of 116 against 74. The House then went into Committee *pro forma*, and the Chairman asked leave to sit again on Wednesday. * * *

In the House of Commons after Sir Robert Peel had obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relative to controverted Elections, Sir Robert Inglis moved an address to her Majesty, setting forth that the Slave Trade, which had been denounced be the Congress of Vienna, was still continued, in spite of various treaties and the effort of succesive administrations; that the best means to accomplish its extinction would be, the declaraon by all the Christian powers that the slave traffic was piracy, and the determination to punish it as such, and the granting of the right of mutual search; and that it was desirable to effect such an arrangement by treaties. In support of his motion Sir Robert showed that our own Abolition Law, however it might have relieved us of guilt, had greatly aggravated the sum of general misery; that the number of slaves now yearly exported from Africa very greatly exceeded the export at the conclusion of the last century; and the only effect of our law has been to render that contraband which was before legal. In 1791, the mortality on the middle passage had been about 22 in every 100 slaves—a ratio which, in a year and seven months, would depopulate the whole globe. That ratio had since increased, and the Slave trader now calculated upon losing half his entire cargo. These deaths are the per centage of loss on the voyage alone, exclusively of the deaths that happen before embarkation, when wars are waged and villages burnt to get possession of the captives and fugitives. A slave might be bought in his own country for about 25*s.* who would fetch in Brazil between 400 and 500 dollars. The crime is now committed under the colours of all nations, especially Portugal, whose flag may be bought for a few dollars at Cape de Verd, St. Thomas's, and Prince's Island.—Dr. Lushington suggested that a port, established near some outlet of the Niger, would valuably serve the double purpose of maintaining a station to watch the slavers, and of establishing a point of legitimate traffic with the natives. To encourage such a traffic was the surest way to terminate the Slave Trade, by substituting other commodities for human merchandise. Lord Palmerston, on the part of the Government, concurred very cordially in the Motion of Sir R. Inglis. He believed that the horrors of the Slave Trade had been aggravated by the Abolition Law, but he did not think that this measure had increased the numbers of the victims. Government had never lost sight of the subject. Sir S. Canning, Sir T. Ackland, and Mr. Pease, all concurred in the object and sentiment of the Address which was unanimously carried.—Adjourned. * * *

Tuesday, May 11. In the House of Lords, last night, there was no business of general interest.

In the House of Commons, after the presentation of several petitions, Lord John Russell brought forward the Ministerial measure for the settlement of the tithe question in Ireland. The only feature in it differing from the plans of former years, is, that the clergy receive 10 per cent, in a land charge, in lieu of the tithes the payment of which amount is to be guaranteed by the State. Sir Francis Ackland then moved, as an amendment, that the resolutions of 1835, recognising the appropriation principle, be rescinded. An animated debate ensued, which was adjourned till this day.

Spain.

Saturday, April 28.—The important intelligence of an insurrection organized against Don Carlos, in Navarre, has been received. It appears that a column, 400 strong, commanded by Murraguay, presented itself on the evening of the 15th, at Verastegui. The next morning this chief proclaimed the independence of Navarre and Guipuscoa; his troops took a solemn oath to separate for ever from Don Carlos, whom they regard as the author of all the evils with which their country is afflicted. The Carlist Brigadier Iturri, informed of these events, marched from Andoian with a battalion, but was attacked and defeated by the independents, who have established a junta at Verastegui, and it is probable that all the provinces will soon recognize its authority. General O'Donnell has left St. Sebastian to watch and take advantage of what is going on. Murraguay is a native of Artigariaga, thirty years of age, and was educated of Onate; he is well informed and of an inflexible character. In 1830, when the refugees were approaching the frontier, he was confidant of Santos Ladron, and at a later period was intimately connected with Quesada. His partizans, who almost all belong to rich families, have avoided the military service of Don Carlos, by paying a fine each time they were drawn. The population of Verastegui have declared in favor of the insurgents.

By the French papers we learn that a despatch has been received at Madrid by the Minister of War, announcing that Iriarte had completely defeated the troops of Count De Negri, at Salices, and that the Carlists had lost in this affair a great number of officers and 200 rank and file. The Captain-General of New Castile had ordered some regiments stationed between Guadalajara and Alcare to act against a body of Carlists, 1,000 strong, commanded by a nephew of Cabrera, in that part of the country. Strict orders had been issued for completing the levy of 40,000 men. The Five per Cents. on the Exchange at Madrid were done at 19⅛.

Portugal.

Wednesday, May 9.—By the *Braganza* steamer, which arrived at Falmouth on Monday, we have received advices from Lisbon of the 2nd inst. Lord Howard de Walden was to have left Porugal for England last week, but was detained for some days longer, in order to conclude a convention for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade. The effortt of the Ministry to alleviate the financial embarrassments, into which the recent disturbances and changes in the Cabinet have thrown the country, have given very general satisfaction. The King and Queen appear frequently in public, and are well received.

STATE OF TRADE.—We are glad to perceive that the letters from the manufacturing districts are beginning to be written in a more cheerful strain. The accounts from Manchester and Leeds are considerably improved, whilst the Liverpool Cotton Market is also represented as more elastic than for several preceding moths. The return of spring will undoubtedly have a considerable influence upon the home trade, and the certainty that so full a supply of the precious metals is now on its way to the United States, gives confidence in an early and extensive revival of the American trade.

The arrangement between Government and the Gresham Committee and the City of London, on the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, are, we understand, nearly completed. The Exchequer Bill Commissioners are to grant a loan of £0.000*l.*, and it is said a grant of 150,000*l.* will be given by the Government. *Englishman, Extra, May* 15.

SOCIETE GENERALE DES NAUFRAGES DANS L'INTERET DE TOUTES LES NATIONS. We noticed the establishment of this society some-time since, and it's correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff has kindly sent us a new publication by that society, giving an interesting account of trials recently made with safety shells, the object of which is, to establish, by means of ropes thrown to the shipwrecked vessels, a communication between the shore and the people on board, and thus to save their lives, when the violence of the weather would not permit any boats to go to the assistance of the distressed. This application of powder and shot, to the saving of life instead of destroying it, is a beautiful illustration of the philantropical spirit of the age, and it is gratifying to find that this novel invention has already been instrumental in the saving of the lives of a number of people, as will be seen from the extract from the pamphlet, we are about to translate. This benevolent society which has met with much encouragement in Europe, where it has already established its Agents in a great many sea-ports, is desirous also to establish a *sauvetage* at Macao, and we doubt not that it will find thatsupport among our neighbours which it so well merits.

The following is the extract from the pamphlet alluded to. It is a letter addressed to the society by their agent at Elsineur.

"Sir,

"The General Society of shipwrecks has rendered an immense service to humanity by placing, on the sea coasts, mortars to throw shells with ropes (fr. *bombes-amarres*) to ships in distress. The Society is well deserving of the thanks of seafaring people on this account.

"Having witnessed a remarkable fact of this kind, it is my duty to communicate it.

"The Amer. Ship *Antelope*, a new ship, of 400 tons, Capt. Law, on her way from Petersburg to Newyork, was obliged, in the night of the 1st November 1837, during a tremendous gale, to cut away her masts. No longer able to hold by her anchors, the ship struck the ground near the fort of Kronburg, Elsineur.

The commander of the fort, seeing the danger in which the ship and crew were, prepared immediately to assist the shipwrecked by means of these shells, as recommended by the General Society of Shipwrecks.

"The commandant, though somewhat unprepared, and though all things necessary were not immediately at hand, owing probably to the rare occurrence of shipwrecks on that spot, soon succeeded by means of a twenty four pounder to throw on board a rope of 6 lines. As soon as those on board had hanled it in, a small cable was fastened to it on shore which was then hauled on board.

"I observed that on the shore the cable was run round a cannon that it might be slackened according to the rolling of the ship, which was tossed by the waves with an indescribable violence. The wind was so high that the commandant could hardly keep a lanthorn lighted on the top of the rampart, with a view to encourage the distressed. However, at two o'clock in the morning, in she very height of the gale, fourteen out of a crew of fifteen people had been saved from the wreck. The cook alone was drowned; a sea had washed him overboard.

"After the gale nothing remained of the *Antelope*, which but the evening before had been quietly at anchor to the southward, but pieces of wreck with which the coast was strewed."

Signed KJOLNER.

Shipmaster and merchant at Elsineur.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 1st Sept.

By the arrival of the *Hopkinson* from Bombay and Singapore, we have received the *Sing Free Press* extra of 11th August, containing the news from England by the overland mail to 15th May, recopied from the London edition of the *Calcutta Englishman*. We have extracted such part of them as we thought the most interesting. The *Forth* from Singapore, 14th August, and Calcutta 18th July, has since arrived, and brings advices of the arrival at Singapore of the *Vanelitart* from Bombay, bringing the news of the total loss of the fine Ship *Ruby* bound from this to Bombay with a valuable cargo and a great quantity of Specie. It appears that the vessel started a but and was making water so fast that the efforts of the crew to keep her afloat by the pumps, were of no avail, and they left the sinking vessel in the boats, one of which, in command of the carpenter, was picked up by *H. M. S. Jupiter* at sea. The other boat, with Capt. Randle and the rest of the crew had not been heard of, but it was hoped that, the weather being fine, she would be able to reach the Mauritius. We are sorry to learn that all the Insurance offices here are deeply interested in the loss. We regret also to hear of the death of Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay. The *General Palmer* with the letters by the overland mail had not reached Singapore when the Forth came away, but had been seen near Malacca by the *Vanelitart*. The *Syed-khan*, though overdue, (having left China in the last days of June) had not arrived at Singapore, and fears are entertained of her safety. By the *Forth* we have also received the Pinang Gazettes up to 28th July—they contain nothing of interest.

From a notice circulated by the Chamber of Commerce a few days since, we were pleased to learn that Mr. Samuel Fearon had offered his services as Chinese interpreter to the Chamber of Commerce, and been accepted as such by that body. We hope that the community of Canton will assist the Chamber of Commerce so far as to secure an adequate salary to the interpreter; a we were glad to notice notes of approval of this appointment by several of the resident merchants here; the Canton foreign community, which is every day becoming more numerous, whilst the occasions for corresponding in Chinese, either with the local authorities or the Hong merchants, are more frequent, have hitherto been obliged, or, to apply to the Interpreter of the Superintendents, who, however ready to give his services, is often at Macao, and his services on that account not available, or, to other gentlemen who have studied the Chinese language, but whose time no one is entitled to engage for his own affairs, however willing these gentlemen have shewed themselves where their knowledge of the language could be of use to others. From an interpreter regularly appointed by the foreign public this delicacy or difficulty as to engaging his service does not exist, and we are much inclined to believe that the office when once entered on, of a public Chinese interpreter, will meet with general approbation. Of Mr. Fearon's qualifications as a Chinese scholar we cannot speak from personal observation, not knowing the language, but we have no doubt of his competency, knowing that he has for sometime translated from and into Chinese a great part of the correspondence between the foreign merchants and the Chinese, and knowing also that Mr. Morrison, Chief interpreter of H. M. Superintendents, certifies as to his ability for the office proposed. We are, moreover, indebted to Mr. Fearon for the translations of most of the Chinese documents that have appeared in this paper.

It will be seen from our English extracts, that Lord Palmerston is again about moving to obtain a bill for the establishment of a Court of criminal judicature for the trial of British subjects in China. The manner in which his Lordship is to effect this object he has not yet stated, but we suppose the bill will be similar to that proposed before, and which bad probably passed, had not the King's death prevented progress of all business. We have, on a former occasion, stated the objections we felt to exist against this measure, but shall, before we again offer any remarks, wait till we see the new bill of the Secretary for foreign affairs.

Our readers will have found in our columns during the last year, frequent allusions to the debts owing by the Hing-tae and Kin-qua houses, in fact, we have endeavored to inform them of whatever occurred concerning this very inportant affair. We are now glad to be able to lay before them the terms on which these claims have been settled between the Hong-merchants and a number of the Creditors, though not all, some of the latter refusing as yet to assent to this agreement. However, such of the creditors as have thought proper to subscribe to the conditions hereafter to be mentioned, have, we think, shewn their good seuse in *settling* an affair which has been now so long pending, without, as far as we can understand, any chance whatever of making the Hong-merchants agree to more favorable terms. Such of the creditors as have not agreed to the settlement will, of course, have to fight their own battles for more favorable terms—we wish they may succeed, in which case, we understand it to be agreed between the Hong-merchants and the creditors that have assented to the agreement that they are to be treated like those most favored, any former agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

The agreement now entered into between the Creditors and the Hong merchants, and to ratify which the latter have signed the necessary documents, are to the following effect.

"The debts of Hing-tae and Kin-qua to be paid, the former in annual instalments during 8½ years, and of the latter in the term of 10 years.

"Interest on Hing-tae's accounts to be allowed until the day of closing the Hong, the 30th November 1837, and at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

"Interest on Kin-qua's accounts to be allowed at the rate of 1 per cent per month until the 1st July 1838, and after that date, and on the accumulated principal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; but the interest, at this rate, to be paid, after the principal, at the expiration of the 10 years, (i. e. in the 11th and 12th years, in two instalments)

"The Hong merchants to distribute immediately such sums as they have collected in the Consoo-fund, in part payment of the first dividend of the debts.

"The Co-hong engages to assist Kin qua with 100,000 dollars annually, to enable him to pay his debts."

This is the short outline of the agreement which, considering all circumstances, is perhaps as favorable as could be expected, though we must say, that, in our opinion, the most difficult part remains unaccomplished, we mean the fulfilment of the Hong-merchants promise as to the payment of the annual instalments, which will amount to rather more than three hundred thousand dollars per annum. One great point has, however, been gained by the creditors in this arrangement, namely, the acknowledgement by the Co-hong of these debts, and should they, at any subsequent period, wish to evade their obligations, the creditors have their liability black on white, and this will, at any future period, considerably lessen the *scope* of any quarrel that may possibly arise on this subject.

EMIGRATION.—From official returns, it appears that the number of emigrants from the port of London from the 7th of May 1833. to the 30th December 1837, was 113,178. Of these very nearly 100,000 emigrated to the United States of America, and about 9000 only to the Canadas.

POSTAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Devonport mail brought yesterday morning a 'ship letter,' in the shape of a bale of linen, to the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-grand, addressed 'To his Excellency the French Ambassador, London,' the postage which was £318. 18*s.* 4*d.*

The Paris papers announce the death of M. Tessier, the senior member of the French Academy, at the advanced age of 86 years. M. Tessier at an early period of his life devoted himself to agriculture as a sciene, and rendered an important service to his country by introducing the breed of sheep, in doing which he was assisted by Louis XVI. During the period of anarchy engendered by the French revolution, M. Tessier lived in retirement in Normandy, without ceasing, however, to occupy himself with his favourite pursuit. When order was restored, he re-appeared in Paris, and was welcomed with enthusiasm by his ancient colleagues. To him France is also indebted for George Cuvier, whom M. Tessier, the first to discover his talents, invited to Paris, and introduced to the scientific world.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN FRANCE.—A great project is before the Chamber for Railroads and Canals. It is proposed to connect the seven great rivers and basins of France by canals or deepened streams. Making a navigation of 2286 leagues to cost 490 millions of francs! Nine canals only are proposed at present. One by the Marne and Rhine will open via Holland a water route to the Black Sea. Another from Bordeaux to Bayonne. Nine Railroads also are proposed, extending in every direction from Paris.

DIED.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE DOLAKOW, the clerk of Dunjeebhoy Muncherjee Petegra, aged 38 years, on the 29th inst.

At MANILA on the 9th August, MARY LEIGH, the infant daughter of J. STRACHAN, Esq., aged 10 months and 16 days.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.
DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by
JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON.	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October next, Ship FORTH, Capt. Sanders. For Freight apply to
L. DE SOUZA.
Danish Hong No. 5,

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship PUTTAY SALAM, Capt GILLET, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig "NARCISA," 180 Tons Burden, ROGERS Master, very fast, extra found with ground Tackle and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to
JA: INNES.
No. 1 Creek hong.

Canton, 14th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS. will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to
FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1836.

FOR SALE

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Whampoa. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE fast sailing teak built Dutch Schooner "CATHARINA CORNELIA" 129 tons Register. For particulars apply to
BELL & Co.

Canton, 2d August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to
SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM. E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 25th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN. Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to
H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.
Fowson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC. DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMIDY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 20th September. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH TREASURY BILLS in complete sets, of £ 150—£ 100—and £ 50— at 30 days sight. Apply to
DENT & Co.

Canton, 30th August, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 6 ₱ per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

34 Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—MR. D. R. CALDWELL, No. 27 Old China Street is our sole Agent in China for sale of our TYRIAN HAIR DYE: and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.

A. ROWLAND & SON.

SHIP'S PROVISIONS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—19 Casks PRIME SALT BEEF, in whole or by Casks.—Apply at No. 27 Old China Street where a muster can be seen.

D. R. CALDWELL.

Canton, 13th August, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of MACAO.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 ₱ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

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For six Months..... " ..... ₱ 7
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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Hopkinson*, Stevens, from Bombay, 5th July. *Forth*, Landers, from Calcutta 18th July, Singapore 14th August. *Euphrates*, Wilson, and Amer. *Canada*, Hicks, from Liverpool, 20th May. Brit. *Jane Blair*, McAllister, from Madras. Brit. *Layton*, Austin, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—per *Forth*, Mess. E. J. Gilman, Henry Dunman and Gifford; per *Canada*, Mr. W. S. Wetmore.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Richard Alsop*, Engle, and *Logan*, Follonsbee for Manila: Brit. *Selma*, Luckie for London.

The *Catherina Cornelia* for Singapore, is to be despatched on Monday next, and the *Bengal Packet* on the same day for Singapore and Calcutta.

The *Ruby* on her way from this to Bombay sprung a leak and sunk. The Crew took to the boats, one of which was picked up with the carpenter and six lascars on board. The other boat, with Capt. Randle and the rest of the crew, has not yet been heard of, but the weather being fine, it was supposed that they would reach Mauritius in safety.

Laid on for England: *Parkfield*, *Tyrer*, *Hero*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 14th May via *Bombay*. UNITED STATES, 1st May per *Girard*. CALCUTTA, 18th July ₱ *Forth*. SINGAPORE, 14th August ₱ *Forth*. JAVA, 30th July ₱ *Hope*. MANILA, 25th July ₱ *Lulworth*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Hereford*, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Penang*, *Crescent*, *Orwell*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Java*, *Ann*, *Covington*, *York*, *Horatio*, *Elize*, *Bombay*, *Vansittart*, *Helen*, *General Palmer*, *Bearcres*, *Claremont*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *Inglis*, *Oriental*, *City of Rome*. CALCUTTA, *Antonia Pereira*, *Mermaid*, *Neptune*, *Upton Castle*, *Recovery*, *Lady Raffles*, *Brigand*, *Therese*, *Bolton*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W.Lewis & J.C Thpson.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	702	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1041	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Scaleby Castle....	"	Morgan	1056	"	"
Myaram Dyaram..	"	Dicey	374	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Hero	"	Smith	408	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parkfield	"	Jacob	496	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Tyrer	"	Ellis	334	Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Caledonia....	"	Burn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly....	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T.Rustomjee&CSapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband....	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr	500	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	"	"
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Haliet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Falcon	British	Middlemist	372	London	"
Lulworth	"	Graham		Manila	
Moffat	"	Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn..		"	"
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London....	Wetmore & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Tiffen	400	Bombay	"
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Adorella*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Dr. Young*, Boyle; *Serafina*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lonsdale* (Am.) Macondray; to *Russell* & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Isabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	168	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	Liverpool..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate....	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Harlequin	"	Chiene	290	Manilla	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries	239	Bombay	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		Singapore	D. & M Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq....		Singapore	——,
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	——,
Brooklyn	Ameri.	——, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	——, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Catharina Cornelia	Dutch.	Taylor		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Narcisa....	Span.	Rodgers	180	Manila	Js. Innes.
Wm. Jardine	British	Crosbie....		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Faerie Queene....	"	Hughes		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Bengal Packet....	"	Steward		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Mary Frazier	Ameri.	Summers		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Forth	"	Landers		"	L. de Souza.
Euphrates	"	Wilson		Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
Jane Blair	British	Mc.Allister		Madras	"
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.

X I'

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 3d. No. 52. CANTON, SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1838. No. 156.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	Large stock.
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or infr. - - - -	Pl.	9. a 11	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7. a 9.7	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10 5	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheats. 16 oz. @ 32 oz	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5¼	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	540	
,, ,, new - -	,,	575	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	500	
,, new - - - - -	,,	550	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	675	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3.10	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	7.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	12 a 16	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,		
Sapan, , - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3,40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Low quality..
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New- - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 5[illegible]	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10¼. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 11½	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3..	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca	1½	1½	America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta.... ..			Penang			Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1	pm.
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½	do.
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756	of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅓ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight...............	4, 6.

Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.85 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JULY 1838.

	IN JULY. Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	IN APRIL MAY AND JUNE. Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st August
Patna ....old.	165	495	81,675	2,372	1157,805	617
,, ...new	822	525	432,500			846
Benares ......old	71	465	33,015	790	359,48[illegible]	92
,, ...new	260	490	127,400			259
Malwa	782	630	1,122,060	1,869½	985,450	1395
	3,100		1,797,250	5,031½	2,5 2,735	3,209

Total of deliveries in the four months from April to July inclusive, 8,131½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 4,299,985.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS, continue saleable, but at low prices, the grey from 3.80 @ 4 and white 4¼ to 4½ for fair goods; of these latter a parcel of 10,000 pieces was sold during the week at, we hear, from 4 40 @ 4.50.

COTTON YARN,—is more depressed than ever; the only transaction reported is of a small lot of inferior as low as $22 or even under, we believe.

WOOLLENS.—There has been a little more demand during the week for SPANISH STRIPES, with an advance of about 5 cents, 2.000 Pieces of a favorite mark having realized fully 1.40, and another parcel of fair quality 1 35. LONGELLS, are rather dull again at our quotations, but holders do not appear inclined to sell under. In CAMLETS, Dutch or English, there has been no transaction, but they are a little more enquired for.

METALS.—LEAD, has again declined a little; IRON, is also dull of sale.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, in moderate supplies, would realize $ 7. Another cargo of BETELNUT has arrived, but is has not yet been disposed of. TIN, and RATTANS, maintain their price under very limited importations.

RICE.—without any improvement in price

COTTON.—The demand for the better description of Bombay Cotton has revived, and sales of one or two parcels have been made at nearly the opening prices; the inferior kinds however keep down, the quantity being large, and holders anxious to realize. We have heard of no sale of either Bengal or Madras, the prices of which continue about the same.

OPIUM.—The market is again rather dull, owing, we believe, in some measure to considerable time-bargains falling due, which the Chinese have a difficulty of clearing; but as the stock on hand is not heavy—the supplies from both sides of India being kept back—the prices have not declined so much as was expected, and the deliveries, although not so brisk as last month, are going on freely, being up to the 22d, Patna old 263, new 374; Benares, old 26½, new 119; Malwa 1021; Total 1803½ Chests.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN RAW SILK.—Nothing doing in the new Silk, the holders still demanding upwards of $600, which, we understand, is not more than the prime-cost of the good silk.

TEA.—The musters of the new Teas continue to arrive slowly, but there seems at present little disposition to treat for them.

CANTON, 1st September, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

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ART. I. *Notices of the city of Borneo and its inhabitants, made during the voyage of the American brig Himmaleh in the Indian Archipelago, in* 1837. From a Correspondent.

From the Chinese Repository, for August.

[Continued from last week.]

Friday, May 26th. A white flag has been hanging before the *masjid* during the day, and at 10 o'clock the drum was beaten. Saw a few persons, perhaps fifty, go to the mosque. But though the mosque seems to be neglected, all those about us, whose habits we have had an opportunity of observing, are careful to say their prayers several times a day, their faces of course turned towards Mecca. Among the slaves about the sultan's house, there is one whose appearance is more than ordinarily interesting. I have for some time been watching for an opportunity to speak to him. I find that he does not speak Malay, but Spanish. I ascertained from another slave, that this interesting youth is from the Sanish islands, and was brought hither by our old acquaintance raja Muda, and sold to the sultan for a mere trifle. The sale was doubtless only a sham to save appearances the slave being in fact a present to the sultan, to secure, if not his protection, at least his connivance, towards piracy and the slave trade.

May 27th. We have succeeded at last in purchasing some cloth; and this morning we presented to the sultan 15 dollars' worth of cloth and other articles, which we thought would be a liberal compensation for the rice we have eaten. He said he was pleased, and that it was proper we should make these offerings, as he had furnished us food for a long time. He then contrived to scrounge out of us as much more, by sending all his slaves to receive each a piece of cloth. There was no refusing them, as they came declaring, and no doubt truly, that the sultan had sent them. Last of all, the sultan himself came in and begged for more cloth. We were afterwards told that he took from the slaves the cloth we had given then. Today one of the courtiers requested me to write down and preserve his name, and also the names of several others, seven in all, who he said were the *orang bichara*, men near the sultan, to consult with and assist him, a sort of privy council. They are councellors worthy to surround such a sovereign. If seven men were to be taken at random from the dregs of any city, Christian or pagan, they would probably not be inferior to these seven wise men of Bruni. This privy council is a burlesque upon all dignity, when sitting, as their custom is, a few yards from the sultan, listening to his harangues on the superiority of Bruni to all the armies and navies of the white men, and occasionally receiving with profound respect the betel which he condescends to give them from his royal mouth.

Monday, May 29th. Captain F and captain M., with all their men and goods, left early in the morning for the vessels, our captain promising to send for us in the evening by the return of tide. Though I had been ill for two or three days, and was still weak, I ventured to accompany Mr. Lay to the hills, as it was to be the last time. Our walk was a long one, not less than 12 miles altogether. The path was much of the way through the forest. Sago trees were numerous. We passed a place where several men were washing the wood, previously chopped fine, to procure the edible sago. The higher ground and the sides of the hills, were covered with pine apples, which were growing abundantly, and without much labor of the husbandman. Passed over a number of small creeks, a single log being placed across, to serve as a bridge. Ascended and descended several high hills. From the top of one them, which we supposed to be 500 feet high, we had a noble view of the sea, the island of Labuan, the river's mouth, and a broad landscape of hills and valleys, skirted by high lands and distant mountains. On this hill, the natives who were with us pointed out a camphor tree. It was a stately looking tree, with a trunk at least a foot and a half in diameter, perfectly straight, and growing up to the height of fifty or sixty feet before it put forth branches. We passed several of the Kadyons, some of which we entered. Called upon an *orang kaya*, a title of distinction conferred upon some rich men (the words themselves signifying rich man). He was the chief man of the district. He treated us kindly, and gave us coffee and excellent plantains and pine apples. On our return we stopped by the side of a pleasant stream, (the Rianggi, before noticed,) under the shade of some large trees, to rest ourselves. Here Mr Lay struck his hammer upon a rock, and found it was coal. On further examination, it appeared that *there was a large vein of superior bituminous coal*, easily accessible, being not over a mile from the town, and capable of being transported most of the way by water. We had all things ready in the evening for our departure, but the boat did not come for us.

May 30th. A day of suspense and anxiety. We hear nothing of the boat, which according to promise should have come last evening. Two of the servants, who have shown themselves friendly to us, were put in the stocks yesterday. The reason of this probably is, that the sultan fears they may make their escape in our vessel. One of these men has acted as our cook, and, under the stimulus of kind words, and an occasional rupee, put into his hand by stealth, lest the sultan seeing is should take it from him, has done as well for us in the way of furnishing food as the allowance dealt out to him by the sultan could enable him to do. This fellow came to Bruni, a few years since, a free man, and the sultan finding him useful, has made a slave of him. Another man who came here from Sambas, and who, supposing he had a right to leave whenever he pleased, had engaged his passage to Singapore on board our vessel, and had laid in his stock of provisions, and put them on board the captain's boat, was ordered by the sultan to get out of the boat, and not to think of going away.

Two priests called. They were talkative and friendly. One of them asked for something, and on receiving a rupee, he thanked me, and seemed to be truly grateful. This man, and our poor old cook and his companion now in the stocks, are the only instances of even apparent gratitude which I have met with here. The sultan promised that his boat, which was going at night to the vessels, should take us along, but we were not surprised to find that this promise was not regarded. We have still some cloth and other articles, which he hopes to get hold of before we go. At midnight there was a brightness in the east, which, when we were first called up to see it, and before knowing the hour of the night, I imagined to be the rising of the sun. It resembled the Aurora Borealis, but exhibited none of the sudden changes and oscillations of light which are so conspicuous in the polar lights. It was a brilliant but steady light, extending some twenty degrees above the horizon, and confined to the one spot where I first saw it. I watched it about half an hour, and saw it gradually fade away. The sultan's people say that they saw the same appearance last night in the south. They wish to know what evil it portends.

May 31st. No boat. The sultan and some of his men declare that our vessel has sailed. Wh ther they really think so, or whether they say it only to vex us, we cannot tell. They at least seem pleased at our disappointment. Several pieces of cloth stolen. Mr. L. has had things stolen before. On the whole, though our situation here, particularly of late, has been sufficiently uncomfortable, both for body and mind, yet it is better for our object that we be in such circumstances, than to have been so situated that we could have commanded the services and good-will of all around us. By being on what they consider a level with themselves, they have had free access to us, have laid aside reserve, have exhibited their faults, and thus have presented to our view much more of their real character than we should otherwise have seen. The contradictory accounts given by different travelers and voyagers among the same people, often arise from one person's having seen the favorable, and another the unfavorable side of things. The picture of a barbarous people drawn by a shipwrecked sailor, cast friendless upon their shores, and first stripped of his clothing, and then reduced to slavery, would differ widely from the representations given of the same people by a captain or supercargo going among them with a well laden and well armed vessel, and thus having, for the time being, all power to command their smiles and their kind treatment.

Today the chief *imam* called and requested us to visit a sick friend of his, a *pangeran*. We found him in the last stage of disease of the lungs. The manner in which the sick man was treated by those around him, the kind and delicate attention which was paid him, could not but be gratifying to our feelings: and had this been the only scene we had witnessed in Bruni, we should have come away with a favorable impression in regard to the character of the people. The *imam*, just referred to, desired me to present his compliments and thanks to a gentleman in Singapore, (Mr. Tracy probably,) who had given books and shown kindness to the people of Bruni.

Several of the sultan's men have been to the mouth of the river, and on board captain M's brig, to search for the Spanish boy before spoken of, who it seems has made his escape. They returned without having found him. With all my heart I wish him safe deliverance from bondage.

We had at length obtained permission of Hasim to go in his boat to our vessel in the morning, and were just getting our effects on board a-going to go to Hasim's house, where we were to spend the night, and be ready for an early start. At this moment our captain arrived.

* * * * * * *

The sultan finding that we were about to leave, changed his manner, professed the highest regard for us, and hoped we should not be displeased at him. At 9 o'clock in the evening we took leave, and at half past two we reached the vessel, the distance being not less than 20 miles. With a grateful heart I laid my head once more upon my pillow.

DUTCH POSSESSIONS ON THE COAST OF BORNEO.

From a Correspondent.

As early as 1608 the Company had already established several factories at the mouth of rivers along the west coast. But the natives being a very treacherous race, and dissatisfied with seeing strangers taking possession of their trade, extirpated one settlement after the other. It was not until 1770 that Abdul Rachman invoked the aid of the Batavian Government in order to carry his ambitious views into effect. To reward the Dutch for the services they had done him in subjecting the neighbouring princes to his sway, he ceded to them the territory of Succadana, Pontianak and Sevangoe. From that period the Company obtained a firm footing, and its territory along the coast was more and more enlarged. At present the following places constitute their colony. The states of the Sultan of Sambas, in the interior of which the goldmines of Semini and Lara are found; the territory of Mumpawa, containing the goldmines of Mantrado and Mandor, famous all over the east; Pontianak, the most flourishing settlement on the coast; the districts of Landak and Sangou farther in the interior; Simpang under the government of a native prince; Matan, formerly called Succadana, once famous for its trade, and acknowledging the prince of Bantam as liegelord; Kandawangan in the interior. Some of these places are more or less under the administration of petty Rajahs, but Dutch influence is greatly preponderating and their sway is extending.

The whole population of all those territories amounts to 545,000, 380,000 of whom are Dayaks, 138,000 Malays and Bugis, and 27,000 Chinese. The income was in 1822—278,417 guilders, and the public expenditure 479,440. Since that the revenues have become much larger, and if they not yet cover the expences, it is expected that they will soon be quite sufficient and even leave a surplus.

The colony on the South coast is of an earlier date. In 1733 the Dutch took formal possession of Banjermassing, which they have retained until this very hour. This colony yielded in 1822, 171,928 guilders, whilst it cost the Government only 134,828.

The Dutch have repeatedly come in hostile contact both with the Chinese as well as the Dayaks. The former maintain obstinately their independence, whilst the latter fight upon the instigation of their Malay lords. Two years ago a very interesting exploring expedition under the command of a Colonel proceeded into the interior, but the results are not generally known. This will however not be the last attempt, for it has been satisfactorily proved by several travelling mineralogists in the pay of Government, that the soil contains rich gold and tin mines, and no means will be left untried to fetch these treasures from the boweis of the earth.

DUTCH TRADE WITH JAPAN. The question has often been asked, whether it would be prudent and advantageous to carry on a commerce with a country, where so many restrictions press upon the enterprize of the merchants and the foreign residents are reduced to honorable imprisonment. But it appears, that there is sufficient profit to cover all disgrace and trouble, and therefore the factory is continued. According to the official account of 1822 the outlay was 718,642 guilders for the articles of trade; expences of the factory 115,452 guilders; sundries 472; Total 834,577. The receipts were, sundries 43 guilders, sale of the copper, camphor, lackered ware etc, 958,764 guilders; clear profit 124,230 guilders, a sum sufficient to indemnify two ships for visiting that distant country.

DECLINE IN OUR EXPORT TRADE AND THE CORN LAWS.

Last week we showed how our export trade was gradually falling off. The year 1837, as compared with 1836, showed a decline in the declared value of exports of £11,143,634. But if we look backward, we shall find that for several years our export has been on the decline, though not so much for any one year as that of 1837, which is accounted for by our monetary unhingement. This great decline, however, for one year is not so alarming as the regular and stated decline of this important branch of trade. And to what are we to look as the principal cause of this decrease of business? To the CORN LAWS, doubtless, which operate by a constant exclusion of foreign grain from our ports to prevent our manufactured produce from finding its way to foreign grain growing countries. The extent of mischief inflicted by these laws must be enormous; and every attempt to impress the landlords of the country with a sense of their injustice and mischief, so as to produce a modification of them, has failed. The landlords are sturdy in their resistance to every measure that has any possibility of being interpreted as hostile to the operation of these laws. COL. SEALE'S Bill for grinding foreign grain in bond in the government warehouses, to be exported within two months after ground, under heavy penalties, and British grain to an equal value being taken in its stead, has been thrown out of the House of Commons during the past week. Nothing could be guarded more than this bill was to prevent the Corn Law advocates from taking alarm, still after all they would not listen to it; and the most cogent reason they could adduce was, "that the agricultural interest was quiet, and did not wish to be disturbed." When we consider that industry is suffering and that trade is suffering, while this interest is enjoying its repose, reminds us of some poor wretches, prisoners in the East Indies, who were dying of thirst in the Black Hole, and yet the governor, who had the care of the water, and without whose permission they could not have any, was asleep, and must not be disturbed! This, if not very sublime, is very beautiful; and can be construed into nothing else than insult added to the injury the CORN LAWS inflict. How long this great mercantile country will tamely submit to such oppression remains to seen. MR. HUME has moved for a return of all the places that have joined the Prussian commercial confederation, the amount of their population, and the dates when they joined. This confederation has arisen very naturally out of the Corn Laws; and when the return is made, we shall call attention to its particulars, and we have no doubt but they will show how great is the mischief inflicted on our commerce, and likely to be, by these odious regulations. *English paper for May.*

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEA PLANT OF ASSAM.

From the report by M. C. A. Bruce.

The Tea plants in Assam have in general been found to grow, and to thrive best, near small rivers and pools of water, and in those places where, after heavy falls of rain, large quantities of water have accumulated, and in their struggle to get free, have cut out for themselves numerous small channels. The sort of land to which I allude will be perhaps better explained by means of a diagram. *

The dotted line shews the limit of the highest flooding. On the top of this land you must fancy a thick wood of all sorts and sizes of trees, and amongst these the Tea tree, struggling for existence; the ground here and there having a natural ditch cut by the rain water, which forms so many small Islands. The largest piece of ground that I have met with, I think was about 600 paces without a break. I also add a section of the little river Kahong, where the Tea plant abounds, exhibiting many small Islands, every one of which is covered with trees of various sizes, and the Tea among them; the land being never wholly inundated in the rains, though nearly so. This kind of land is called Coo-kah Mutty. I have never met with the Tea plants growing in the sun, but invariably under shade, in thick woods, or what we call treejungle, and only there, and in no other jungle whatever. It struggles for existence amongst so many other trees, that it becomes tall and slender, with most of its branches high up. The largest Tea tree I ever met with was 29 cubits high, and four spans round; very few I should say attain that size. I have taken great numbers of Tea plants from the jungles, brought them 4 to 8 days journey to my own house, and planted them in the sun, that is, without any shade; during the first six months the half of them died, at the end of the year about one quarter of what I had originally brought only lived; at the end of the 2d year there was still less; those that did live threw out leaves and blossoms, but the fruit never came to perfection. The plants I speak of were from one to three feet high; if they have grown any thing since they were transplanted, it has hardly been perceptible, either in height or thickness; many of them have had the advantage of a little shade from the trees in my garden, and those that had the most shade, find look healthier than those that had none, and they throw out more leaves. I have often read and heard of the China Tea plant growing no higher than three feet; their being planted in the sun and their leaves constantly gathered, I think accounts for it. A short time ago I requested and got permission from Government to try some experiments in my own way. About the middle of last March, I brought three or four thousand young plants from their native soil in the Muttuck country, about eight days journey, and planted them in the tree-jungles of this place, eight and ten close together, in deep shade. From 4 to 500 were planted in different places some miles from each other; in the latter end of May I visited them and found them as fresh as if they had been in their native soil, throwing out fresh leaves. As these thrived so well, last June I brought from the same place 17, 000 more young plants, and planted them in Coorkah Mutty, about two miles from this place in deep shade; they are now throwing out new leaves and thriving as well as could be expected, although the soil here is nothing like that from whence they were taken—in which point alone the places differ. To shew how very hardy they are I may mention, that they were in the first instance plucked out by the roots by the village people who were sent to bring them from their native jungles, put upright into baskets without any earth, brought two days journey on men's backs, put upright into canoes, a little common earth only being thrown amongst their roots, and were from seven to twenty days before they reached me; and then they had to be carried half a day's journey to the intended new plantation, and were four and five days with only a little moist earth at their roots, before they were finally put into the ground. And yet these plants are doing well; at least the greater part of them. I will give another instance of their hardiness. Last year the Government sent a deputation of three scientific gentlemen to examine the Assam Tea plant, Dr. Wallich, Mr Griffith, and Mr. McClelland,—the two former Botanists, the latter a Geologist. Dr. Wallich who conducted the deputation, requested me to accompany them, being the only European who had ever visited the Tea tracts, as the different localities are called. One day after having seen some Tea in company with these gentlemen, and as we were returning, I was informed by some natives of another patch or tract of Tea that had been cut down. We went and examined it, and found the plants just coming up, about 6 inches high. On enquiry we were told that the villagers took the Tea plant to be so much jungle, and therefore nearly cut all of it down close to the ground, and set fire to the whole, and then planted paddy or rice on the spot. The crop of paddy had just been cut and brought in; when we saw the plants, the shoots were coming up from the roots and old stumps, thick and numerous. Some Tea plants I noticed had only been cut a foot, and some two to four feet from the ground; all these threw out numerous shoots and leaves an inch or two below where they had been cut. I afterwards converted this piece of ground into a Tea garden on account of the Government, and now it is one of the finest I have; where there was formerly one Tea plant, there are now upwards of a dozen, the new shoots from the old cuttings forming a fine bush, and shewing a great contrast to some of the original trees, which I have permitted to stand, with slender trunks and a few branches only at the top. This tract or garden has yielded more Tea this season, than twelve times the same space of ground in the jungles would have done. I found that as the plants that had been cut down grew up again, the leaves acquired a yellowish tinge from their exposure to the sun, and were much thicker than those in the jungles; but this yellow tinge has worn off, and the leaves are now as green as those in the shade. As this tract answered so well by being cut down and set fire to, I tried the same experiment upon another tract close by, and it has come up to what I expected of it, eight to twelve new shoots having risen from the old stump, in the place of one. It is now a very fine Tea tract. Not knowing how this plan of cutting down might answer eventually, and how it might effect the plants, I took another tract in hand, allowed all the Tea plants to remain, but cut down all the other trees, large and small, that gave them shade, piled them up, and what I could not set fire to, I threw into the water courses. These Tea plants are doing well, but still each plant remains single, consequently has not many leaves, and is much in the same condition as when under shade. We have not had sufficient time to show what effect the sun may have on the leaves, and the Tea made from them. This tract has a curious appearance, the plants appearing hardly strong enough to support themselves now they are deprived of their friendly shade. I have some other tracts under experiment; some where I have permitted the jungle trees to grow, and only

* This we are not able to furnish Ed. C. P.

cleared away the brushwood and other small trees to admit the rays of the sun; others with very little shade. I have cut off branches of the Tea plants and laid them horizontally in the ground, with an inch or two of earth on them, and they have thrown out numerous shoots the whole length of the branch; other branches were simply pushed into the earth, and they have grown; but this was all in the shade. I do not think they would answer so well in the sun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir.—Being a poor fellow and a simple, minded man, whose ideas do not rise above his business, i hope you will excuse the plain unvarnished way in which I relate to you the story of my griefs. I have received, Sir, great injury from the grand Hoppo of Canton and his ministers and they all refuse me satisfaction! I am ready to decide the question either in a boxing match or with my ell-wand, like a true English operative, as pistols make my blood freeze, and swords make me shiver. I would have no objections to fi'e a bill in chancery against my arch enemy the Hoppo, and (like a true born Englishman who loves fair play) give the d——d chinaman the advantage of "The Glorious Perfection of human reason," but I don't know that the superintendents have authority to settle questions of the kind, and the judge with the bigwig, now on his way out, will I fear arrive too late to redress my wrongs.

To come to the point Mr. Editor: a few days ago, I received my first consignment consisting of 2 Bales containing just 100 pieces of white longeloths known in this market as 66s and 72s. The Hoppo's minister, a strapping Tartar, full six feet high, dressed in blue crape, with a tirly wirly cap and button, and so ugly that he looked for all the world like an avatar of the evil one, classed my first consignment as 90 pieces No. one, and 10 pieces No. two! I thought "surely there must be some mistake in this" and got the linguist to intercede for me, but the big Tartar scowled and gave me a look that I translated "go to h—" you lousy English weaver!" Upon this I felt my English blood boil in my veins! my bunch of fives involuntarily curled up, and I told the linguist to give my defiance to the mandarin and tell him that "altho' surrounded by his followers. I'd waive every consideration as to time and place, and giving him all the benefit of his inches, decide this affair of honor on the spot;" The linguist soothed me with something that looked like reason, besides, just at the moment, the saying of "Catching a Tartar" occurred to me, else, I verily believe that my bones would have rattled on the mandarin's ivories! The linguist said "alla longeloth just now countee number one—cause number one number two just now alla same, number one pay one dollar duty, no hab got Consoo—inside, number two pay half dollar duty, —half dollar Consoo—truly countee alla same same!" Now I understood very little more of this than that two half dollars make a whole dollar, which is as plain to my humble capacity, as that one *boh* is equal to two *benders*. But, to make sure, I waited on the Hong-merchant, who said very nearly the same thing, only adding "my freen! your countee welly small pigeon—more better no so much bobbery!" and with this he bowed me out of his Hong in the *civilest* way imaginable!—With that noble spirit so worthy of Englishmen which will never suffer them to remain quiet under oppression, I got a friend to draw up a petition to the Hoppo stating the hardship of my case! In three or four days he brought me an answer to the effect "that the laws of the Hoppo were like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which never alter, that he, the Hoppo, was a just and upright man, that he had treated me with the utmost tenderness, and that I had better give him no more lip lest I might chance to catch the worst of it!" "Well" said I to myself "I'm blessed but this is like giving a dog a bad name, and killing him afterwards because he has it! I must go and seek advice from wiser heads than my own," so I went to a friend who is "old Canton" and laid my case before him. He said "that it is very true that No. 1. longcloth pays no consoo, whereas No. 2. longcloth does pay consoo, which brings the duties pretty nearly the same. There is, however, this difference, that if charged No. 1, the half dollar goes into the *Hoppo's* pocket, if charged No. 2, the half dollar goes into *our own*." My friend further expressed his wonder at the apathy of the foreigners generally, and at the Chamber of Commerce in particular, for said he, what is the case with your first consignment, is at this moment the case with every foreign merchant in Canton! Not only do they quietly allow this money to go into the Hoppo's treasury instead of into their own, but they allow the Hoppo just now to establish a precedent which he will be loath to give up, even when the debts of the bankrupt Hong-merchants shall be paid, and there shall be no occasion for continuing the Consoo charge! The Chinese have a proverb, "the first time we give it you as a favor, the second time you plead it as a right," and they are continually casting this in the teeth of the foreigners as a reason for granting them no favors. Why then cannot the foreigners retort it upon the Hoppo, especially when backed by the edict of the Vice-roy which expressly states that there are fixed laws and that there shall be no innovations! Now for my part" said my friend" I remember in the Company's time, all cloth of the 66 and 72 qualities used to be classed as No. 2. Three years ago, if cloth of this quality was taxed as 3 or 4 ps. of No. 1 and 6 or 7 ps. of No. 2, it was accounted enormously high; these facts are fresh in the memory of every Hong-merchant and foreign merchant in the place! But if the foreigners tamely submit to have this cloth taxed as No. 1, and leave the spiritless Hong-merchants to fight their battles for them, they will find the truth of the old saying

——"Facilis descensus Averni

Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras, Hic labor, hoc opus est."

which being interpreted means, that it is a very easy matter now to let the Hoppo go on increasing his charges, but if you sit by calmly and suffer it, you will find it no easy job to get matters brought back to their old footing!"

So spake my friend, and it seemed to me as if there was a little reason in what he said. It was certainly most consolatory for me to learn that others were in the same situation as myself! Only I felt annoyed at the insults heaped upon me personally! I have got a stomacher from a petty mandarin—a cross buttock from a saucy Hong merchant,—and my head is at this moment in chancery to the Grand Hoppo! and yet no satisfaction! no revenge! What would you advise me to do?

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your Humble Servant to command,

SHIRTINGS PIECE GOODS.

N B. The linguist who assisted me on the occasion was a regular goodun, and a very honest feller. I had him home with me when he took off a quart of Alsop without winking! This with me, was quite conclusive, for I have travelled a good deal, Mr Editor, and, blow me, if I ever know'd a cove who chinked the pewter like a gentleman, as turned out a rogue yet.

S. P.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 8th Sept.

We have had several arrivals from Bombay and Singapore, as will be seen from our shipping report; The *Mary* left the latter port on the 23d of last month, but, though from a private source, we have received the *Free Press Price Current* of the 16th, our papers yet come to hand are of no later date than the 8th August. The *Vansittart*, we hear, spoke H. M. S *Larne* in about 16° North, but the latter had not succeeded as yet in hearing any thing of the fate of the *Antonio Pereira*.

From a notice circulated by the Chamber of Commerce we learn that the Co hong has through that body informed the community, that a security-merchants charge for a ship secured by him will in future be as follows, viz:

On Rice-ships	..	....	$ 1,789-50
On Country-ships	....	...	„ 700 —
On Company's-ships	....	....	„ 1,000 —
On American-ships	....	....	„ 700 —

This charge on Rice-ships is the whole of the harbour dues to which they are liable, they being, by imperial order, free from all duty, but the local authorities have contrived to levy, in various charges, the above sum. On the other three descriptions of ships the above charge made by the Hong-merchants is over and above the measurement dues and cumshaw, the former paid according to the size of the vessel, the latter being the same on all vessels and amounting to 1,600 Taels. The Hong-merchants charge covers linguist and compradore fees and a variety of other charges payable to petty mandarins. We suppose the class of vessels here called country ships to comprize all English or other vessels, whether from India or Europe, of less size than the ships formerly employed by the Company, and of which a number is still in this trade and retaining their old denomination of the Company's.

The Co-hong have also answered the letter addressed to them by the Chamber of Commerce complaining of the many grog-shops in Hog-lane, to which sailors are enticed, and getting there drunk in bad liquor, not only commit all kinds of noisy excesses, but also ruin their health. The Co-hong promise to exert themselves to shut up these shops.

We are informed that a new weekly paper, to be called "Buletin do Governo" is about to be published in Macao, subject to a Censorship. We hear that the Gentleman who was supposed to be the Editor of the Macaista Imparcial, has been appointed to the management of this new journal, which will be entirely under the control of the local authorities of Macao.

THE NEW CONSU TAX. Our readers will find, in another column, a letter from our correspondent SHIRTING PIECEGOODS, complaining of higher duties being now levied on white Cottons than have been customary hitherto, and that this extortion is partly owing to the manner in which the new Consu-tax is levied on these articles, for though No. 1 white cottons pay a dollar per piece *duty*, and No. 2 only 50 cents, yet they are in reality subject to the same payment, of a dollar each, for the Cohong levy half a dollar on the inferior, and nothing on the superior quality. The great difference is however that in one instance is the duty paid to the Government altogether, and in the other one half of it goes towards the Hong-yune or Consu-tax out of which the bankrupt debts are to be paid, and any unjust decision by rating as first quality the second of white cottongoods, is a fraud committed on the fund, and, through it, on the creditors of the bankrupt merchants. It is therefore of the greatest importance, that no such unfair decisions from the Hoppo should be submitted to, and if the promise on the part of the government, to expose musters of the different qualities at the Consu-house, has been complied with, there can be no difficultty whatever in the settlement of such disputes. But we fear that such musters, as was the case with the last thus deposited, would soon be used for the Hoppo's or his friends necessities, and the quality remain as open to discussion as before The easiest way of settling what quality was meant to be number one, two, or three, would be to count the threads of a square of a given size, and have their number registered. This may however perhaps be a new method to the Chinese, and therefore not palatable to them, to whom moreover an uncertainty in all such affairs must be more pleasing, as leaving more openings for extortion.

Being on the subject of duties, we are naturally led to review those lately imposed on the foreign trade by the Hong-merchants, by them called *Hong yune* (i e. Hong necessities). For the following statement as to their amount we are indebted to a gentleman who has taken much pains to get at the truth, and in which, probably he has been successful, though he does not vouch for their perfect correctness.

The following then is the tariff:

Tea	..	..	..	per Picul	T. 1, 4
Cotton	..	..	..	„ „	—, 6
Silk (Nanking)	..	..	..	„ „	7,
„ Canton	..	..	..	„ „	2,
White or gray Longcloths No. 3 p. Pe.					$ —, 25
White	do			„ 2 „ „	—, 50
Longcills	..	..	..	„ „	—, 50
Woollen-cloth	..	..	..	„ „	1, —
Cotton yarn	..	..	..	per Picul	„ 3, —
Pepper	..	..	..	„ „	—, 4 1
Betelnut	..	..	..	„ „	—, 20
Tin	..	..	..	„ „	—, 75
Lead	..	..	..	„ „	—, 25
Ebony	..	..	..	„ „	—, 20
Sandalwood	..	..	..	„ „	1, —
Sharks-fins	..	..	..	„ „	1, —
Fish-maws	..	..	..	„ „	1, —
Ivory	..	..	..	„ „	1, 50
Iron	..	..	..	„ „	2, —
Quicksilver	..	..	..	„ „	—, 20
				„ „	2, —

On most articles this duty is equal to about 5 per Cent on the market value, but on Long cloths, No. 2, it amounts to 10 per cent, and to nearly that on the present value of Cotton-yarn. On Iron also it is very high, whilst on Quicksilver again it is not 2 per cent. This duty falls heavy on Cotton, being nearly one dollar per Picul. The duty which will yield most is that on Tea, equal to $ 2 per Picul; thus estimating the whole annual exports at 400,000 Piculs, and they exceeded this in 1836-37. would alone give the large sum of $ 800,000.

The article of exports next in importance is that of RAWSILK, of which, taking the annual exportation of Nankin silk to be about 10,000 Piculs at 7 Taels or 10 dollars, the duty would be equal to „ 100,000

CANTON SILK. 5,000 Piculs @ 3 „ 15,000

Of Imports it may be estimated as follows.

COTTON 600,000 Piculs @ 6 m. „ 502,000

COTTON YARN, 18,000 Piculs. @ 3 „ 54,000

LONGCLOTHS, of which one half will probably come under the denomination of No. 2—say 70,000 Ps. „ 35,000

Do., one quarter will be grey and No. 3 @ 25 cents „ 8,000

WOOLLENS. Broad cloths and Spanish Stripes, say 60,000 Ps. „ 60,000

LONG-ELLS say, 100,000 Pieces @ 50 cents „ 50,000

Other smaller articles, such as PEPPER, BETELNUT, TIN, LEAD, EBONY, SANDALWOOD, IRON, QUICKSILVER, FISHMAWS, etc., will probably yield a duty of about „ 122,000

Thus giving a total of $ 1,730,000

for the Hong-yune duty, wherewith to defray the necessities of the Co-hong. This duty is, of course, independent of the regular imperial duties; the Hong-merchants call it a Commission, and say that out of it they defray the numerous calls made upon them by the Imperial Government and their servants, whose extortions, they say, amount to 700,000 dollars per annum. But even, if this be really the case, the residue is much larger than what they can possibly require for the payment of the bankrupt merchants debts, which do not quite come up to $ 300,000 per annum. Whether they mean that the Hong-expenses of their respective establishments are likewise to be paid out of it, we know not, but the excessive amount of the duty seems to hint at it;—moreover the name they give it, as *their* commission or remuneration seems to justify this supposition. It would therefore appear that the Hong-merchants wish to appear in their connexion with the foreign trade, as brokers only, content with a fixed percentage. That they should however continue acting as such the very nature of their establishment forbids, and as soon as they feel that either through the possession of property of their own, or of credit, they can control the market, they become speculators; and from their privilege are enabled to injure the foreign trade very sensibly. There can be little doubt but that the system of the Co-hong has an injurious influence upon the trade generally, and we heartily wish it's discontinuance. How this latter is to take place it is difficult to say, though of late the mode of transacting business with them seems to have somewhat changed; they are, generally, no longer trusted to such large amounts, neither by foreigners, nor the natives; this has caused them to confine themselves more generally to strict agency; their want of credit has brought a great many Chinese into contact with foreigners, and the trade carried on between them, undermines that of the Co-hong; and, finally their exposure to extortion and vexation of all kinds from the local authorities renders it extremely difficult to keep their ranks filled up by any but such as have nothing to lose. We can therefore but repeat what we have attered many times before, that the Free-trade must, at no very distant period, subvert the bulwark which under the name of the Co-hong the Chinese have hitherto opposed to the more general intercourse between their nation and the white men from the west.

What, however, we would recommend most particularly to our neighbours, is to watch the Co-hong in the collection and appropriation of the Consu-tax, that it may really be put to the use it is partly intended, viz. that of paying the creditos of the bankrupt hongs. It is in the recollection of most that similar Consu-taxes have before been levied for the payment of the debts of former Hong-merchants, but that it is generally understood now that, after paying those debts, the tax was continued to provide for the always increasing extortions of the Imperial court and the local authorities. The article alone of Ginseng for the court, which the Hong-merchants are obliged to provide, is a heavy sum; moreover, the repairs of the yellow river cost annually a very large sum; and many presents the Co-chong is besides obliged to send to Peking. The extortions of the local authorities are equally heavy, and, if any more *barbarian eyes* threaten the Provincial City with a visit, but little will remain in the fund wherewith to satisfy the creditors who have the only just claim upon it. It is said that the late mission by preparations, to repel the British squadron, in case it should attempt to force a passage up the river, have cost the Co hong upwards of 100,000 Taels. This expense, we presume, is still going on, we hear at least that the war-junks still remain at and near Macao to watch the motions of the British Admiral, who has, for some time, been quietly anchored at Tung koo Bay. The best way to prevent the fund being squandered upon objects with which the foreign trade has nothing to do, is, to press upon the Hong-merchants the necessity of making distributions among the creditors of the bankrupt hongs as soon as any sufficiently large sum shall have accumulated. This will prevent its being diverted for other purposes, and at same time compel the merchants to collect the duty in *cash*, instead of the former inefficient manner of debiting each Hong with the whole amount, but calling for payment only such quota as the expenditure of the year warranted.

THE LOSS OF THE RUBY. We mentioned in our last the circumstance of this vessel having foundered at sea, and having since seen the protest of the carpenter, William Crail, who with 35 lascars had left the ship in a boat, and was picked up by the Jupiter, we proceed to give from it the following abstract. The *Ruby* passed Anjer on the 25th May, and about 20 days after, when, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the carpenter sounded the well, he found six feet water, though, when, as customary, he sounded in the foregoing watch the vessel had no more than 15 or 16 inches, her usual quantity. It became evident that she had sprung a leak, though the crew was unsuccessful in finding it. To keep the ship afloat, Cargo was thrown overboard, and the pumps were worked incessantly for five days and six nights, in hopes of reaching the Seychelle Islands, when at last the crew took to the boats, and abandoned the ship, which went down about half an hour after. Capt. Randle, with about 13 of the crew, took one of the cutters, while the mate, with the same number of men, took the other, and the carpenter and 34 lascars got into the long-boat. The boats kept together during the first three days, but parted company during bad weather then coming on, nor did the longboat's crew see anything again of the two cutters, and the latter were, as already said, picked up by the Jupiter, Capt. Elder, bound for Bombay, when about 180 miles to the eastward of the Seychelle Islands.

From the evidence of the crew it appears moreover that the vessel foundered on about the 20th June, about 900 miles to the eastward of the Seychelles Islands, and was going 8 knots an hour when her having sprung the leak was discovered. Hopes are entertained that the two cutters will have reached the Seychelles in safety. The loss of this vessel is likely to be severely felt in the bazar of Bombay, remittances in bullion having been made to native merchants there, many of whom are not insured. A few packages of gold leaf, altogether 43, landed by Mr. Crail is, we are told, all that has been saved of the valuable cargo unless Capt. Randle reaches land, he having also taken charge of a quantity of the precious metal. The whole loss of this vessel is estimated at about 9 lakhs of Dollars.

On Thursday last, at about 3 o'clock of the afternoon, during a very short thunderstorm, the lightning struck and killed a barber while engaged in his profession in the street Se-ying-ho. The razors and number of other iron instruments there people carry with them, probably attracted the electric fluid.

Statistics of France.—Territory.—France extends 537½ miles in greatest length, and in greatest breadth 512½ miles; the circuit of her extreme boundaries comprises 2500 miles, and her superficial are contains 202 500 square miles, in which number are included 25,458 square miles of forest land.

Forests.—The most extensive forests are situated in the eastern and southern parts; in those provinces which are also the most fertile. Of the whole forest land of France, an extent of rather more than 4210 square miles is the property of the State; about 7120 belong to corporations and public institutions; 247 to the crown; 720 to the royal princes; and 12,162 to private individuals. In the forest thirty-seven kinds of trees are found; they grow to a height of between thirty and forty feet: only seven species are applicable to ship building and carpenter work. The yearly produce of all the forest land of France is valued at 4,000,000.

DIED.

At MACAO, after a brief illness, on the 26th ultimo, B. R. LEACH, Esq. a native of "Salem" (Essex County) Massachusetts, United States.

It must be a source of consolation to his bereaved relatives to know, that if the most assiduous attentions of friends, and the best medical skill could have sufficed to arrest the destroyer, they never would have been called upon to deplore his demise in a foreign land.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st ulto.
DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 24 July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by
JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, by RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven-pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Canton, 24th May, 1838.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.
DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing English Brig SAGUENAY, (185 Tons) Captain D. White, Now at Hong-Kong. Apply to
ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAERIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton 6th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October next, Ship FORTH, Capt. Sanders. For Freight apply to
L. DE SOUZA.
Danish Hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sail'ng Ship PUTLAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig "NARCISA," 180 Tons Burden, ROGERS Master, very fast, extra found with ground Tackle and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to
JA: INNES.
No. 1 Creek hong.

Canton, 14th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For partiendars apply to
FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Whampoa. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to
SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 25th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to
H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC. DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 26th September. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of
BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembes, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at $ 8 per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

31 Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. D. R. CALDWELL, No. 27 Old China Street is our sole Agent in China for sale of our TYRIAN HAIR DYE: and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.
A. ROWLAND & SON.

SHIP'S PROVISIONS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE;—19 Casks PRIME SALT BEEF, in whole or by Casks.—Apply at No. 27 Old China Street where a master can be seen.
D. R. CALDWELL.

Canton, 13th August, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms a HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at $ 7 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.
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DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37. and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3 British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Helen*, Setford from Bombay. *City of Poonah*, Wilson, from Bombay, 23d July, *Mary*, Macauley, Bombay 25th July, Singapore 23d pore August. *Vaquillart*, ———, from Bombay. Amer. *Mermaid*, ———, from Manila, Brit. *Viscount Melbourne*, Drayner, from Bombay 24th July and Singapore 23d August. *Penang*, ———, from Liverpool.

PASSENGER.—per Mermaid. Mr. A. Matheson.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Dutch *Catherina Cornelia*, Taylor, for Singapore. Brit. *Bengal Packet*, Stewart, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Tyrer*, Ellis, for Liverpool. *Parkfield*, Jacob, for London. The *Lady Grant* for Bombay is to be despatched in a few days.

When the *Mary* left Singapore, the *Inglis* had arrived there. The *Viscount Melbourne* reports she saw the *General Palmer* off Pedra Branca.

Laid on for England: *Parkfield*, *Hero*, *Faerie Queene*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 14th May via *Bombay*. UNITED STATES, 1st May per *Girard*. CALCUTTA, 18th July ₱ *Forth*. BOMBAY, 25th July ₱ *Mary*. SINGAPORE, 23d August ₱ *Mary*. JAVA, 30th July ₱ *Hope*. MANILA, 14th August ₱ *Mermaid*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Hesefora*, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Penang*, *Crescent*, *Orwell*, *David Salamons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Covington*, *York*, *Horatio*, *Eliza*. BOMBAY, *General Palmer*, *Benares*, *Claremont*, *Inglis*, *Oriental*.. CALCUTTA, *Antonio Pereira*; *Mermaid*, *Neptune*, *Upton Castle*, *Recovery*, *Lady Raffles*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*, *Bolton*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J. C. Thpson.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1242	Bombay	"
Scaleby Castle....	"	Morgan	1956	"	"
Myaram Dyaram..	"	Dicey	374	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Hero	"	Smith	408	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Caledonia....	"	Burn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly....	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T.Rustomjee&CSapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband...	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr	500	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	"	"
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Falcon	British	Middlemist	372	London	"
Lulworth	"	Graham		Manila	"
Moffat	"	Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn....		"	"
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London....	Wetmore & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Vansittart	"	———, ...		Bombay	"
Helen	"	Setford....		"	———
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Peery; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	Liverpool..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate....	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Harlequin	"	Chiene	290	Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helias	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries	239	Bombay	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		Singapore	D. & M Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley		—Maitland Esq...		Singapore	———
H. M. S. Algerine		—Thomas Esq....		"	"
Brooklyn	Ameri.	———, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	———, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Narcisa....	Span.	Rodgers	180	Manila	Ja. Innes.
Wm. Jardine ...	British	Crosbie....		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Mary Frazier	Ameri.	Summers		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Forth	"	Landers		"	L. de Souza.
Euphrates	"	Wilson		Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
Jane Blair	British	Mc.Allister		Madras	"
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Mermaid	Ameri.	———, ...		Manila	———
V. Melbourne....	British	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 1. *Canton, Saturday, 8th September, 1838.* **No. 157.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	Large stock.
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr. Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	9. a 10.8	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7. a 9.7	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10.3	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheatg. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5¼	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ - in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5¼ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Chest.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,	560	
,, ,, new - -	,,	600 a 610	
Benares old - - 1837	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,	560	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	640	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.3	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3.10	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7½	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	8. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1¼.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	98	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand. Islands	,,		
,, Sapan - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - / ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	11.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. silk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	425	
,, ,, black - - - -		385	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 51	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Low quality.
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 5[illegible]	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - -	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10¾. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 114	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	3	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca	1¾	1¼	America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia.... ..			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	¼ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.............	4. 6.

Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ....212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.85 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1838.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO JULY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Sept.
Patna ....old.	313	540	169.020	3,359	1,671,980	301
,, ...new	540	580	313,200			1078½
Benares ......old	27½	500	13,750	1,121	519,895	36½
,, ...new	204	530	108,120			312
Malwa	1,065½	645	687.248	3,651½	2,108,110	2591
	2,150		1,291.330	8,131½	4,299,985	3,849

Total of deliveries in the five months from April to August inclusive 10,281¼ chests, value, Sp. Drs. : 5,591,323.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Some sales of LONGCLOTHS have been effected during the week, both of Grey and White, but at about 10 cents decline on previous rates. COTTON YARN. The inferior descriptions are as unsaleable as ever; but there has been a little more inquiry within these few days for good yarn. CHINTZES; one or two small parcels have been sold within the week, of good quality and fair patterns at from 4½ a 5 $.

WOOLLENS.—The market for SPANISH STRIPES, is again a little more languid, the dealers for the present being fully supplied. LONGELLS, are also rather duller; for CAMLETS the demand appears to be reviving a little.

METALS.—LEAD is rather down but we have heard no sales of it or IRON.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER is advancing from the short supplies, and would now fetch 7½ $. BETELNUT cannot be quoted higher than 3 $ TIN continues the same; RATTANS rather lower.

RICE,—remains at its former low prices

COTTON.—In the Bengal and Madras staples, of which the stock is very small, there have been no transactions, but the nominal price is rather lower. Several sales of Bombay have taken place of the middling and inferior kinds at the previous low rates or rather under. The holders of the finer kinds, of which the supply is moderate, are firm for an advance; the present rates may be given at 9.3 @ 9.5.

OPIUM.—The principal demand for Malwa for the supply of the Junks having ceased, and the news of the advance having induced parties to send it on more freely, there has been a considerable decline, and sales to some extent have been made at 640 @ 650, and for a time it may be lower. Patna on the contrary is advancing, from the stock being short, and in few hands. Sales were made we belive yesterday even rather above our quotation for new Patna. For deliveries last month see above.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN SILK.—There is nothing new to report. We do not hear of much more having arrived, and the holders are not at all inclined to relax in their demand for high prices.

TEA.—The only movement we hear of in the tea-market is a purchase of 2 chops of the new *Caper* at 21 and 25 Tales, the latter for 10 Caty boxes. The prices are about 20 per Cent above the rates at which the market opened last year, and fully 50 above those to which it subsequently declined.

CANTON, 8th September, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 2. Canton, Saturday, 15th September, 1838. No. 158.

ART. I. *Notices of the city of Borneo and its inhabitants, made during the voyage of the American brig Himmaleh in the Indian Archipelago, in* 1837. From a Correspondent.

From the Chinese Repository, for August,

[Continued from last week.]

June 1st. At 10, A. M. pangeran Hasim, with 50 or 60 attendants and slaves, arrived. Captain F. arrived at the same time, and a scene occurred which must have made a most unhappy impression upon the minds of Hasim and the other natives who witnessed it. * * * * * * * * * *

The Brunians though troublesome enough on board the vessel, are far less so than on their own ground. Many of them are begging one thing or other; but usually one or two refusals silences, without offending, them. After drinking wine, for which they manifest a fondness (notwithstanding their Mohammedanism) those who before had too much sense of propriety to beg, waxed bold and became beggars like the rest. Even Hasim sent one of his men to request that I would give him a pair of pantaloons, a request which was readily complied with, as Hasim was a great man, and had never before asked for any thing, although he had received from us several pieces of nankin as a present.

June 2d. Persons on board most of the day trading, or talking about trading. They are excessively cautious and tedious in making a bargain, and their word is not to be relied on. They break their promisses, and then seem not at all ashamed of what they have done. They are not worse, however, in commercial transactions, than some who are called Christians. Indeed it must be admitted, to the disgrace not of Christianity or of civilizations, but of *some* who live under their protection, that there are persons in Christian countries who are in all respects worse than the people of Brunì.

June 3d. Before sunrise Kini Balu distinctly visible, N. E. ¼ E., its well defined outline projected upon a deep red sky, distant more than a hundred miles. At sunrise we weighed anchor, but did not leave the port till the next day.

The question naturally arises, What is the origin of the people of Brunì? From what country or countries have they come? This question has often been proposed to the better informed among them, and the reply uniformly received has been, that the Brunians came from Johore. They further say that Menangkabau was the parent country of their race; that from Menangkabau the Malays emigrated to Johore, thence to Malaca, Rhio, Linga, and Brunì, and from Brunì to Sambas and Matan. The time of this emigration we have no means of ascertaining except from the number of rajas that they reckon. According to one of the most intelligent *pangerans*, the number of rajas who have reigned in Brunì is twenty-nine. Another *pangeran* makes the number twenty-four, and others thirty. Allowing fifteen years for a reign, which is probably sufficient in a country like this, we shall be carried back to about the year 1400 as the period when the Malays established themselves here. According to some of the *pangerans*, the Brunians derive their origin from two other sources besides Johore. One of these they call the *bangsa Mrip* (Birip race) which came from the country Type, the other the *bangsa China* (Chinese race). They could give no information concerning the country which they called Type.

The government of Borneo proper, in theory, approaches near to a pure despotism, all power being supposed to rest in the hands of the sultan. And were the sultan a man of sufficient talent to make the most of the advantages of his position, and were the higher *pangerans* at the same time inferior men, his will would be the only will. But practically, the government is a feudal aristocracy, the power of the sultan and of each of the nobles depending upon personal ability, the number of dependents and slaves, and amount of wealth. In theory the government is hereditary also, but only partially so in fact. Much depends upon the qualifications and popularity of the different aspirants to the sovereignty. In the event of the present sultans death, there can be little doubt that Hasim would be his successor, although there are five persons whose claims on the ground of inheritance would stand before his, viz. two brothers, and Yusuf the sultan's uncle by the father's side. Hasim being his uncle on the mother's side. There seems to be nothing like a regular tax for the support of government. The sultan is supported partly by voluntary tribute, which is probably very small, partly by the privilege which he posesses of calling upon all persons for any labor or service which he may require, partly by the labor of his own slaves, and partly by traffic. The *pangerans* support themselves by traffic and the labor of their slaves.

The territory over which the sultan claims and exercises control, extends from the north end of the island to the district of Sambas, a distance of 50 miles, his authority being confined mostly to the coast. Formerly the territory of Brunì extended around on the eastern side of the island, into the straits of Makassar, embracing half the coast of the whole islands. The eastern coast was long since ceded to Sulu, and by Sulu to the English.

Of the number of inhabitants subject to Brunì it is impossible to give anything more than a guess. To put down a mere conjecture is undesirable, and yet it may be better than nothing in the absence of precise knowledge. The limits below which the population will not fall, and above which it will not be found to rise, may be fixed at 80,000 and 180,000. In this conjectural estimate the Moruts (Dayaks), over whom the sultan claims authority are not included. The reply of the *pangerans* to all questions in reference to the amount of population, was: '*Allah tau, orang-ta'hulih bilang*' (God knows, but men cannot count them). They seemed to have no definite conceptions of numbers beyond a few tens of thousands. They inquired as to the number of the English, and when told that their number is twenty millions, they said the subjects of Brunì are more numerous.

A large proportions of the inhabitants of the town are slaves. Many of these slaves have been purchased from the Ilanun pirates. Others have been reduced to slavery in consequence of debt or crime. The ordinary price of a slave is said to be 50 dollars. The debasing effects everywhere attendant upon slavery, both on master and servant, are visible here. A middle class, consisting of the younger and weaker brothers of the chief *pangerans*, and of a few of plebeian birth, also suffer in consequence of slavery—being thrown out of employment, and made dependent upon their relatives or some great man to whom they have attached themselves.

Piracy does not now exist here, at least the subjects of the sultan, strictly so called, are not allowed to engage in piracy. The port, however, is open to pirates, who come here to dispose of their booty, and to obtain their supplies. Under the last sultan it was notorious for piracy. The present government have adopted a different policy, partly from fear of the European powers, and partly, probably, from a persuasion, on the part of Hasim at least, that commerce in the long run is more profitable. The very name of Singapore is a salutary restraint upon the people of Brunì. Having formerly assassinated a Dutch resident, and having in their piratical excursions captured and carried into slavery many of the inhabitants of the Philippines, they are thus by their bad character excluded from Dutch and Spanish ports, and Singapore is the only mart to which they dare resort. For a few years they have taken, and will probably continue to take, some pains to preserve a fair reputation, in order that their commercial intercourse with Singapore may not be interrupted. The seeds of piracy, however, are still in their minds. With most of the inhabitants of the Archipelago, except the Javanese, piracy, especially when committed against white men and Christians, is popular, and it is too deeply wrought into their minds and habits to be easily eradicated. The influence of the Arabs, in connection with the treatment often received from men bearing the Christian name, has tended to foster this spirit of freebooting. The commerce of Brunì is carried on chiefly with Singapore, and employs 40 or 50 prahus. Besides the prahus, a country or a European vessel is occasionally seen here. Chinese junks have long since forsaken the port. The staple article of export is pepper. The quantity annually furnished is said to be about 4,000 peculs. Camphor of the best quality is obtained to the amount of a few peculs. The articles imported are cotton goods, silks, brass wire, brass plates, iron, iron-cooking utensils, &c. Opium, by a wise prohibition of the government, is excluded. Only a very small quantity finds its way into the country by smuggling. All business is carried on by barter. Our vessel was well supplied with dollars, but no use could be made of them in trading. Pieces of iron are employed as coin in buying articles of small value, such as fruits and fish in the market. The small traffic of the market is chiefly in the hands of women, who meet together in their little canoes, sometimes in one part of the town, and sometimes in another. Comparing the statements of Leyden, Hamilton, Hunt, and others, with the present condition of Brunì, it would appear that commerce has declined during the last century. This would be the necessary result of such a government as that of the present sultan. According to Foster, as quoted by Leyden, there were seven Amoy junks at Brunì, in 1775. It was natural that the wealth of the Chinese should have tempted the cupidity of the government, and that their influence should have excited its jealousy, and then followed oppression and the ruin of the Chinese trade.

The Brunian exhibits some skill in manufactures. They succeed well in filagree work. Their *krises* (dirks) are elegant, and of superior temper. They make *sarongs* of great beauty. But the article of most extensive manufacture is brass cannon. Large quantities of the Chinese brass coin called *cash*, have been melted up in making cannon. All the brass pieces in town, (most of which are made here) are said to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. Indeed the wealth of the place consists almost exclusively in cannon, krises, and slaves, so that a through change in the customs and character of the people, from wrong to right, would go far towards annihilating all that they now call property. Almost every householder is to some extent a manufacturer and a mechanic. He makes his own cloth, his own kris, his own boat, builds and keeps in repair his own house, and thus relies in a great measure upon himself and his dependents for every article which he needs.

Roman Catholic Religion in China.

It is now fifteen years since the Roman Catholic priests were banished from Pekin, and sent with all those who were discovered in the Chinese provinces, to Macao. Yet the French monks of the order of St. Lazarus, among whom there is no want of money, union, or enthusiasm, have been secretly laboring for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Church in China, and their exertions have succeeded even beyond their own expectations. For some years they have annually sent two or three young priests to China, who quietly proceed to the headquarters of the Missions in the interior of the country, and join in the work of conversion. There are now Roman Catholic communities in all the provinces; and in many places there are public chapels, where service is performed uninterruptedly, since the mission have had the good sense to train native Chinese as priests. In furtherance of this subject, the mission have founded two seminaries; one of these establishments is for the southern provinces, and is situated in Macao, whence the Chinese candidates are sent to Manila, where they are ordained by the Archbishop. On their return they are sent into the interior of the country, where they live in the midst of their flocks as peaceably as ecclesiastics in Europe. The other seminary is in Tartary, beyond the wall of China. In this establishment the priests destined for the northern provinces and for Pekin, are educated; for, incredible as it may appear, there is in Pekin a Catholic community amounting to more than 24,000 members! There are at this moment two French priests in the community at Pekin; for the chief direction of ecclesiastical matters cannot yet be intrusted to the Chinese priests. The provincials are therefore always Europeans, though the necessity of averting the suspicion of the government obliges them to travel clandestinely, and often places very great difficulties in the way of the mission. Christian worship is publicly performed, in many of the principal towns. In Tschingtufu, the capital of the province of Setchuen, Christians are interred in the church-yard and cover their graves are erected crosses and other symbols of Christianity. The government, when not suspecting the presence of Europeans, observe the most perfect indulgence towards Christians. Christian communities, too, being generally remarkable for moral and peaceable conduct, are liked by the local authorities, who having once tolerated them are greatly interested in preventing their detection by higher quarters, because they would then be called to account for their previous want of vigilance. When, therefore, a community is once formed, it incurs very little risk of being molested. An additional guarantee of its security exists in the peculiarity of legal forms in China. The first attempt to establish a community are not very readily appreased, because the transport of suspected persons to the seat of the higher tribunal must be at the expense of the local authorities, who are therefore naturally disposed to wink at such matters, as long as they do not apprehend disturbance or publ preachings, which might render them responsible. The reason why so little is known respecting the Chinese Mission is, that formerly the missionaries were chosen from among the most ignorant of the clergy, and on their return they were unable to write intelligible accounts of their proceedings. The Lazarists, however, have seen their error for some time past, and have sent out persons who, in addition to the possession of theological knowledge, have, like the Jesuits in earlier times, passed through a regular course of scientific education. They have now in China astronomers, botanists, &c. from whom interesting narratives may be looked for. It may reasonably be expected that ere long the Roman Catholic Mission will recover the extensive influence which they enjoyed in former times. They have, indeed, already established themselves on a better footing than they have maintained since the expulsion of the Jesuits, and should they hereafter succeed in secretly forming a native Christian clergy, competent to dispense with the direct superintendence of European provincials, Christianity will undoubtedly make rapid and uninterrupted progress for the government seeks to suppress it not on religious grounds, but because it is an instrument of European influence. This observation is sufficiently corroborated by the following curious fact. Some time ago the protestant missionaries distributed on the coast of Fokien 20,000 copies of Bibles, prayer books, catechisms, &c. translated into the Chinese language. These books were sent to the Emperor who immediately issued a very severe decree on the subject of the distribution of foreign publications. But, singularly enough, this decree made no mention of the religious books, and merely referred to some of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, consisting of treaties on geography, history, politics, &c. which had been distributed also with the bibles.—M. N. T. R. A.—*Christian Observer for July. Sing. Free Press.*

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEA PLANT OF ASSAM.

From the report by M. C. A. Bruce.

Continued from our last,

I have the pleasure of furnishing a map which I have made of all the Tea tracts I have discovered. Since it was composed several more tracts have been discovered, which I have not had time to enter. It should be observed, that south from Sudderah to the Debree river is generally termed Chyquah. South of Debree river is called the Muttuck country, as far the Burro Dehing river. South of the Burro Dehing, river is situated Rajah Purundah Sing's country. From the hill and river called Jowrah Poong, which is nearly at the source of the Debree river, to a place called Beesa, south of the above hill, on the Burro Dehing river, near the little river Juglow Pauney, is called the Singpho country, being all to the east of the above line. Now it will be perceived, that not a single Tea tract has been discovered north of the Debree river, and that they are all on the south side of it. The Muttuck country, which I have traversed most, appears to me to be one vast Tea country, and I feel confident that not one half of its Tea tracts have been yet discovered. The whole of the soil of the Muttuck country appears well adapted for Tea; I have taken particular notice of it, digging and examining it at every place where I have stopped. Great numbers of the Tea tracts have been cut down in sheer ignorance by the natives and converted into paddy fields. I know of three tracts, where the paddy had been collected, and the Tea plants had sprung up again; when these are neglected they all rise up into thick wood jungle. Several of these places have been pointed out to me by some of the old inhabitants. Almost every inhabitant of the Muttuck country know now the Tea leaf, seeing how much we prize it, and getting little rewards from me when they bring in a branch from any new tract. There is plenty of Tea in Rajah Purundah's country, but he is too lazy to trouble himself about it; he is not even acquainted with those places laid down in my map. I have lately heard of a very extensive tract in his country, said to be as large as a dozen tracts put together. Several tracts are 800 paces long and nearly the same in breadth, and others only 100; but they have not all been properly examined, and may prove much larger. All these tracts can be enlarged almost to any extent from the numerous seedlings that are found amongst the Tea plants, from the great number of seeds that can be collected every year, and from the immense number of cuttings that may be planted. With respect to the seedlings, I have sown numerous seeds at Sudderah in the sun; many have come up and appeared to thrive very well for the first year, but there was an insect, the Mole Cricket I think it is called, which used to nip off the young and tender leaves, and carry them into a hole under ground near the root of the plant; and I never succeeded in getting one plant to live. But last year I sowed some seeds in my garden under the shade of trees and bushes, they have come up and are thriving very well. The seeds I sowed in the sun last year, in the Muttuck country, and in their native soil in one of my Tea tracts, have also come up and are doing well. The Tea tracts in the Singpho country are much larger than those in the Muttuck. The Singpho have known and drank the Tea for many years, but they make it in a very different way from what the Chinese do. They pluck the young and tender leaves and dry them a little in the sun; some put them out into the dew and then again into the sun three successive days, others only after a little drying put them into hot pans, turn them about until quite hot, and then place them into the hollow of a bamboo, and drive the whole down with a stick, holding and turning the bamboo over the fire all the time, until it is full, then tie the end up with leaves, and hang the bamboo up in some smoky place in the hut; thus prepared the Tea will keep good for years. A good way further east they dig holes in the earth, line the sides with large leaves, boil the Tea leaves, throw away the decoction, put the leaves into the hole, which they cover over with leaves and earth, and then allow the whole to ferment; after which it is taken out, filled into bamboos, and in this manner prepared taken to market. There Singaphoe pretend to be great judges of Tea. All their country abounds with the plant, but they are very jealous and will give no information where it is to be found, like the Muttuck people. All the Singpho territories are overrun with wood jungle, and if only the under wood was cleared, they would make a noble Tea country. The soil is well adapted for the plant. Nearly three years ago I by accident left a few Singpho Teaplants, which I had carried away, on the banks of the New Dehing, three days journey from the place where I had got them; they were discovered by some Singpho friends of mine and stuck into the earth; and there they are now growing, as if they had never been transplanted, and notwithstanding they were put in the shade. The Singpho country is a fine one, but as long as that nation can get the Tea leaves from the jungles, they never will cultivate the plant; the country is thinly inhabited by a set of men, who are always fighting amongst themselves. The Tea is said to grow on the top of the Nagah Hills, marked in my map, South of Ningrew, on the banks of the Burro Dehing. All the Tea tracts laid down are in the vallies.

The above observations have been thrown together in a hurry, without much order. I therefore hope that allowances will be made for their imperfections. I may at some other time resume the subject if it is thought of any interest.

I was delighted with an observation of a Boston merchant who had made several voyages to China. He dropped a remark by his own fireside on the narrowness which causes us to conclude, avowedly or silently, that, however well men may use the light they have, they must be very pitiable, very far behind us, unless they have our philosophy, our Christianity, our ways of knowing the God who is the Father of us all, and the Nature which is the home of us all. He said that his thoughts often wandered back, with vivid pleasure, to the long conversations he had enjoyed with some of his Chinese friends on the deepest themes of philosophy, and the highest truths of religion, when he found them familiar with the convictions, the emotions, the hopes which, in religious New England, are supposed to be derivable only from the Christianity of the region. His observation gave me intense pleasure at the time I heard it; and now, though I have no such outlandish friends as the Chinese appear to narrow imagination, I can tell him, from a distance of three thousand miles, that his animating experience is shared by other minds.

Retrospect of Western Travel by Miss Martineau.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The following appeared in part of our impression yesterday:—

BRISTOL KING'S ROAD,
TUESDAY, MAY 23, 12 O'CLOCK.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I communicate to you the safe arrival of the Great Western steam-ship from New York here at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. Having lain in the Roads in expectation of her I

had a full view of the majestic vessel immediately after her passing the Holmes (about 21 miles down the Channel, and nothing could exceed the beauty of her appearance as she gallantly breasted the waves; and although a short breeze was blowing from the N. W., she sailed triumphantly along, whithout rolling in the slightest degree, or appearing to be at all affected by them.

At the time of the departure of the Sirius from New York, on the 1st, she had not finished discharging her cargo, and upon departing from New York quay, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m. on the 7th inst., upwards of 100,000 persons were assembled to witness her departure with bands of music, and a variety of steam-boats attended her to Sandy Hook, which she left at 5 o'clock, with 68 cabin passengers at 35 guineas each (the greatest number of cabin passengers which ever came across the Atlantic by one ship), upwards of 40,000 Post-office letters, and a cargo consisting of cotton for our new factory, indigo, silks, and miscellaneous articles. During her voyage home she encountered head-winds 9 days out of the 14, and on one occasion a severe gale, yet she accomplished 7½ knots during its greatest severity, with the wind directly in her teeth, and completed her voyage to King's-road in 14 days and 17½ hours, her engines averaging from 17 to 19 strokes a minute, and with a consumption of less than a ton of coal per hour.

You will regret to perceive in the file of papers which I send you, that a most awful fire has taken place at Charleston, consuming whole streets, and occasioning a loss of property to the amount of $3,000,000, and that the French fleet are blockading the Mexican ports. Among her passengers are Lady G. Duncan, Lord James Butler, and Colonel Webb, the editor of one of the New York papers.—*The Times, May 24.*

India.

Without praising ourselves after the fashion of certain of our cotemporaries, who deal not in any but the most authentic *gup*, we shall now proceed to inform our readers that we take it upon ourselves to assert for reasons which we will presently give, that there will be *no war* for the present, either on the North West Frontiers, nor in Burma, unless circumstances undergo a very material change, and that a totally different order of things from that now subsisting shall make itself apparent. With respect to our relations with the Nepaulese, the chances of war are less easy of calculation, but upon that point also we shall presently give such information and reasoning as the case demands. To begin with King Tsurawaddi. It is quite evident that all is quiet there, and that Major Benson has been well received. For that officer's orders were, that upon the slightest reason being given him, by the conduct of the Burmese, to suspect them of hostile designs, he was to send back the Steamer—now the Steamer has not came back—ergo, King Tsarawaddi and the Resident are on excellent terms.

With reference to the treaty with Runjeet, it would appear that that Prince has undertaken to put Shan Soojah on the throne of Cabul, but that he thinks he is strong enough to compass the business, without the aid of the British power; and that it is only in the event of the Persian or other forces coming to assist Dost Nahoused, or in the event of the enterprise presenting greater difficulties than now contemplated that he wishes to have recourse to British assistance; and this is the subject of the treaty now concluded by Mr. Macnaghten with Runjeet—at least this is we incline to believe its principle article,—and constitutes, we believe, what in diplomacy is called an alliance, offensive and defensive, under certain provisos, modifications and stipulations. In these two quarters therefore it is quite clear that for some time to come, we shall have *no war*;

The Nepaulese question is not so easily settled. They have on foot an army of 40,000 fighting men, that is, their army is on the war establishment—they have occupied all the passes into their country, and have in fact assumed towards us, what is called, a threatening attitude. This for reasons of our own we think cannot be permitted by the British Government. Our army being on the peace establishment, and our relations with the Nepaulese being on an amicable footing, we have thought it necessary only to place our force on that frontier, on the pence establishment. It becomes necessary now, in consequence of their having placed themselves in a warlike attitude, to put the question to them as to their intentions, and they must either reduce *their* force, or we must encrease ours. The simplest and cheapest expedient will be to make them reduce their army—which must be done either by coaxing, or by cudgeling, and upon the persuasive powers of our resident, will, in a great measure, therefore, depend the mode in which this question is to be settled—for our own part, we love the Nepaulese, and we hope, that the good sense and good feeling of their Sovereign, will enable him to see the propriety of his putting his force on a footing more conducive to the maintenance of that harmony, which has so long, and ought always to subsist between the two Governments.

Our Nepaulese ally has nothing to gain in a war with us. There is no chance of a general disturbance; the North Western Frontiers is well cared for, and the Burmese King is quiet. The Nepaul Sovereign therefore will consult his interests in tranquility. — *Calcutta Courier, July 31.*

Trade of Bengal.

We have been furnished with a copy of Mr. Bell's "Comparative view of the external Commerce of Bengal, during the years 1836-37 and 1837-38," full of valuable information both to the merchant and the financier.

It is satisfactory to notice that the effect of the commercial crisis, which so powerfully affected Europe and America last yearr, have not fallen very conspicuously on the trade of Calcutta, as far as the aggregate amount of exports and imports to and from all countries is concerned. In 1836-37 the total value of imports of merchandize and treasure was

	Co's Rs.
In 1837-38	3,72,65,602
	4,06,99,504
Increase, ...	34,33,903
The total value of Exports was,	
1836-37 ..... Co's Rs.	6,70,71,409
1837-38	6,50,45,959
Decrease, ...	20,81,450
Net total increase on Exports and Imports	14,02,452

The result would have been against 1837-38 had imported treasure been excluded from calculation. In this item the increase has been very great.

In 1836-37, the value was,	Co's Rs. 64,48,495
1837-38	,, 108,41,609
Increase, ... Co's Rs.	83,93,104

Of course the countries with which our commercial relations have principally decreased in 1837-38, as compared with 1837-38, are the United States and Great Britain.

In Imports the decrease with Great

Britain is ..... Co's Rs.	18,09,881
United States ..... ,,	3,05,866
Exports—Great Britain, Co's Rs.	13,87,744
United States ..... ,,	24,91,583

The whole decrease with Great Britain is, ... Co's Rs. 29,97,625

and with United States..... Co's ,, 25,96,448

but the proportionate falling off is more serious with the latter than the former, inasmuch as the trade with Great Britain forms 56 per cent. of the whole *import* trade and above 37 per cent. of the whole *export* trade.

We could pursue our extracts to a much greater length, were we not fearful of depriving Mr. Bell of the fair reward of his labours; but we can truly say, no mercantile man, nor indeed any person desirous of ascertaining our commercial progress and the amount of revenue realizable from the customs department should be without a copy of this valuable work.—*Harkara July 7.*

Honolulu.

From the Sandwich Islands Gazette.

Honolulu, the principal town and sea-port, in the Sandwich Islands, is situated on the S. W. side of Oahu, and is in Lat. 21° 18' N. and Lon. 158° 1' W. The harbour is one of the best in the Pacific Ocean, and is accessible to vessels drawing not more than 21 feet. It affords good anchorage for at least 100 ships, and is defended against the action of the sea, and strong southerly winds, by a coral reef. Occasionally, the strong N. E trades cause vessels to drag from their anchorage, but no serious injury has resulted from this, nor is any likely to result, even in case a vessel should be driven as far as the reef; in as much as this is lined on the inner side with a mud bank. The harbor is protected by a fort of 34 guns, built upon a point which projects from the main land. But this fort, though it commands the channel and the outer road-stead, may itself be commanded by a fort of 14 guns, situated upon Punch-Powl Hill, at an elevation of about 550 feet above the sea, and about ¾ of a mile distant from the lower fort. Honolulu is built on the western extremity of a level plain, which streetches some four or five miles along the shore, and from half a mile to one and a half miles inland, where it is met by hills, which, rising gradually at first, finally terminate in a range of mountains, which stretch across the interior, in a direction nearly parallel with the north-east side of the island. The town is about three quarters of a mile in length, and a half in breadth, and has been built up with very little of order or regularity. We are happy to state, however, that the government are now taking prompt and efficient measures to improve the general appearance of the place. Several straight and broad streets are being opened through the town, to take the place of the narrow, and crooked, and filthy lanes, which have heretofore been, at once, a serious inconvenience and a disgrace to the town. One of the streets is to be extended to the valley of Nuuanu; and soon, it is hoped, will reach as far as the Pali of Koolau. The houses of the natives are constructed, principally, after the common fashion of the country—upright poles covered with dried grass. A truly commendable spirit of improvement is exhibited, however, in this respect by many of the natives, who have adopted the stile of building introduced by foreigners. Some few of the houses erected by foreigners are wood, or are constructed of coral stone, an excellent material for buildings, and found at hand, in an exhaustless abundance. But the larger proportion of buildings occupied by them, are constructed after the style of building which prevails extensively on the coast of Spanish America. The common soil is mixed up with dry grass and made in moulds into bricks, (called *adobe*,) of a large size; usually 18 inches or two feet long, one foot wide, and six to eight inches thick. These are dried in the sun, and are then laid up into walls.* As there is no frost to heave the ground, and no long continued rains, to destroy the bricks by accumulated moisture, walls constructed in this manner are very durable, and when plastered with lime and sand, as they usually are, present an appearance of singular neatness and comfort. The whole number of houses occupied by the natives, is probably about 900.

The native population of Honolulu proper, is about 6,000. The population of the Ahupuaa, or whole district, is about 9,000. The district of *Honolulu*, extends from *Kewalo*, on the east, to *Kapalama*, on the west; and from the sea to *Nuuanu*, north and south. *Kewalo* is the site of a house built a few years ago for the king, a short distance bo the right of the road leading to Waikiki. Kapalama is district commencing some 15 or 20 rods beyond the creek, on the west end of the town. The suburbs thus confined, contain about 3,000 inhabitants. The entire foreign population of Honolulu may be estimated at about 350—400: say 200 to 250 Americans, 75 to 100 Enslish; 30 to 40 Chinese; and a small number of French, Spanish, Portuguese, and from various other countries.

* This illustrates very clearly, the mode of making *bricks* and of building in Egypt, and the eastern countries. See Exodus, Chap. V.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 15th Sept.

Capt Warden, of the *Ariel*, has favored us with the following particulars: spoke the *Cawajee Family* in Calcutta river, on the 6th Aug., with loss of topmasts—all well. The *Eliza* had left Calcutta before the *Ariel*, which latter passed her in the river. The *Bolton*, *Sir Edward Ryan*, *Virginia*, and *Imogene*, all from Calcutta, had arrived at Singapore. The *Ariel* spoke the *Syed Khan* on the 24th August off Parcelar Hill.

Capt. Lyon of the *Sir Charles Malcolm* reports his arrival in Anjer roads on the 16th Aug. and that of the *Thomas Lowrie* on the 13th, of the *Anna Maria* and *Bombay Castle* on the 14th, and of the *Bonanza* on the 15th.

We notice the arrival in England of the following, From China *Dankbarheid* passed Dover 23d May; *Eliza Siew art*, off Falmouth. *Abercrombie Robinson* off *Isle of Wight*. From Singapore: *Orissa* and *Ann*.

By the *Ariel* from Calcutta, 9th August, and Singapore 28th, papers from the former city up to the 5th have been received. By some it seems to be thought that a war with some of the native powers is unavoidable. We have recopied an extract from the Calcutta Courier who considers things to wear a more peaceable aspect, though he also thinks the position taken by the Nipalese to be threatening. They have, it seems, 40,000 soldiers and may give the Company a good deal of trouble, and should a war there break out, military operations will necessarily approach the Chinese or rather Tibetan frontier, and cannot fail to rouse the attention of the Chinese, between whom and the Nipalese diplomatic intercourse has existed for some time, and the latter may be tempted to invoke the aid of the former, though from the reluctance with which the Chinese Government have of late years entered on foreign wars, it is probable that they will quietly look on. This war may however cause British merchants here and their trade to be more narrowly watched than before.

By the *Alexander Baring* from Liverpool 26th May, London papers, to the 25th have been received. These represent the commercial affairs of the country to be somewhat improving. The two great steamboats the *Syrius* and *Great Western* had returned from New York, the former in 17 and the latter in 14 days, bringing advices from that City to the 8th May, according to which several banks had resumed specie payments, butthe United States Bank not yet. The money affairs in the United States are represented as being rather more favorable than before, but the discount upon all notes from the west continued very great.

The French after an unsuccessful negotiation with the Mexican Government, for an indemnification of 600,000$, for losses alleged to have been suffered by French subjects, throughacts of the Mexican government, and for satisfaction for insults offered to the person of the French Minister, Baron Deffaudis, have blockaded the ports of Veracruz and Tampico, with a flottilla of 1 Frigate and 4 brigs of war, which was expected soon to be considerably reinforced, threatening not to raise the blocade until their demands are complied with. The Mexican President has issued a manifesto in which he declares his resolve not to treat with the French until the blocade shall have been raised. It is fortunate for the Mexicans that their quarrels with the United States are for the present so far settled, as to have mutually agreed to have their differences arranged by an Umpire.

Prince Talleyrand died at Paris, 83 years old, after having, by penance and submission, made his peace with the Roman Churh, of which he was a bishop before the Revolution. His funeral has been magnificent.

The Irish Poor Bill was read in the Lords a second time on the 22d May. The bill for the immediate abolition of the apprenticeship of the negroes in the Westindies, which was thrown out in the Commons, has again been brought forwrad and carried by a majority against ministers. Lord Brougham stated in the House of Lords that within a few days he had received no less than 250 petitions to that house in favor of the bill.

The London Mercantile Journal of 22d July has the following:—"Advices from Canton to the 31st January have arrived, but they communicate nothing fresh watever, relative to trade in contradistinction from the last accounts. The Chinese Government, finding that the prohibition of opium is counteracted by smuggling, have agreed to admit it on paying a certain rate of duty, and the whole of the business in this commodity is to be under the sole management of the Hong-merchats".—Such erroneous information, coming from a paper which, on most commercial matters, is considered a good authoritiy, is likely to mislead people in England. The legalization of the Opium trade, as far as we or we believe our neighbours know, is a distant as ever, nor is there perhaps much probability of its ever taking place, for, though a party at the Court seems to be favorable to it, the opposition has been very great, and elicited from time to time, not only memorials from censors against the measure, but also Imperial edicts approving their views of the matter.

By the late arrivals we have received Singapore papers to the 23d August, of which we give some extracts. The *Penang Gazette* of the 11th has likewise reached us, and also, by way of Java, we suppose, the *Sandwich Island Gazette* to the 26th May, of which we have embodied a few articles in our columns.

Kin-qua Affairs.

Tăng, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c. proclaims to the Senior Hong-merchants for their full information: On the 21st day of the 7th moon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang, Nanabhoy Framjee and others petitioned as follows:

"We, the foreigners, before petitioned your Excellency, urging our claims against the Teenpo Hong, when Y. E., for which we shall be ever grateful, was pleased to direct the Hong merchants to meet together and consult; and report to Y. E. the result of their deliberations, that you might pursue the necessary measures; and on the 11th day of the present month, we received the following Edict from Y. E."

"I have examined into the subject of Kinqua's "debts to foreigners, and find that Dent and others "have before petitioned, when I directed the "Hong-merchants to meet together and consult, "and report to me the result of their deliberations, "that I might act accordingly. Now it appears from "their report that Dent and others in obedience "to my order, had consented to the arrangement, "that the principal of their claims should be paid "in ten years, and the interest after the expiration "of that period: but that Nanaboy insists on obtaining interest at the rate of 12 per Cent. per "annum, which interest is to be paid up regularly "with the principal. In consequence, the Hong-"merchants again met together to consult, but the "said foreigners (Nanaboy &c.) continued obstinately "deaf to all conviction, when it appears Dent and "the others also turned round for similar terms, "notwithstanding his former agreement. ——— It "appears to me that the first great object of mer-"chants is to amass riches:—failing which, to "avoid losses. Kinqua of the Teenpo Hong contracts debts to foreigners, and is, of himself, totally unable to liquidate them: there is consequently no prospect of their being repaid:—but "the other Hong-merchants, mindful of the respectability of their class, come forward with the "assistance, in the shape of an annual sum of $ 100,000, to enable him to pay his debts, that "the foreigners may not be without a guaranty "for their claims. Thus the money, which was as "lost, is, by their assistance, regained; and the "foreigners extremely fortunate."

"Now Dent and the other Creditors whose "claims amount to upwards of $ 800,000, have, "in obedience to my orders, agreed to the arrange-"ment of paying the principal in ten years, and "the interest after the expiration of that term, thus "evincing a most reasonable disposition; but Nanaboy &c. whose claims do not exceed $ 300,00, "insist upon being paid interest at the same time "as the principal. The principal creditors of the "Teenpo Hong, evince their reasonableness by an "early acquiescence in my views, while the minor "creditors obstinately withhold their concurrence, "by which they evince the boundless avarice and "meanness of their dispositions, and set all prin-"ciples of reason at defiance — Considering the "circumstances, I again issue an edict, that they "(Nanaboy and others) may ponder over its contents "and awaken to a sense of their errors. Let the "Hong-merchants forthwith explain its contents "to the said Nanaboy &c., and impress upon their "minds the unreasonableness of their demand for "interest: let them at once concur in the arrange-"ment of Dent and the others, that the principal "be paid in ten years and the interest after the ex-"piration of that term. There must not be two "plans for liquidating these claims. Let the Hong-"merchants be unceasing in their endeavours to "support the Teenpo Hong and let them not relax "their former kind efforts. Their attention must "be unceasing to this matter, and let not the "foreigners again pester me with their petition, "'This is of the first importance.'"

Our Parsee Neighbours, on receiving this answer, again addressed the Vice-roy, urging as a plea for the preference to be given to their claims, their being not so wealthy as their English neighbours, and, consequently, unable to wait ten years for the repayment of their claims on the Kin-qua hong. To this the Vice-roy answers:

"This coming before me, the Governor, I have examined, and find by the records that I have already clearly signified my pleasure on this subject for the guidance of the foreigners. Nevertheless Nanabhoy &c. persist in their obstinate disobedience. Why does not the debtor Leang shing he of the Teenpo Hong exert himself in this matter? Why does not he, in cojunction with his brother Hong-merchants, meet together and form some arrangement for quieting the said Nanabhoy &c.

"It appears by the petition of Nanaboy and others that they are poor and distressed, while Dent and the others are wealthy: and that large sums are due the latter, while only trifling ones to the former; and they consequently earnestly entreat that interest may be allowed them, and a shorter period allowed for the payment of their claims, and they pester me with their noisy and clamorous petitions. Is the recovery of a debt so very important a business, that they presume, notwithstanding my repeated orders, to trouble me with their petitions? Do they think that I, the Governor, have nothing to do, but to attend to them? Truly I am very indignant at such behaviour.

"I have now directed the Namboy-yune to take the said Hong-merchant Kinqua into his custody and there cause him to make some arrangement respecting these debts, and report same to me for my consideration, when he may be released."

"In order that I may not again be pestered with petitions, I issue this edict. When it reaches the said Hong-merchants let them transmit and explain its contents to Nanabhoy &c. for their information and obedience. Do not oppose. A Special Edict."

September, 12th 1838.

BIRTH.

At MACAO, on the 4th inst., the Lady of T. H. LAYTON Esq. of a DAUGHTER.

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.
DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by
JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Canton, 24th May, 1838.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

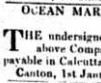
Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY,



THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L LIEB. CHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to
TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new ship "Dutchess of NORTHUMBERLAND" A. I. Captain ROXBURGH burthen p Register 541 tons apply to
TURNER & Co.

Canton 14th September 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing English Brig SAGUENAY, (185 Tons) Captain D. WHITE, Now at Hong-Kong. Apply to
ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAERIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October next, Ship FORTH, Capt. Sanders. For Freight apply to
L. DE SOUZA.
Danish Hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to
FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Whampoa. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to
SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM. E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

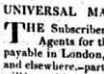
THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to
Canton, 13th July, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC. DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

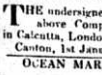
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 20th September. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order To be had at the Godowns of
BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembea, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 ₱ per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

31 Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

NOTICE—Mr. D. R. CALDWELL, No. 27 Old China Street is our sole Agent in China for sale of our TYRIAN HAIR DYE: and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.
A. ROWLAND & SON.

SHIP'S PROVISIONS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—19 Casks PRIME SALT BEEF, in whole or by Casks.—Apply at No. 27 Old China Street where a muster can be seen.
D. R. CALDWELL.

Canton, 13th August, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—Brit. *Ariel*, Warden, from Calcutta 9th, and Singapore 29th August; arrived in Macao roads on the 8th September. *Duchess of Northumberland* Roxburgh, from Sydney and Java. *Alexander Baring*, St. Croix, from London 26th May *Ingle*, Routh, and *General Palmer*, Down, from Bombay: *Patriot Queen*, Hoadley, from Cacutta and Singapore *Fanaitkart*, Macqueen, erroneously stated as arrived in our last, came in only on the 8th inst. Amer. *York*, Meyer, from Batavia and Liverpool *Covington*, Holbrook, from Liverpool

PASSENGERS.—per *Ariel*, Mrs. Ribery. Miss. Charlotte Thamas, Messrs. G. T. Braine and Fanning: per *Patriot Queen*, Mr. Maper; per *Inglis*, Messrs D. L. Burn, T. C. Beale.

SAILED OR DESPATCAED.—Brit. *Lady Grant*, Jeffrey for Singapore and Bombay.

The *Saguenay*, is under despatch for Manila. The *Emily Jane*, will be despatched for Bombay about the 20th.

Laid on for England: *Hero*, *Faerie Queene*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 24th May per *Alexander Baring*. UNITED STATES, 8th May via England. CALCUTTA, 9th August ₱ *Ariel*. BOMBAY, 25th July ₱ *Mary*. SINGAPORE, 29th August ₱ *Ariel*. JAVA, 15th August ₱ *York*. MANILA, 14th August ₱ *Mermaid*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Herefora*, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Crescent*, *Orwell*, *David Salamons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Horatio*, *Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Benares*, *Claremont*, *Oriental*.. CALCUTTA, *Antonio Pereira*, *Mermaid*, *Neptune*, *Upton Castle*, *Recovery*, *Lady Raffles*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*, *Bolton*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J. C. Thpson.
Lowjee Family	British	Rowland		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Charles Grant	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1242	Bombay	"
Scaleby Castle	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Myaram Dyaram	"	Dicey	374	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Hero	"	Smith	408	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Caledonia	"	Burn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T. Rustomjee & C Sapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr	500	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	"	"
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Maulmien	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Falcon	British	Middlemist	372	London	"
Lulworth	"	Graham		Manila	
Moffat	"	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn		"	"
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		"	"
City of Poonah	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay		"	Daniell & Co.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
D of Northubland	British	Roxburgh		Sydney	Turner & Co.
Inglis	"	Routh		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
General Palmer	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Amelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keunedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Harlequin	"	Chiene	990	Muzadan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven		Singapore	D. & M Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq.		Singapore	———
H. M. S. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq.		"	"
Brooklyn	Ameri.	———		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila	Span.	———		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Unity	Ameri.	Bline		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Narcisa	Span.	Rodgers	180	Manila	Js. Innes.
Wm. Jardine	British	Crosbie		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Mary Frazier	Ameri.	Summers		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Forth	"	Landers		"	L. de Souza.
Euphrates	"	Wilson		Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
Jane Blair	British	Mc. Allister		Madras	Wetmore & Co.
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Mermaid	Ameri.	Eagliston		Manila	Russell & Co.
V. Melbourne	British	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Ariel	"	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Alex. Brigg	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		"	"
Penang	British	Lawson		"	Macvicar & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 2. ***Canton, Saturday, 15th September, 1838.*** **No. 158.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	P^s.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	Large stock.
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	P^l.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 in	Y^d.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span^h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.28 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	P^ce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup^r Sclet. Cutgs large	P^r.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	P^ce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf^r. - - - -	P^l.	9. a 11	
,, sup^r and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf^r. - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
,, sup^r. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10 5	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea^g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	P^r.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2 50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	P^l.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	P^l.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch^t.		
,, ,, - - 1837 -	,,	560	
,, ,, new - - -	,,	580	
Benares old - - 1837 -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,	550	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	580 a 590	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	P^l.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	C^y.	30.	
,, ,, inf^r. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	P^l.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.15 a 3 25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	C^y.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	P^l.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	7¼	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	C^y.	8. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafoetida - - - - - -	P^l.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	C^y.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	P^l.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	C^y.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	P^l.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	P^l.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand^h Islands -	,,		
Sapan - - - - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	18	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	17 a 24	Low quality.
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	15 a 24	
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10½ a 11	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 26	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear^l Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* sometimes discharge a Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoil Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.,* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	3..	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca	1¾	1½	America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	4	..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1207 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅝ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 56 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium } very
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1838.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO JULY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Sept.*
Patna ....old.	313	540	169.020	3,359	1 671,980	301
,, ...new	540	580	313,200			1078½
Benares ......old	27½	500	13 750	1,121	519,895	36¼
,, ...new	204	530	108 120			342
Malwa	1,065½	645	687,248	3,651½	2,108,110	2091
	2,150		1,291,330	8,131½	4,299,985	3,849

Total of deliveries in the five months from April to August inclusive, 10,281½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 5.59‧,323.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.--Sales to some extent have been effected during the week of grey LONGCLOTHS, and the market has declined a little more, the dealers hands being quite full. COTTON YARN. There has been some little enquiry for yarn of low numbers, say 16 @ 26 for the Chinchew market, and we hear 30 @ 32 $ has been offered for some of good quality, but we do not believe any actual sales have taken place

WOOLLENS.—The demand for SPANISH STRIPES is not brisk, but sales could be effected at our quotations according to quality. LONGELLS, are, if any thing, rather firmer, except blacks which are very low

METALS.--continue without much altetation.

STRAITS PRODUCE.--PEPPER still in good demand from the short supply. BETELNUT is also arriving more slowly than was expected, and the importation per *Layton* has been sold in consequence, we hear, deliverable at Macao @ 3¼ $.

RICE.--has further declined nearly 10 cents.

COTTON.--Quotations continue much the same, but the demand is languid, and sales can only be effected of small lots of 100 @ 200 bales, in which way perhaps 1000 bales of Bombay have been got rid of during the week A small parcel of Bengal of good quality fetched 11 T., there being very little in the market. In Madras we hear of no transactions.

OPIUM.--The brokers generally have taken alarm at the seizure of many of the small dealers and smokers, being doubtful to what extent the authorities will proceed, and they have been eagerly forcing sales of their previous purchases, which, being principally in Malwa, it has declined considerably, and, we believe some has been sold as low as 580. Patna is better supported, but the prices of all at present must be considered nearly nominal.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN SILK.--One or two more small parcels have come down, but nothing has been done as to purchases, the holders still demanding exorbitant prices.

TEA.--There is nothing yet doing, and our quotations for the present are altogether nominal.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 3. *Canton, Saturday, 22nd September,* **1838.** **No. 159.**

Dutch Possession on New Guinea.

From a Correspondent.

Of all the islands of the Indian Archipelago none is so imperfectly known and has attracted so little notice as the extensive territory of New Guinea.

Though in the neighbourhood of the Moluccas, which have for more than two centuries been in the possession of the Dutch Company, a government welle stablished, and, at the commencement, desirous of making new discoveries, yet neither the merchant nor traveller have thither directed their way. The early Arabian navigators touched frequently at the Northwest coast, and described the aborigines of the interior as fond of human flesh. Thus they were not very anxious to penetrate into the country, and as the poor natives could offer very few articles for trade, they soon left off visiting this coast. Antonio Ambrese arrived here in 1511 in a Portuguese vessel and was followed in 1530 by Meneses. The Spaniards had at first in contemplation to form there a permanent settlement, and orders had for that purpose been sent out to Mexico, but the hostility of the natives, a race of untameable savages, prevented the execution of this plan. When the Dutch Company took possession of the Moluccas, they had to sustain a dreadful struggle with the Portugese, and then with several of the native princes. But when these islands were in a state of tranquillity, Pool, a commodore of the Colonial fleet, built at Ounien, on the Northwest coast, a fort. Two years later an expedition under Bortsman reached the coast, and his discoveries were so important as to induce the celebrated navigator Tasman in 1644 to take a nearer view of the country. But these settlements were never sufficiently supported, and the few Europeans who lived in them became either a prey to infectious diseases or fell into the hands of relentless savages. It was therefore found advisable to fix some stations on the surrounding islands Wammer, Maykor, and Oudjier, where the natives were less bloodthirsty, and the sandalwood of the forests would repay the expenses. These attempts, however, also failed, and during the middle of the last century not a single trace of them was left. Under such circumstances, no more notice was taken of this country as if it had been thousands of miles distant, until the Governor, Van der Capellen, in 1824 sent thither an exploring expedition during his visit in the Moluccas. Of this voyage no full account has yet been published, but the results have been such as to induce the King of Holland, six years later, to declare the whole island a Dutch possession. A fort has been built at the nearest point, but the expenses of the settlement are considerable whilst it gives no returns; the number of soldiers being very soon reduced by diseases, new reinforcements are constantly necessary. The soil around the settlement itself it unproductive, though there is not the least doubt that, if this land were properly explored, it might equal in fertility the western islands. The natives of Banda, Gilolo, and the adjacent isles carry on a traffic with the aborigines, who themselves possess frail barks with which they visit the neighbouring islands as far as Bally. Their wants being very few, the whole commerce is confined to a few piece goods and beads, whilst the returns consist in gold dust, shells, birds of paradise, and other productions of the island, in very limited quantities. Though the Papuan races have gradually dwindled away, or retired from the coast to the jungle, the Malays have never yet been able to effect permanent settlements. What immense treasures for the botanist and mineralogist does this spot contain, and how rich would be the harvest which an intelligent traveller might collect! if the treasures lavished in war and bloodshed were used for ameliorating the state of mankind and opening new resources for trade, and fresh scenes for civilisation, New Guinea might also have obtained its share, whilst even at the present enlightened age, it remains a dreary jungle, the fit abode of wild beasts and savages.

INNER PASSAGE FROM SYDNEY TO TORRES STRAITS,

Ship John, August 24, 1837.

I SEND you a copy of our log * through Torres Straits, which will interest you.

It shows that the passage through the *"Inner Channel"* is not attended with more delay than the outer, as we spoke the "Runnymede" and "William," at Booby Island, both of which vessels sailed from Sydney a few hours before us, on the 8th.

We anchored four times, and I am satisfied that it only requires a good look-out to effect a speedy and pleasant passage through the inner channel.

We found no hidden dangers which are not marked on your charts so clearly that, together with the sailing directions, a very ordinary navigator could take a ship through without the chance of accident. The masters of the "John" and "Adam Lodge" have declared to me their determination to adopt it in future, and speak indignantly of the representations of fancied dangers and delays which were made to them at Sydney, and are very glad to have had an opportunity of judging for themselves. The dangers, as I have before said, are accurately laid down, and are all pointed out in the charts. I need not speak of delays, from what I have already mentioned, when we arrived off Booby Island, on the morning of the 21st, and left the Heads of Port Jackson on the evening of the 8th, at six o'clock.

I think it proper to mention to you, that Captain Whyte, in standing into the proper anchorage laid down at Turtle Island, stated to me, that he carried eight fathoms just inside the island, when it suddenly shoaled to four and a half, that he hauled out immediately, and anchored six miles from the island, in five fathoms, where it is laid down ten. The Rattlesnake anchored about four miles and a half from the island with breakers and sharp-pointed rocks, appearing through them about half a mile from her starboard side. In troop ships, at this time of the year, there can be no question which is the most desirable passage of the two; the weather throughout the time we passed has been fine, with strong fair winds, tending much to our comfort in many ways. I hope from our extraordinary success, independently of the dangers to which troops are exposed in the outer channel, from which there is no relief if the transport strikes on the Barrier Reefs, that all future tenders for conveyance of troops to the northward, will meet with the same considerate attention as ours did from Sir R. Bourke, in making the inner channel one of the provisions."

J. F. M.

[The question whether the passage to Torres Straits from Sydney shall be made inside or outside of the Barrier Reefs has frequently occupied our attention; and considering the arguments both for and against each that have been advanced by our correspondents, our readers have no doubt long since decided that the certain security, and smooth water of the inner track, is preferable to the great risk of meething with bad weather with the reefs to leeward, which attends the outer one at the very time of entering the reef. A vessel may have made a good passage outside, with fine weather, and at the very time that a continuance of the latter is wanted, boisterous weather has come on, preventing an observation from being had to enable her to bear up for one of the passages through, and wreck has ensued. Loss of time has been advanced as an important objection against the inner route, but this has been shown to be erroneous; and the preceding letter, from an officer of Her Majesty's service, to Captain King, at Sydney, tends to confirm the advantages of this route over the outer one.—ED. N. M.] *Nautical Magazine for May.*

Dutch Trade to Japan.

An esteemed correspondent has favored us with the following, which will have some interest for our mercantile readers.

Particulars of a Consignment to Japan made in two ships, in the year 1827, from the Port of Batavia.

8500	aunes.	Common woollen cloths, assorted colors	7.	fl.	52025
3	0	,, Double cloth of two colors.....	26.66		8000
330		,, ,, printed	13 ¼		4400
348	,,	Ladies cloth	5		1720
20	Ps.	Longcils	35.		700
2090	aunes.	Bombazeen.....	4.		8010
225	,,	Kerseymeres.....	4 50		10125
911	,,	Spanish Stripes.....	4 50		4099
333	,,	*Pulemites*.....	2 50		8848
1009	,,	Cambleets	2.		2490
30	Ps.	Silk plush	180.		5103
100	,,	Bengal silks (*armosine*)	20.		2000
1500	,,	Do.	14 75		22125
1000	,,	Do. superior quality	16.74		16740
450	,,	Printed Cottons of Dutch manufacture..	34.		15300
1500	,,	do. imitation of Bengal	5.		7500
6000	,,	do. ,, ,, Patna	4.		24000
3300	,,	do, ,, ,, do. & Mirzapore.....	3.50		10500
15715	lbs.	Cloves	1.28		20113
10079	,,	Terra Japonica	.29		2923
3800	,,	Ivory	3.		11400
25000	,,	Banca Tin	.30		10000
1500	,,	Lead.....	.30		4500
2458½	Pls.	Sapanwood	6.		14750
6000	,,	Sugar	14.		84000
		Seal-skins..... value			1000
100	Pls.	Pepper	12.		1200
3000		Spanish dollars.....			8415
100	aunes.	Silver Lace	14.40		1440
100	,,	Gold Lace	17.21		1721
		For the private trade			
362	atties.	Cloves.....	1.10		398
1000	lbs.	Quicksilver.....	2.		2000
			Total	fl.	315,329

Hawaii.

From the Hawaiian Spectator, April 1838.

ART. XI.—*Great Crater on the summit of Mauna Loa, Hawaii.*

The height of the mountains of Hawaii has been variously represented by different travellers. The elevation most commonly assigned to them, has been about 15,000 or 16,000 feet. By a series of observations made in 1831, by the late Mr. Douglas, he found the elevation of Mauna Kea, to be 13,764 feet, and of Mauna Loa to be 13 430 feet, above the level of the sea. These were the results of a great number of observations, both trigonometrically, and with the barometer, and may be relied upon as correct.

The ascent of Mauna Kea is, comparatively, an easy task, and has been frequently accomplished; but greater difficulties are met with in ascending Mauna Loa. The attempt was made by Ledyard, who accompanied Capt. Cook in his third voyage; and it has been frequently made by subsequent travelers. Mr. Goodrich was the first to accomplish it, and to discover the enormous crater, on the very summit of the mountain. His visit, however, was too hurried to allow him to make any particular observations; and it was left to Mr. Douglas to ascertain the dimensions and depth of the crater, as well as the height of the mountain. The following extracts from his correspondence, will not be deemed uninteresting, as we are not aware that his observations have been published. Mr. Douglas ascended Mauna Loa in Jan. 1834.

"The summit of this extraordinary mountain is so flat, that from this point no part of the islands is seen, not even the high peak of Mauna Kea, nor the distant horizon of the sea, though the day was remarkably clear. It is a horizon of itself, of about seven miles diameter.

After proceeding to the N. W. for the distance of 2¼ miles, at 2 o'clock the great terminal volcano of this curious mountain burst on our view. We came on the S. E. side, and from this part attempted to reach the black ledge, but finding the fissures hid by the snow, prudence, after having sunk twice to the arm-pits, dictated to me to return. This I regretted exceedingly, as I was prevented from measuring accurately its extraordinary depth. From this point I walked along the high ledge on the east side to the hump of the mountain, the point which appeared from Mauna Kea to be the highest.

On the brink of the ledge the wind whirled up from the crater with such furious violence, that I could scarcely stand 20 paces from it.

The circumference of the black ledge, or nearly circular crater, is, as near as my circumstances would allow me to measure, six and a quarter miles. The outer ledge, which represents the extent of the ancient crater, is about 24miles; the depth of the *ledge*, from the highest part, from accurate measurement with line and plumb, is 1270 feet. It appears to have filled up considerably at round. That part, to the north of the circle, appears, at no remote period, to have undergone the most violent activity; not by boiling and overflowing, or by discharging under ground, but by throwing out stones of immense size, and for the distance of miles around its opening, ashes and sand. Terrible chasms are in the bottom; in some places it is as if the mountain were torn asunder to its very bottom. No termination of this depth is seen by a good glass in an intense sun, and all clear. There is no smoke.—Terrible indeed must have been the sight, when in a state of action!

The part on the south side of the circle, which has evidently been the outlet of the lava, perhaps to an infinitade of overflowings, has enjoyed a long state of repose. Were it not for the dykes on the north and west sides, which show the extent of the ancient cauldron, and the direction of the lava, together with its proximity to the existing volcano, it has little to arrest the attention of the naturalist.

To day from 8 till 9 o'clock, while passing ledges of the lava of a more compact texture, with small but numerous vesicles, the temperature of the air being 36° to 37°, the sun shining powerfully, a sweet musical sound was heard coming from the cracks and small fissures, like the faint sound of musical glasses, but at the same time having somewhat of a hissing sound, like a swarm of bees; this, in a lower region, might be overlooked as the sweet humming of insects but, in this high altitude, is too powerful and remarkable to escape the attention.

Near the top of the mountain I saw one small bird, about the size of a common sparrow, of a light mixed grey color, with a faintly yellow back, perched on a block of lava—the only animal that came under my notice above the region of vegetation, save a dead hawk, which I found in a large cave. This little bird was quite tame, and allowed me to catch him, when I instantly gave him his liberty. On the east side of the great terminal crater is a small conical funnel of scoria, the only *vent hole* of that substance I saw in the crater.

This mountain apdears to bd differently formed from Mauna Kea. It seems to be an endless number of layers of lava from different overflowings of its terminal crater. In the deep caves at Kapapala, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, the different strata are well defined, and may be traced with accuracy, varying in thickness with the intensity of the action, and the discharge which has taken place. Between many of the strata are strata of earth containing vegetable substances, some two feet to two feet seven inches thick, which bespeak a long state of repose, between the activity of the crater. It ought to be noticed that the thicker strata are generally lowest, the thinner toward the surface. In some places twenty-seven layers are counted, horizontal, preserving the declination of the mountain. In the caves at my camp, 40 to 70 feet deep, thin layers of earth are seen between the successive strata of lava, but none is found nearer the surface than 13 layers. No trace of animal, shell, or fish, can be seen in any of the craters or caves, either on this mountain or on Mauna Kea.

At 4 P. M. I returned to the centre of the dome, where the three men left, were huddled together to keep themselves warm After collecting a few specimens of lava, no time was lost to leave this dreary and terrific scene.

The descent was more fatiguing, dangerous and laborious, than the ascent, and required great caution to escape unhurt; and the men benumbed with the cold, could not walk fast. Night came in so fast on me, that though the twilight there was of considerable duration, I was obliged to lay by at 10 minutes past six, in a small cave. Though sheltered from the N. W. breeze, which set in stronger as the sun sunk on the horizon, the thermometer fell to 19°, and being yet far above the line of vegetation, no fire could be had, and having no clothing, but what I traveled in during the day, and that soaked with perspiration, the cold to the senses was most intense. I remained here till 26 minutes past ten, when the welcome moon appeared over the volcano. Never can I forget the singular face she presented. The darkened limb was uppermost, and as I was waiting with watchful anxiety her rising on the horizon, I discovered a narrow silvery belt, four or five degrees high, merge from the pale fiery cloud of the volcano. I conceived this to be a portion of the light from the fire, but a few moments shewed me a beautiful moon, shining with splendour in a cloudless sky, which illuminated my rugged path; her pale face actually threw a glow of warmth throughout my whole frame, and I thankfully and joyfully rose to scramble over my rugged path during the solitude of night, in preference to awaiting the approach of day, in this uncomfortable place of rest."

Smuggler's Boats.

From Downing's "Fanqui in China."

A large mandarin-boat was seen one afternoon passing down the river beyond the first bar, and then entering at taking up its station in one of the numerous little inlets which abound in that neighbourhood. In a few minutes it was perfectly at rest; the yellow sails were taken in and furled, and all that was then to be seen of it over the paddy, were the slender sticks with little balls on the tops and which were hardly to be distinguished from the tall reeds which were growing at the edge of the water.

It had scarcely taken up its position, before the faint croaking sound of an approaching smuggler was to be heard in the distance. By the time it approached the open entrance of the little inlet, the mandarins were ready to receive it, and issued forth just at the moment it was passing. The centipede must at that moment have had the other firmly hooked on to it, if the spare hands on board of it had not used the long bamboos, and by their means prevented the two boats coming in contact. These long spears were pushed out at their full length, and then applied to the bows of the other vessel, while, at the same time, all the other men worked with desperation at the oars; so that in a few minutes, notwithstanding the most violent exertions of the mandarins' party, the smugglers kept clear, and were soon a boat's length ahead of their enemies.

Then the chase began. The screams and yells of the smugglers were mixed with the rickety sound of their vessel, and the orders and cries of the mandarins behind them. Every now and then the long ornamented gun was turned upon its swivel, and the loud report reverberated across the country as it was discharged against the chace, but with little effect: the shot was generally seen dancing along the water wide of the mark, resembling the stone thrown by the boy, in making what he calls 'ducks and drakes."

Although the most violent efforts were made by the other party, it was soon evident that the smuggler was walking away from his pursuer. The brown machine with its hundred feet, was seen ahead, while the gaudy boat with its white oars, followed, fulminating forth its ineffective missiles, by which it was enveloped at each discharge in a cloud of blue-gray, curling smoke.

After leading the way through many intricate channels, and dodging in and out to cut off a corner, the smuggler appeared as if she would very soon be out of all danger of being taken; when, suddenly, another mandarin boat was seen issuing from a little creek right ahead, and thus completely cutting off all hopes of getting away without a scuffle. The stream was at this place so narrow that it was impossible to pass by the one ahead without coming into contact, while the one behind, now coming up very fast, prevented them making an honourable retreat. It is thus sometimes in the streets of London, when a thief is congratulating himself upon leaving far behind the hue and cry of his pursuers, upon suddenly turning a corner, he runs into the arms of a policeman.

Thus completly blockaded, the smugglers determined to stand at bay, and make a vigorous resistance. All the oars were thrown aside, but placed ready for instant use, and every man seized a bamboo-pike and awaited the attack with great determination They then resembled a nest of demons, chattering and yelling out their notes of defiance. As the mandarins cautiously approached, the white oars were laid back, the spears were taken up, and the savage features on the shields were displayed in the faces of the resisting vagabonds. In a short time, the poor devoted boat had its two enemies on its quarters and the whole multitude were engaged in a desperate struggle.

It appeared to be the object of the mandarins to board, and thus fight hand to hand, while the object which the others wished to attain was to keep their enemies' boats off with their spears, until they could have a fair opportunity to get another run for their lives. The different manner of engaging by each party was very apparent during this conflict, and showed the decision and vigour which fighting in a good cause will give to the weakest combatant, while the arm of the strongest man is paralized, and its power withheld by the still, small voice of conscience. The mandarins rushed to the attack without hesitation, and laid about them in right good earnest with their swords and pikes, fre-

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[* This log has been published in India by the same officer, with the laudable view of showing the advantages of the inner route, and is distributed gratis.—ED. N. M.]

quently cutting and wounding in a dreadful manner; but the poor smugglers appeared to act merely on the defensive, and, although slight wounds were occasionally inflicted with their spears, yet it was evident that the great aim was to keep the mandarin-boats at a distance.

A principal reason, no doubt, for this line of conduct was the knowledge of the state of the law with regard to them. If, as I heard, they are taken alive in the act of smuggling, they are sent to work in the mines during the remainder of their lives, but if the death of a single mandarin takes place during the struggle, their lives are all forfeited.

The unequal contest lasted for a longer time than might be imagined, but it was soon evident in whose favour it would terminate. The gaudy vessels were soon alongside, and the gay caps of the mandarins were seen intermixed with the bald heads of the illicit traders. The struggle was then soon over. Many of the defeated jumped overboard, and as they struggled in the waters to gain the shore, formed excellent marks for the spears and javelins of the conquerors. The great mast of them, however, were seized before they could try this doubtful chance of escape. The long pigtail served instead of the cord collar of our part of the world, and when twisted two or three times round the hand, formed a handle with which the owner could be moved at pleasure.

The men were thrown down at the bottom of the boat and their securely lashed and fastened. In a short time, the din and hubbub of so many voices were over, and the mandarin boats were seen leading away in triumph their silent and crestfallen captives.

The new Quicksilver Steam-Ship.

LIVERPOOL, April 24 The splendid new steamer (*Columbus*,) destined shortly to cross the Atlantic, which has created so much interest from the novel construction of the machinery, made after Mr Howard's invention for the rapid vaporisation of water on iron plates over heated quicksilver, this afternoon took a trial trip down the Mersey, and round the light ship, with a highly respectable party of gentlemen on board. She excited curiosity on the river from the novelty of her appearance and the beauty of her model. In her construction she has more of the appearance of an elegant made brig. She has two chimnies, both very low, and from the peculiar coal, the anthracite, consumed by her, no smoke is emitted By the politeness of Captain Daniel Green, her commander, and Mr. Howard, the inventor of her machinery, we have been furnished with the following particulars:—The *Columbus* is 330 tons builder's measurement, being 214 feet beam, and 145 feet keel, with 13½ feet depth of hold. She has 110 horse power. two 55 feet engines, the cylinder being 40½ inches diameter, and 3½ foot stroke, and wheel 17½ feet diameter. Her speed through the water is 10 statute miles per hour: the immersed section at her present load is 150 square feet. She has now on board 20 days' fuel, besides 30 tons of iron ballast. The novelty of the engines (Mr. Howard's patent) consists in a new method of producing the steam and of condensing it, the latter part of the invention being applicable to the ordinary boilers. In a boiler the heat from the fuel is passed over very extensive surfaces, in contact with which is a large body of water, the temperature of which is always such as is due to the density or pressure of the steam, and consequently, the evaporation is limited by such circumstances. In the invention, the steam is formed by bringing a small quality of water, previously made boiling hot, in contact with a comparatively small surface, heated to red maintained at the temperature of most rapid vaporisation, viz. about 400 degrees, to effect which a quantity of mercury or amalgam lies between iron plates, the one near the fire being a plain surface of only three quarters of a foot per horse power, and the other, or vaporising surface, being about four times as much. The steam never obtains a density or pressure due to the temperature, but is itself heated to about 400 degrees, and worked in about 10 pounds to the inch, and sent off from the cylinder at half the stroke. The fuel made use of is coke or stone-coal, or other fuel giving a strong local heat and little flame. That employed to-day was Kilkenny coal. The consumption of fuel is three tons per day of twenty-four hours, and the fire grates have a total bar surface of only 22 feet, the air being supplied by a small blowing-machine, under easy regulation.

Sunday Times.

Port Essington.

The following has been circulated by the Chamber of Commerce for general information.

Macao, 4th September, 1838.

Sir,—The inclosed is the copy of a despatch I have this day had the honor to receive from Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, which I beg leave to communicate to you for the information of the Commercial Community at Canton.

I have &c.
CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To
The President of the Chamber of Commere.

"Wellesley" in Toong-Koo-Bay
3rd September 1838.

SIR,—I have received a despatch from Sir J. Gordon Bremer, Captain of Her Majesty's Ship "Alligator," dated the 31st May last, from the Cape of Good Hope, informing me that he was so far on his voyage to New South Wales, to establish a Post on the Northern Coast of Australia, for the purpose of giving protection to British Commerce, carried on, through Torres Strait with China and India, and with the Islands of the Indian Archipelago, and of affording an Asylum for those who may be shipwrecked on the Coast.

In a private communication he further informs me, that the Bughis Traders come to Port Essington (which is situate on the Cobourg peninsula in North Australia, in about Latitude 11° 10 South and Longitude 132° 10 East) in great numbers, for the purpose of taking and curing the Trepang or Beche de Mer, which they carry to Macassar, and thence to the China Market, and that there is no doubt that these people, their numbers being great would take a large portion of British or Indian Cloth, Hardware and other manufactured goods from us, for which they now depend wholly on the Dutch, who charge them enormously; but he is of opinion that the great mart will eventually be the islands in the neighbourhood.

Sir Gordon expected to reach Adelaide, in South Australia, by the 8th July last, and Sydney by the 25th, and after making the necessary arrangements with the Governor of N. S. Wales, would proceed to form the Settlement.

The officer in charge of this expedition having requested me to publish some kind of notice of the undertaking, addressed to the public in India, as it may possibly induce some one to venture on sending a vessel down to the new settlement (which I understand is intended to be Port Essington) with cottons &c., and thus commence a communication.

I have been induced to acquaint you therewith, that you may bring it to the notice of the commercial gentlemen carrying on business at Canton, in such manner as you may deem most proper.
I have &c.

(Signed) FRED. L. MAITLAND.
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

To Captain Charles Elliot, R. N., H. M.'s Chief Superintendent.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 22nd Sept.

DISTURBANCE AT WHAMPOA. A serious disturbance has taken place at Whampoa during the week, attended with loss of life. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn them, are the following. On the night of Sunday last, some Mandarines, on information given them of Opium being concealed in some of the houses in Whampoa, went with a guard to attack them and to confiscate the Opium. They had taken about 20 chests, when the alarm was given by the owners that they were attacked by robbers, when all the neighbourhood rose in arms upon the mandarines, rescued the greatest part of the Opium, severely wounded one mandarin in the head, another in the arm, and killed three soldiers and a mandarin's servant. The defeat of the party was of course immediately communicated to the authorities at Canton, and on the following day about 900 soldiers appeared before Whampoa, to reduce it to obedience, but these did not enter the town on the promise of the elders of the village to produce the ringleaders of the riot. The military accordingly remained in boats before the village, while most of those who had shared in the night's disorders escaped. Notwithstanding this, the municipality of the place has apprehended and delivered over to the Canton authorities about 40 prisoners, who, poor fellows, will probably be hardly dealt with, some, it is feared, will be executed, and others sent to exile, while they possibly are by no means those most guilty. As is the case in most towns and villages, the population of Whampoa is divided into families or tribes. Of these there are three, the *Sing-roo*, of about 300, the *Sing leang* of between 2 and 3 0. and the *Sing foong* of about 1600 families. The two former tribes chiefly gain their livelyhood as shopkeepers or mechanics, the latter is mostly employed in the shipping, and the smuggling of Opium, and they alone have been implicated in this disturbance They being the most numerous, it has probably not been difficult to arrest men of their tribe or name, and they must suffer the punishment due to the crimes of their cousins.

The inhabitants of Whampoa have on several occasions opposed the government officers sword in hand, and they are reputed as a disorderly, lawless set, and now, since the Opium smuggling trade is carried on again at Whampoa, they, employed in that illicit occupation, are, of course, more than ever inclined to oppose the regular authorities. We understand that since this disturbance took place, there has been no intercourse between the land and the shipping, and it is probable this occurrence will for a time at least, put an entire stop to the smuggling of Opium there It is impossible to say what motives the mandarins may have at the present time to act with such great severity against the Opium trade as to have stopped all deliveries almost, not in Whampoa only, but also at Hong-Kong, and even on the East-coast we hear deliveries are but with difficulty effected. Whether it be true, as suspected, that some of the principal Government-officers are speculators in the drug, and that by these means they attempt to depress prices, or that they honestly act upon orders from their Government to suppress the trade, it is difficult to determine. These attempts, however, prove to us with what ease the Government, when they are in earnest, can stop the smuggling, but we doubt very much their willingness to do so permanently, indeed we have generally seen that, after a temporary stoppage like the present, mandarins having squeezed more favorable terms for themselves than before, the trade is resumed with increased briskness. That it was in contemplation to do something against the trade at Whampoa before we heard of the occurrences at Whampoa would appear from the following placard which was stuck on the back door of one of the principal foreign hongs a day or two previous. We give a literal copy of this elegant production, which is at sametime a good illustration of the Chinese-English as spoken in Canton.

"Sir Sam Man he name A-ming and A-fi call "mandarin kich * your Penis † Boats now i come "tall ‡ all Ginkle man not sent so much opin § "come up sir you like sent up two vick after that "madrin go home no fear."

We have, in another column, made an extract from the 2d number of the *Hawaiian Spectator*, a quarterly publication, conducted by an association of Gentlemen, and published at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands. Our subscription volume of the first number of this publication has not yet reached us, but we have now one kindly lent to us, before us. Mr. S. W. Williams, agent for the distribution of the Spectator here, informs us that only a few Copies of the 1st and 2d numbers have yet been received, owing to which many of the subscribers have not been supplied, but that they will receive them by the next arrival from the Sandwich Islands, by which a new supply is expected. It is not a little satisfactory to see such vigourous efforts made in a part of the world hitherto deemed by most to be inhabited chiefly by mere savages, to diffuse the light of civilization. It is now about two years since a weekly paper appeared regularly at Oahu, and from the beginning of this year the *Spectator*, of which the first number is dated January, is issued. The style in which these volumes are got up, as to type and paper, is equal to that of some of the best periodicals in Europe and America, and as to matter much has already appeared in them which was altogether new to most readers, and from Polynesia, of which the Sandwich Islands form in some respect the centre, being as yet so little known, we may expect that much new and curious intelligence of these so long neglected regions will be rendered attainable through means of the Hawaiian Spectator. We shall from-time to time transfer to our columns a good deal of the interesting matter it contains.

We have given an extract from Mr. Downing's new book "*The Fanqui in China*," as a favorable specimen of it's style The narrative is pleasing and lively, and amusement may be derived from its pages, though we do not recommend to trust too implicitly in the information the writer pretends to give, much of which is erroneous, and evinces the haste with which the book has been compiled We have as yet seen the first volume only of the three, and shall, on a future day, devote more space to a critique on the "Fanqui."

CHINESE FESTIVITIES. A great part of the population of Canton was afoot a few days ago, to view a procession held in honor of a local deity(the tutelary god of several streets the inhabitants of which defrayed the expense,) the like of which, we are assured by natives, has not been seen for the last twelve years and consequently had drawn together an immense concourse of people, not only of the inhabitants of Canton but of it's environs also. Most of the shops in the streets through which the procession passed were barricaded, so as to prevent the multitude pressing into them, and, inside, platforms were erected from which the female part of their respective families enjoyed the spectacle, in all the pride of ornament and red and white paint, which latter, but for their lively eyes gives the Chinese women the appearance of wearing masks. The procession itself was to the European spectator certainly an interesting and novel sight. It was formed by about 4000 people, mostly inhabitants of the streets placed under the protection of the honored deity, who were either sumptuously arrayed in silk and gold, and riding on richly caparisoned steels, or they carried on beautifully adorned tables objects of curiosity for the populace to gaze at. Many of these were, certainly, remarkably beautiful, and as the Chinese inform us, of great value, being mostly made of jasper and other costly and precious stones. The beauty and splendour of the miniature temples and dwelling houses, flowerboats etc. was very great, and well worth admiration, as were also the banners and richly embroidered umbrellas of state. Curious asticles of European workmenship, such as clocks with ingenious mechanical contrivances etc., were also peraded. At intervals troops of children walked dressed as mandarins some, and others as warriors, others, again, in costly robes, were mounted on horses, and they seemed to go through the ceremony highly pleased to be made objects of wonder. Two little fellows not more tan 6 years old, on horseback, and dressed as savage warriors, naked, from the waist upwards, and adorned with golden and silver bracelets, looked particularly well. Many females also bore partin the procession, who, richly dressed, as amazones with bow and arows, etc., and attitudinizing, were carried standing, two and two, on litters borne on men's shoulders. A singular ornament worn by almost all these females were silvernails to imitate those on the fingers of great length at their fingers-ends. The procession lasted the whole day, and such was it's length that it did not pass any given spot in less than two hours. It's splendour has even engaged the curiosity of the Viceroy, at whose request it passed by his palace to enable him and his family to see it.

The fine Siamese ship the *Conqueror*, belonging to the King of Siam, has been wrecked on the west of Hainam, and totally lost, though the crew, consisting of 82 individuals, chiefly Siamese, has been saved. The ship was on a voyage from Bancock to China. The crew after crossing the narrow channel between Hainam and the continent, were sent on to Canton, which they reached after a journey of about 36 days, the greatest part of which they performed on foot, marching during 23 days, and have arrived here in very good health without the loss of a man. To judge of the appearance of some of the men, Malays, of whom there were five among them, the treatment they received from the Chinese must have been very good, and they seemed well satisfied with their lot. These Malays, chiefly natives of Soerabaya, have, by the government, been sent to Macao, there to be embarked for Singapore, whilst the Siamese are awaiting an opportunity here to return to their country. The humane conduct of the Chinese authorities on this occasion deserves much praise.

We have seen the first number of the *Boletim Official do Governo de Macao*, a new paper which, as we mentioned a few weeks since, appears now in Macao under the patronage of it's Portuguese local authorities. This paper appears once a week, price of subscription 10 $ per annum, 6 $ for 6, and 4 $ for three months, paid in advance. It is well got up as far as it's typical arrangement is concerned, and the list of subscribers we saw promises a moderate support from the public.

By the *Sir Ed. Ryan* we have received the *Sin-Free Press* of the 30th ulto., and the *Penang Gazette* of the 18th, neither of which papers contain news that have not been anticipated by previous arrivals here.

KIN-QUA'S AFFAIRS. In our last week's paper we gave the Vice-roy's answer to the petition of the Parsee merchants, regarding Kin qua's debts, in which he intimated that Kin qua would be imprisoned unless some arrangement was made by him with his creditors, and the Nam-hoy did, in consequence, take charge of him on Saturday last.—This was never intended by the Parsees, and as they found that a perseverance in the measures they were pursuing would only distress the hong without benefiting themselves, they proposed assenting to the same terms as the other creditors, but with the view of making the hong more secure and efficient, insisted that the Co-hong should make an annual payment of $ 195,000,—instead of 100,000, and that the interest should be 6 per Cent instead of 5, and we believe the Hong-merchants have agreed to these terms, so that the general creditors will be all benefited by this arrangement, and Kin-qua's hong become more safe.

On Judging Justly.—A perfectly just and sound mind is a rare and invaluable gift. But it is still much more unusual to see such a mind unbiassed in all its actings. God has given this soundness of mind but to few; and a very small number of those few escape the bias of some predilection, perhaps habitually operating; and none are at all times, and perfectly, free. I once saw this subject forcibly illustrated. A watchmaker told me that a gentleman had put an exquisite watch into his hands that went irregularly, it was as perfect a piece of work as was ever made. He took it to pieces and put it together again twenty times. No manner of defect was to be discovered, and yet the watch went intolerably At last it struck him that possibly the balance wheel might have been near a magnet. On applying a needle to it, he found his suspicions true. Here was all the mischief. The steel-work in the other parts of the watch had a perpetual influence on its motions; and the watch went as well as possible with a new wheel. If the soundest mind be *magnetised* by any predilection, it must act irregularly.—*Cecil*

BEETHOVEN was eternally quarrelling with his domestics, whom he would swear at constantly, nay sometimes drive them in a body from his house. In dress and appearance he looked like a beggar—in manner sulky, or spiteful, as it suited his humour; he would call people names as they passed him in the street, and tell them of their faults in public assemblies; being deaf, he was regardless of their expostulations, or censures. His laugh was more like a scream, and he gave utterance to it, in defiance of place or circumstance—yet he was much to be pitied. His manner towards his servants made them dislike him, and in revenge they thwarted and cheated him. He was mistrustful of every one; consequently had no friend to watch over his comforts, and cheer his solitary state. He would frequently walk out alone in the fields, and several times, sitting down to compose and write, has fallen asleep and remained there through frightful storms, which drenched him to the skin, and confined him to the house for days afterwards, with severe colds and fevers —*Musical World.*

ECCE SIGNA!—Signboard fame is of all kinds of popularity the most fleeting. It is not long since every second shop for the sale of haberdashery was a "Waterboo House." Then succeeded "Navarino House," and these in their turn made room for "Reform Establishments," with variations of "Grey," "Russell," and "Brougham." These, too, have had their day, and now "Victoria" is the popular nomenclature, there being no fewer than four Victoria Houses" in two of the leading metropolitan thoroughfares. In fact her Majesty's name bids fair to drive "Halls of Commerce," "Equity Houses," and "Economical Establishments," wholly out of the field.

TURKISH SUPERSTITIONS.—Another singular custom is that of pouring water where any one has fallen, to prevent a recurrence of the accident on the same spot, which is religiously observed by the lower orders; as well as flinging stones at the body of a decapitated criminal, in order to secure the dreams of the spectator from an intrusion of the ghastly object. No Turk of the lower ranks of society ever passes a shred of paper which may chance to lie upon his path; he always gathers it up with the greatest care; as the popular belief leads him to place implicit faith in an ancient superstition that all paper thus obtained will be collected after death, and scattered over the burning soil through which he is to pass to paradise; and that consequently the more he is enabled to secure, the less suffering he will have to endure hereafter.—*City of the Sultan.*

* kich—i. e. catch or take.
† probably pinnace.
‡ tall—i. e. tell.
§ opin—i. e. Opium.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

ENGLISH TREASURY BILLS in compl'te sets, of £ 200, £ 150, £ 100 and £ 50, at 30 days sight. Apply to Messrs. DENT & Co. or GASTON GROLLIER Esq., Imperial hong No. 5.

Canton, 21st September, 1838

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and reponsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.
DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by
JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Honorable with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until farther Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight—
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ..... } $ 100 & 1
" Policies and folio pages. .. .. .. 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838:
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICE OF "LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS" IN MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted, and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig COMSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong Kong. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838

FOR SINGAPORE AND LOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight appl to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5. Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to
H & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 21st Septembr, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to
D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to
TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new ship "Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND" A. I. Captain ROXBURGH burthen 0 Regis ter 511 tons apply to
TURNER & Co.

Canton 14th September 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAERIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October next, Ship FORTH, Capt. Sanders. For Freight apply to
L. DE SOUZA.
Danish Hong No 5.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 8 0 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.
2 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to
FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Whampoa. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to
SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to
H & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC. DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KERRS & Co., for sale by
DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of
BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembra, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at $ 8 per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

ON SALE.
At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of MACAO.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Hereford*, ———, from Liverpool *Sir Edward Ryan*, Pybus; *Bolton*, Young; *Virginia*, Whiffen, all from Calcutta. *Bencoolen*, Tait, from Singapore

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Mary Frazier*, Summers, for Singapore. Brit. *Hero*, Smith, for London, Amer. *Commerce* Rogers, for Philadelphia. Despatched this day, *Emily Jane*, Rees, for Singapore and Bombay. Span. *Narcisa*, Rogers, for Manila.

The *Falcon*, Middlemist, for London, and the *Lowjee Family*, for Bombay, touching at Singapore, Penang, and Ceylon will be despatched on Tuesday next the 25th inst.

The *Saguenay* is under despatch for Manila.

Laid on for England: *Hero*, *Faerie Queene*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 26th May per *Alexander Baring*. UNITED STATES, 8th May via England. CALCUTTA, 9th August per *Ariel*. BOMBAY, 25th July per *Mary*. SINGAPORE, 4th Sept. per *Sir Ed. Ryan*. JAVA, 15th August per *York*. MANILA, 14th August per *Mermaid*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Crescent*, *Orwell*, *David Solomons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Java*, *Ada*, *Horatio*, *Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Benares*, *Claremont*, *Oriental*,. CALCUTTA. *Mermaid*, *Neptune*, *Upton Castle*, *Recovery*, *Lady Raffles*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Cambria*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J C Thpson.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1242	Bombay	"
Scaleby Castle....	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Myaram Dyaram ..	"	Dicey	374	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Caledonia....	"	Burn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T.Rustomjee&CSapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband..	777	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr	500	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	"	"
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Maulmien	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Falcon	British	Middlemist	372	London	"
Moffat	——	" Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn....		"	"
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London....	Wetmore & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford....		"	D. Muncherjee.
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool..	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
D of Northumbland	British	Roxburgh		Sydney	Turner & Co.
Inglis	"	Routh		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
General Palmer ..	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne....	"	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang....	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	——	" Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keunedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachen; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	Liverpool..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate....	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Harlequin	"	Chiene	290	Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		Singapore	D. & M Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq...		Singapore	———.
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	———
Brooklyn	Ameri.	———, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	———, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	"
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Wm. Jardine	British	Crosbie....		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Girard	Amer.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Forth	"	Landers		"	L. de Souza.
Jane Blair	British	Mc.Allister		Madras	Wetmore & Co.
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Mermaid	Ameri.	Eagleston..		Manila	Russell & Co.
Ariel	British	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		"	"
Lulworth..	British	Graham		Manila	Capt. Graham.
Sir E. Ryan	"	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.— 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 3. *Canton, Saturday, 22nd September, 1838.* **No. 159.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	Large stock.
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, - - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Supr. 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Spanh Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Supr Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets. double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - - -	,,		
Second - - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - - 40 ,, 28 ,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Pecl.	
Bengal old or infr. - - -	Pl.	9 a 11	
,, supr and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or infr. - - -	,,	7 5 a 9.5	
,, supr. and fine - - -	,		
Madras - - - - - - -	,,	7 8 a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheathg. 16 oz. @ 32 oz	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	41.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2 50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2 50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, - - 1837 -	,,	550	
,, ,, new - -	,,	580	
Benares old - - 1837 -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,	550	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	560 a 570	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, infr. ,, - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3 25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7½	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandh Islands -	,,		
,, Sapan - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.20	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ..	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ..	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ..	18	9 20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ..	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ..	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. ls	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Song. k'd. -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Low quality..
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 5[illegible]	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10¾ a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 11½	
,, Wangees - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	3	2½	Singapore	1½	1	Hol or Hamburg ..	3½	3
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3½	3
Madras			Mallacca	1¾	1¼	America U States ..	3	2½
Calcutta			Penang			Chili or Peru	4	.
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	.
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	3	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.	
Australia			,, direct	3	2½	Lintin &c...	½ do.	
Sand. Islands ..			France	3	2½			

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756	of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2 0—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight............	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 5d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight	C. Rs. 210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private	C. Rs. 210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch	7 per Cent premium		very scarce.
,, ... small 96 a 98 ,,	6½ per Cent	,,	
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ...	1 per Cent	,,	
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	12 per Cent	,,	
South American Republics	at par.		

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1838.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO JULY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Sept.*
Patna ....old.	313	510	169,020	3,359	1 671,980	301
,, ...new	540	580	313,200			1078
Benares ......old	27½	500	13,750	1,121	519,8[illegible]5	36½
,, ...new	204	530	108,120			312
Malwa	1,065½	645	687,248	3,651½	2,108,[illegible]10	[illegible]
	2,150		1,291,330	8,131½	4,299,[illegible]85	3,8[illegible]

Total of deliveries in the five months from April to August inclusive, 10,281½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 5,591,323.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—Both Grey and White Longcloths are rather lower, so many being thrown upon the market and several small sales have been made during the week of the former at 3.75, and of the latter at 4½. Cotton Yarn of common quality continues almost unsaleable. A considerable sale of good was reported to us yesterday, but we could not obtain the exact terms. The quantity was about 1000 Piculs No. 16 @ 30—the price not under $ 34.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes continue at the same quotations but without active demand. Longells, are rather lower both for scarlets and assorted colors. Camlets without much enquiry, and no sales are reported of either Dutch or English, holders looking for an advance.

Metals. Lead and Iron are both rather down—several parcels offering.

Straits Produce.—Pepper is not in so brisk demand, but it would fetch still 7½, the supply being very short. There has been no further sale of Betelnut, the price of which will greatly depend on the supply, which at present would appear likely to be rather short. Tin and Rattans without alteration.

Rice,—is stationary at our low quotations, but as rain is required it may advance a little from the want of it.

Cotton—There is no alteration in either price or demand, and no sales of any sort have been effected. The Bombay is taken off in small lots, the good quality at from 8. 7 @ 9. 3, and very little of the fine is now here. The lower descriptions sell from 7 @ 8. 3, In Madras and Bengal nothing has been done during the week. The clearances in the last 4 weeks are reported at

Bombay	Bengal	Madras	Total	
20.500	2500	680	23,680	Bales.

Nothing is yet known of the Nankin crop, but accounts may now be shortly expected.

Opium.—In addition to the seizure of the small dealers and smokers in Canton, some dirturbance took place in the early part of the week between the Mandarins and villagers on shore at Whampoa, which at first was expected would seriously interfere with the Opium trade, but it has been arranged. The brokers however are still alarmed and have, we believe, got rid of all their purchases, so that, when the market again opens, a good demand may be expected. Malwa has been sold as low as 560; it is now held a little higher. Patna has been firmer @ 570 @ 580. being in few hands. The deliveries to the 15th were, Patna old 27; new 226; Benares, old—; new, 4; Malwa, 71; Total 32 8 chests.

EXPORTS.

Nankin Silk.—The Chinese still maintain that the supply will fall short of last year, and are still demanding upwards of $ 600 for their new silk, but there are no purchasers.

Tea.—We hear of no transaction, and our quotations are altogether nominal.

Canton, 22d September, 1838.

CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT

MERCANTILE REGISTER, AND SHIPPING LIST.

☞ Prices are corrected up to Monday Evening.

VOL. V. CANTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th 1838. No. 39.

IMPORTS, DUTIES PAID BY THE PURCHASER.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICE IN SP. DOLLS.	PER	Mcul. Tm c	REMARKS.
Amber 1st, large, lt. straw col.	13 a 14.	Catty	0 1 3 2	No demand.
„ 2d sort	4 a 5.	„	0 0 6 7	„
Assafœtida	4 ½	Pecul	2 3 0 0	„
Bees' wax	20. a 24	„	1 5 5 0	„
Betel nut new	3 a 3¼	„	0 5 3 0	„
„ old		„	0 0 5 0	„
Biche de mar ordinary	7. a 8.	„	0 0 6 7	„
„ „ good	35. a 45.	„	0 0 8 0	„
Birds' nests white	24.	Catty	2 5 1 0 0	No enquiry
„ „ middling	19. a 20.	„	1 3 5 0	large stock.
„ „ black	2 a 4.	„	0 1 3 3	
Camphor Baroos	13. a 14.	„	1 1 0 2	
Cloves Mauritius	28. a 30.	Pecul	7 8 0 0	Small stock.
„ Molucca	34. a 36.	„	„	
„ Mother	8. a 10.	„	1 0 2 0	Overstocked.
Cochineal Europe, garbled	200 a 210	„	2 3 0 0	
„ ungarbled		„	1 5 2 0	
Copper S. American,				
„ at Lintin for exportation	21.	„		
„ Sheathing	40.	„		
Coral fragments 1st sort	30 a 40.	„	1 3 6 2	No demand.
Cotton Bombay. Broach Taels	9.3	„	1 5 0 0	
„ Surat	9.	„		
„ „ Dholera	8. a 8 3	„		
„ „ Mangalore	7.5	„		
„ Bengal		„		
„ „ Banda	10.2 a 11	„		
„ „ Jalone	10.2 a 10.5	„		
„ „ Cutchoura	9.	„		
„ Madras				
„ „ Tinnivelly	10. a 10.5	„		
„ „ Western	8.	„		
„ Manilla		„		None.
Cotton goods British				
Cambrics 48 yds.	5. a 9.	Piece	0 6 7 0	
Chintzes, 28 „	3. a 6.	„	0 2 7 0	
Long-cloths		„	0 6 7 0	
white 38 a 40 y. by 36 a 40 in	4. a 5	„		
double piece 80 yds.	8. a 10	„		
grey 38 a 40 y. by 36 a 40 „	3½ a 4.25	„	0 0 8 5	
„ coarse 90 „ 80	7. a 8.50	„	0 0 3 0	
Monteith's scarlet Hdkfs.	14. a 21.	„		
Tray Red Chintz.		„		
„ blue fine	2. a 2.10	„		heavy supplies
„ coarse	1 10 a 1.20	„		
Cotton yarn, Nos 18 a 24	29 a 30.	Pecul	0 8 5 0	Good quality.
„ „ 26 a 40	34 a 35	„		
„ „ 18 a 40	22 a 26	„		Inferior quality
„ „ Higher Numbers		„		No demand.
„ „ Calcutta, 20 a 22				None.
„ „ Water Twist „ 16 a 30	30. a 34.			
Cotton Cloths An 36 yds. by 1 yd.	2. a 3.	Piece		
Cow Tail	12. a 18.	Catty	2 0 5	
Cudbear	12	Pecul	0 2 8 0	No demand.
Cutch Pegue	4½ a 4¾	„	0 0 9 0	
Ebony Mauritius	2½ a 3.	„	0 0 5 5	There is an illegal
„ Ceylon	2.	„	0 0 3 3	fee on black wood
Elephant's teeth				of $ 10 per boat.
1st sort 5 a 8 to a pecul	100.			
2d „ 12 a 15 „	85.	„		Ordinary cuttings
3d „ 18 a 25 „	75.	„		there is a fee of $ 1
cuttings	80.	„	0 1 0 0	per pecul
Fish-maws	35. a 70.	Pecul	1 4 8 0	
Flannel		Yard	0 0 1 0	
Flints	30	Pecul	0 2 1 0	
Gambier	4.50 a 5.	„	0 5 8 3	
Ginseng crude	65. a 75.	„	0 4 5 2	
„ clarified	100 a 110	„	0 5 3 0	On iron there is an
Iron bar 1 a 3 inch	2½	„		illegal fee of $ 7 per
„ rod ½ inch and under	4	„		boat, paid to the ex-
„ hoop	3	„		amining officer.
„ scrap	2½	„		
Lead pig	5½ a 5¾	„	0 8 2 0	
„ sheet				
Mace				None.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICE IN SP. DOLLS.	PER	Mcul. Tm c	REMARKS.
Mt. Ornari shells		Pecul	0 5 8 0	
Myrrh	3. a 4.81	„	2 6 5 0	
Nutmegs	08.1	„	6 2 2 0	None.
Olibanum garbled	3 a 3¼	„	1 4 1 0	
„ ungarbled	30 a 1½			Large stock.
Opium Patna 1837	530 a 540	Chest		
„ „ new	575 a 580	„		
„ Benares 1837		„		None.
„ „ new	540 a 550	„		
„ Bombay Malwa	575	„		
„ Turkey	380	Pecul		Nominal.
Paddy		„		less than Rice.
Pepper Malay	7. a 7½	„	1 2 2 0	
„ White	15 a 16	„		
Putchuck	13 a 14	„	2 1 8 0	
Quicksilver	115 a 120	„	1 7 0 0	
Rattans Banjermassing	2½ a 3½	„	0 5 7 0	
„ Straits	2½ a 3½	„		
Rice Bengal	1.30 a 1.40	„		
„ Java	1.30. a 1.35	„		
„ Manila	1.30.	„		
„ White Table		„		
Rose maloes		„	5 7 5 0	None.
Saltpetre at Whampoa	4½ a 5	„		little demand.
„ at Lintin		„		
Sandalwood Indian	10 a 18.	„	2 1 5 0	(In sandal, wood
„ Timor	8 a 10.	„		there is an illegal fee
„ Sandwich islands		„		of $16 per boat.
Sapanwood	1.50	„		None.
Shark's fins	15. a 25.	„	0 6 7 0	Fines in a fee of $ 5
„ „ very fine	30. a 40.	„	1 5 3 0	wood of $10 per boat
Skins Rabbit	0.5. a 0.6	100	0 4 5 0	
„ Seal	11. a 3	each	0 1 3 6	
„ Sea Otter	30. a 40.	„	1 4 2 0	
„ „ „ tails	11 a 2½	„		
„ Land „	3.87 a 8.00	„	0 0 7 3	
„ Beaver	3.87 a 8.00	„	0 0 0 2	
„ Fox	.87 a 1.25	„	0 0 1 4 5	
Smalts	45. a 55.	Pecul	9 2 0 0	Limited demand
Steel English	3. a 3½	„	0 0 8 4 0	
„ Swedish	3.7	„		Heavy supplies
Stockfish	4½ a 5.	Pecul		
Spelter	5½ a 6.	„		
Thread gold & silver Dutch	38 a 40.	Catty	1 3 2 0 0	
„ „ „ „ Engs	8. a 9.	Box		
Tin plates	20	Pecul	1 9 5 0	Quantity small
„ Banca	18½			
„ Straits, 1st quality	250 a 800			
Tortoise-shell				
Woollens,				
Broad cloth ex. super. 60 a 62 in.	2.5	Yard	0 7 0 0	Per chang
„ 1st Sp. stripes „ „	1.10 a 1.35			Dull
„ 2d supercloths „	1 a 1.05			
„ 3d worsters „	.80 a .85			
Long Ells,		Piece	0 2 0 5	Per chang
Scarlet	9½ a 10			
Other colors assorted	8½ a 9			Difficult of sale
Stamped or flowered				
Scarlet Cuttings				
Superfine large	40. a 65.	Pecul	8 2 8 0	Limited consum
Small and Coarse	20. a 35.	„		
Woollen yarn	105. a 110	„		Per chang
Worleys 25 yds.	11. a 12.	Piece	0 4 0 0	
Camlets, at Whampoa			0 8 2 0	
Double 55 yds. by 90 in	20 a 22			Minal
Single „ „				Dull of sale. No-
2d „ „ „				
Dutch 40 „	22a 28	„	1 3 2 0	
„ broad 40 „	32a 38			
Camlets, at Lintin	26 a 27.	„		
Double 55 yds. by 90 in				
Single „ „	26. a 27.	„		Nominal, no
2d „ „ „				outside trade
Dutch 40 „	28.			
broad 40 „	26 a 28.			

N. B. The Chinese government being ignorant of or not recognising the bonding system, imported goods are subject to an export duty when exported which duty is extremely heavy on most articles and generally greatly exceeds the import duty

Note.—It will not be amiss to remark, that these *Nominal* duties being almost always a matter of specific bargain with the hong merchants, either on the part of the foreigners or of the outside native merchants, the only use of the above list is as a guide, from which to learn the general *average* of charges which are classed under the same of duties. The charges of outside merchants are necessarily greater than those of hong merchants; especially on staple articles. [*Morrison's Chinese Commercial Guide.*

EXPORTS, FREE ON BOARD.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICE IN SP. DOLLARS.	PER	Nl. duty t m c c	REMARKS.
Alum at Macao	2.	Pecul	1 9 5 3	
,, at Canton	2.30 a 2.40	,,		
Aniseed star	10a11.	,,	1 1 4 3	
,, oil of	1.25 a 130	Catty		
Brass leaf	48. a 52	Box	7 2 3 1	
Camphor at Macao		Pecul	0 5 5 3	None.
,, at Canton	28 a 29	,,		
Canes Bamboo	9. a 10	1000	2 4 2 5	
,, Partridge	4. a 6.	100		
Capoor cutchery	11.	Pecul	0 9 2 3	
Cassia	10.	,,	5 1 4 0	
,, (shipped outside)		,,		
,, buds new	13. a 14.	,,	2 1 1 3	
,, oil of	1.60	Catty	7 2 2 5	
China-root	3½ a 3¾	Pecul	0 9 6 3	
Cubebs	15 a 17	,,	2 7 4 0	
Dragon's blood	60 a 85	,,	4 8 4 0	
Galangal	3½ a 4	,,	0 9 5 3	
Gamboge		,,	4 8 6 6	None
Glass beads	17 a 22.	,,	1 6 8 8	
Glue	8 a 9.	,,	1 0 8 5	
Hartall or orpiment	14 a 16.	,,	1 3 2 8	
Lead white	10	,,	1 3 3 8	
,, red	11	,,		
M. O'Pearl shells Large	16. a 17.	,,	1 0 6 3	None
,, Small	4. a 10.	,,	1 3 2 3	
Musk	45. a 60.	Catty	0 4 4 5	
Nankeens Brown 1st	86.	100	4 1 1 6	
,, ,, 1st No. 2.	75	,,		
,, ,, 2d	68.	,,		
,, ,, 3d	52.	,,		
,, small		–		None.
,, Blue Canton 9¾ yds. 12 in	64.	–		
,, large 10½ yds. 13 ,,	27.	,,		
,, Blue Nankin 9¾ by 12 ,,		,,		None
,, ,, 10½ ,, 13 ,,	84.	,,		
,, ,, 2d sort 10½ ,, 13 ,,	76.	,,		
Rhubarb		Pecul	2 1 5 0	
,, ½ cut		,,		None
,, Dutch cut		,,		
SILK RAW,				
Nankin Taysaam		,,	25 0 00	
,, Tsatlee		,,	₩ pcl.	
Canton No. 1 Taels	275	,,	15 0 80	
,, ,, 2	265	,,	₩ pcl.	
,, ,, 3	250	,,		
,, ,, 4	170	,,		
,, ,, 5 1st sort $		,,		None
2nd ,,	70 a 75		8 1 0 0	
Silk piece goods per piece		weight in taels	₩ pcl.	
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	13.50	36		
,, col'd. ,, by ,,	15.50	30		
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed 35 in	5.05	17	0 3 0 8	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	4.	15		
Hdkfs. 7-8 cross barred Sarsnet, Nankin silk	4.85	11		
Hdkfs. white Pongee 32 in.	8.40	22		
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	6.25	17		
,, Fig.d. ,, 32 ,,	9.40	21		

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICE IN SP. DOLLARS.	weight in taels	Nl. duty t m c c	REMARKS
Hdkfs. Figured Pongee 30 in	7.50	18		
Levantines col.d. 30 yds. 24 in	15.	24	0 8 1 4	
,, black ,, ,, ,, ,,	12.10	30		
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	7.25	18	0 8 1 4	
,, black ,, ,, ,, ,,	9.50	28		
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	11.50	30	0 2 6 4	
,, ,, ,, ,, 32 ,,	13.	32		
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	3.35	27		
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	3.60	30		
Sarsnets black 30 ,, 29 ,,	9.	26	0 3 5 4	
,, Nankin silk ,, ,,	10.50	26		
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	14.30	36		
,, colored 30 ,, 24 ,,	9.75	18		
,, crossbarred ,, ,,	9.50	18		
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	16.50	40	1 5 8 4	
,, colored ,, ,,	18.	36		
,, damasked crimson	19.	38		
,, ,, colored	18.	38		
Senshaws Nank. blk. 29 29 ,,	13.50	38	0 8 1 4	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	15.50	33		
,, Canton black ,, ,,	9.50	33		
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. 55 a 58 in	2.60	5	0 0 9 9	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 a 68	2.40	6		
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 54 a 57	2.	4½		
,, ,, damasked silk 45a47	3.25	4		
Velvets			3 1 6 8	
Watered silks col d. 18y. 29 in	16.20	32		
Soy		Pecul		
Sugar raw 1st Taels	5.5	,,	1 0 0 0	
,, ,, 2d	4.8 a 5.2	,,		
,, ,, 3d	4.3	,,		
,, Pingfa	6.	,,		
,, Candy Chinchew $	9.	,,	1 0 5 0	None
,, Canton 1st. sort Taels	6.7	,,		
,, ,, 2d ,,	6.4	,,		
Tea Bohea Canton		,,	2 5 0 0	None made.
,, ,, Fokien		,,	Black&	
,, Congo	19,22,25a32	,,	Green	A few new Teas of these descriptions are arrived; no price yet fixed.
,, Campoi		,,		
,, Souchong	16a2432a44	,,		
,, Peko	35 a 40.	,,	Old.	
,, Ankoi Souchong	16 a 18	,,		
,, Hungmuy	20, 26 a 36	,,		
,, Hyson	36 a 60	,,		
,, ,, skin	15,18a28	,,		
,, ,, young	27 a 35.	,,		
,, ,, ,, Canton	14 a 18.	,,		
,, Imperial	41 a 49.	,,		
,, Gunpowder	44 a 52.	,,		
,, do Canton	32 a 35.	,,		
,, Imperial do	29 a 32	,,		
,, Twankay	19, 27.	,,		
,, Orange Peko	28 a 37.	,,		New.
,, Caper	24 a 25.	,,		New.
Tortoise shell		,,	1 3 0	None
Turmeric	5½	,,	0 9 7 8	
Tutenague or China spelter	13 a 14	,,		Not now exported
Vermilion	65.	Box	7 4 3 8	
Whanghees	6 a 15	1000	1 2 1 8	

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES.

Pilotage inward and outward	$120
(Linguist's and comprador's fees vary on ships of different nations.)	
English country ships pay for Comprador	50
for Linguists' fees	173
Cumsha, on French vessels 1,680 Taels.	
On other vessels 1,600 Taels, or	2223
Charged alike on all vessels large or small	$2566

Measurement is charged at three different rates, according to the product arising from multiplying the length between the mizen and foremasts by the breadth at the gangway, and dividing the product by 10.

The First class, of which the product so arising is not less than 160 covids or 1950 feet, pays 0.7874755 taels per covid, or about $0.8974 per foot.

Second class, above 1200 covids, or 1462½ feet, pays 0.7221091 taels per covid, or about $0.8229 per foot.

Third class, 1200 covids and under, pays 0.5062341 taels per covid, or about, $0.5769 per foot.

By a conclusion of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, the sum paid to the Hoppo on Rice laden ships, should be considered a charge on the vessel not on the rice . . . $ 9 39 50

And that the sum paid to the Linguist, should also be charged to the ship 2 30.

Total Charges on ship . . . 11 89.50

And that all other charges should fall on the Rice.

When the Consignee of a ship has no share of her import or export cargo under his management, the hong merchants usually demand $ 600 or $ 700 to defray the charges on securing her

CANTON CURRENCY.

The circulating medium at Canton is broken Spanish dollars by weight the proportion of which to a tael varies in different transactions; being in *calculations* of prices, or *accounts* between foreigners and native merchants, at the rate of 720 Taels per 1000 Drs.

But in the *weighing* of money for *payment* . . . . 717 " 1000 "

Excepting to the Company's treasury, or for Bengal opium, when it is weighed . . . . . . 718 " 1000 "

Or o native merchants not of the co-hong, who receive, unless otherwise agreed . . . . . . 715 " 1000 "

As do also ship and house compradors.

COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS.

Pecul.	Catties.	Taels.	Lbs. av.	Cwt.	Kilogrammes.
1	100	1600	133⅓	1,0,21⅓ or 1.19047	
	1	16	1⅓		0.604,725

One Ton=16 peculs, 80 catties. One cwt.=84 catties. One Pound avoirdupois=¾ of a catty. Four Ounces avoirdupois=3 taels.

MONEY WEIGHTS.

Tael.	Mace.	Cand.	Cash.	Ounce troy.	Grains troy.	Ind. Tolahs.
1	10	100	1000	1.208	579.84	3.2213
	1	10	100		57.984	
		1	10		5.7984	

500 Taels=604 ounces troy. 3000 do. =302 pounds troy.

Usage has established a difference between the tael of commercial weights which, at the rate of 33⅓ pounds to the pecul, weights 583⅓ troy grains, and he tael of money weights, of which the old standard is 579.84 troy grains,

* Not more than 100 peculs of raw, and 80 peculs of wrought, silk may be exported in one vessel. When this law is contravened, a fee of $ 10 a 15 per pecul, besides the duty, is paid for connivance. This is sometimes called 'double luty' on silk. The amounts here iven as duties on silks can be but little depended on, particularly the charges per piece.

Rates of Insurance in Canton,

ON FIRST CLASS VESSELS

	20 Oct. to 20 April Black and Goods.	20 Oct. to 20 April Trade & Cppr.	20 April to 20 Oct. Black and Goods.	20 April to 20 Oct. Trade & Cppr.
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Mauritius, avoiding the hurricane months, Austral Asia,	2½ pr. ct.	2 pr. ct.	3 pr. ct.	2½ pr. ct.
Singapore,	1	½	1½	1
Manila,	1	½	1½	1
Malacca, Penang, or Batavia,	1½	1	1½	1½
Great Britain or France,—One Port,	2½	2	3	2½
United States of America, do.	2½	2	3	2½
Holland or Hamburg,	3	2½	3½	3
Spain or Portugal,	3	2½	3½	3
East Coast of British North America,	2½	2	3	2½
Ports in the River St. Lawrence,	3	2½	3½	3
Brazils,	2½	2	3	2½
River Plate,	3	3	4	3
W. & L. Islands, Berbice, Demerara,	2½	2	3	2½
Jamaica and St. Domingo	3	2½	3½	3
Spanish Main, Honduras, Mosquito Shore,	4	3½	4½	4
Touching at the Cape of Good Hope, between 1st May and 1st Sept.				½ pr. ct.
Touching at Singapore, Manila, or Java, For every additional port of discharge,				½ pr. ct. addnl.
To a port in Chili except Coquimbo, warranted not to arrive on the Coast between the 20th May and 20th September, to arrive within those dates,	3½	3	4	3½
To Coquimbo and Peru,	3	2½	3½	3
Forevery addnl. Port touched at	½ pr. ct. addnl.			

	At all Seasons.
To Mexico and the West Coast,	3 pr. ct.
From the West Coast of N. and S. America to China, warranted not to leave the Coast of Chili except Coquimbo, between the 20th May and 20th September,	2½
If to leave the Coast of Chili, except Coquimbo, between those dates,	4
To or from the Sandwich Islands	2½
Risks at Lintin,	2 pr. ct. pr. month
On the East Coast of China,	1 "

Rates of Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months sight, 4s. 6d. a 4s. 7d.
Government bills 30 days sight, 4s. 4d.
United States Bills at 6 months sight, 4s. 6d. a 4s. 7d.
Liverpool and Scotch Bank Bills 60 days sight None.

Bengal Co's.	30 days sight	210	
"	60 "	212	E. I. Co's Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
"	Private 30 "	None.	
Bombay	30 "	212 a 214	
"	Cus. 60 "	"	No transactions.
Madras	30 "	227	"
Manila	30 "	102 in Manila for $100 in China, Bills procurable.	

Prices of Bullion.

Gold 98 touch,	3.24
Syee silver at Lintin,	6 a 7 per cent premium.
Spanish Dollars Ferdinand,	At Par
" " Carolus, IV.	9 a 10 per cent.
Republican for exportation,	At Par.

FREIGHT. To Great Britain, £ 4.10 per Ton.
United States, $ 25 per 40 feet

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1838 TO 1st SEPTEMBER, 1838.
IN AUGUST, 4 PREVIOUS MONTHS, TOTAL TO 1st SEPTEMBER.

	Chests	Price	Value in Dollars.	Chests	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Sept.
Patna....old	313	540	23,176					307
" ....new	540	580	313,200	957	608,290			107
Benares ..old	27	490	3,725					384
" ....new	204	550	20,466	331	182,305			242
Malwa ...old	1008	660	703,220	1813	1,142,190			2021
" ....new								
Total..	2130		1,073,755	3131	1,812,785	5331	2,886,540	3061

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

CAMLETS.—Very dull.

COCHINEAL.—No demand.

COTTON.—About 2000 Bales of middling qualities *Bombay* have been sold at Taels 8.3 mace a 9.1 per pecul, and several parcels of inferior froth Ts. 7.2 a 7.5 and Ts. 8 per pecul; but the market is without animation, though the dealers have only moderate stocks on hand.—In the *Bengal* and *Madras* staples nothing doing.

COTTON YARN.—A sale of 200 a 300 Bales is reported, at about $33 for Nos. 20 a 40; inferior qualities are dull and difficult of sale.

IRON and LEAD } Little business doing in either of these metals at present.

LONG CLOTHS.—Keep going down, and though some parties have realized at present rates, others prefer holding in hopes of a slight improvement. We have not heard of much business having been done. *Grey* goods are dull.

FOO ELIS.—There has not been much done lately.

OPIUM.—Most of the Brokers are still absent, and no transactions in the regular trade have taken place during the week. Sales from Chinese to Foreigners have been made of *Malwa* at 855o and *Patna* at 560 and *Benares* at 8520, but our present quotations are the nominal rates of the day; which denote a slight recovery from the late depressed rates.—Deliveres of Opium 1st to 8th September, Patna old 7, new 179; Benares, new 4, Malwa 13, Total 203.

STRAIT PRODUCE.—Nothing has occurred in these articles lately to cause any particular observation.

WOOLLENS.—We have heard of some sales of very good *Stripes* at $1.40 a $1.45 per yard, and the article is represented as steady.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK NANKIN.—Foreigners forbear treating with the dealers, whilst they persevere in their exorbitant demands of more than $600 per pecul.

SYCEE SILVER.—Sill continues scarce outside.

TEA.—The masters of the *New Comer* are daily arriving; parties are employed in their examination, but no prices are yet spoken of. The market therefore is perfectly quiet, and very few full chests have reached Canton.

EXCHANGE on LONDON.—Little doing, and we have no alteration to notice.

FREIGHT.—About 300 Tons to *London* have lately been engaged at £4.10 per Ton.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th May per Alex. Baring.	Singapore	4th Sept. per S. Ed. Ryan
U States	8th May " via England.	Java	15th August " York.
Calcutta	9th August " Ariel.	Manila	14th " " Mercator.
Bombay	25th July " Mary.	Austral Asia	19th July " Duchess of
Madras	" Jane Blain.		Northumberland.

General Chamber of Commerce.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States Season 1838 39.

Despatch		Ships	Destination	Congo	Souchong	Pow-chong	Pecco	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
			Tea Black, Peculs										**Tea Green, Peculs**
July	4	Mandarin	New York		315			428	1912	115		488	418
"	24	Splendid	do.		258	237		50	992	50		238	147
"	24	Baptiste Mezick	do.		252	218		141	2010	245		287	148
"	6	Hindoo	N. York via Manila					112	187			119	82
August	8	Philippe 1st	New York			124		49	1951	124		385	248
"	12	Levant	N. York via Manila		1682			77	1156	46		84	131
			Peculs		2502	579		857	8208	620		1581	1174
			Chests		4170	1158		1714	12071	1239		1905	2020

Black Teas Peculs 3081 Chests 5328
Green " " 12451 " 16943

Total Peculs 15532 Chests 21271

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—On the 8th inst. Vansittart, Macqueen, from Bombay and Singapore. Indus, Maxwell, from Calcutta and Singapore; Bencoolen, Tait, from Batavia and Singapore; James Turcan, J. Turcan, from Liverpool and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—(omitted last week). Per Indus, Professor Harkness, and Captain Tremlett. Per Nimrod, Mr. & Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Macqueen. Per Patriot Queen, for Manila, Mr. Massey.

SAILED.—Heber Smith, for London. Emily Jane, for Singapore and Bombay. Narcissa, (Spa) Rodgers, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Narcissa, W. Bell, Esq.

Despatched.—Yesterday the Sagacity, Wade, for Manila.

Under despatch.—The Falcon, Middlemist, for London. The Forth, Landels, for Singapore and Calcutta, at 5 P. M. on Saturday the 29th inst.

The American ship Hindoo sailed from Manila on the 22nd, and put back on the 29th of August.

Vessels laid on.—For London—London, Faerie Queene, Falcon. For Bombay, Charles Grant, Lowjee Family, Shah Alum, Caledonia, Lord Castlereagh, Cornwallis, City of Poonah, Charlotte. For Calcutta, Allalevie, Edmondstone, Forth.

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, on favourable terms by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

NOTICE.—E. S. BURKHARDT begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No. 3 Imperiall Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces, and has the services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton, 28th July, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE LONDON, Captain Magnus Tait, 240 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch, a portion of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th September, 1838.

FOR CALCUTTA.—TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October, the fine and fast sailing Schooner LULWORTH. For freight Apply to Captain GRAHAM, 5 Imperial hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY. THE ship HELEN, Captain G. Stevenson, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE, No. 5 Paknn. hong Canton, 21st Sept. 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON. THE fine new ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, A. 1, Captain Roxburgh burthen 541 tons. Apply to TURNER & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.—TO leave Hong-Kong the 29th Sept. ship FORTH, Captain Landers, for freight, Apply to L. DE SOUZA. Danish hong No. 5.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Captain Clark, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 3d September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. Gillet, will be despatched on the 20th September For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. Evans Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. Clarke, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA; about 180 tons, well found in Stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For particulars apply to MARKWICK & SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1838. 3 Imperial hong.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. Pitcher, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 9th July, 1838. Powshun Hong No. 3.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

London.—St. Vincent, Crescent, Rosalind, George the 4th.

Liverpool.—Hesketh [Am.]

do. via Batavia.—John O'Gaunt.

Calcutta.—Antonio Pereira, Mermaid, Neptune, Upton Castle, Recovery, Lady Raffles, Brigand, Theresa, Lysander, Kellie Castle, Eliza, Bengal, Francis Smith.

Bombay.—Clairmont, Drongan, Cleveland, Indus, Oriental, Sir H. Compton.

Singapore.—Eucharis.

List of Vessels Stationed at Lintin.

BRITISH.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.—*Hercules, Parry; Austen* Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis, *Governor Findlay*, Jauncey; *Jardine*, Strachan.

Dent & Co.—*Jane*, Clark; *Ld. Amherst*, Dodd; *Psyche*, Byworth.

D. & M. Rustomjee.—*Agnes*, Wallace.

Markwick & Smith.—*Isabella*, Davis.

AMERICAN.—Russell & Co.—*Lintin*, Macondray.

PORTUGUESE.—Dent & Co. *Aurelia*, Gregorio.

Jardine, Matheson & Co. *Harriet*, Rosario.

Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee. *Anna*, Tomas.

List of Vessels.

IN PORT.

BRITISH.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lord Castlereagh, Tonks,
Fort William, Melville,
Scaleby Castle, Morgan,
Cornwallis, Clark,
Mangles, Carr,
William Jardine, Crosbie,
Lindon, Tait,
Moffatt, Bolton,
Bolton, Young,

Russell & Co.

Lowjee Family, Rowland,
Edmondstone, Macdougal,
Falcon, Middlemist,
General Palmer, Down,
A. Baring, St. Croix,

H. & N. Cursetjee.

Charles Grant, Pitcairn,
Castle Huntly, Johnston,

Tamooljee Rustomjee and Cowasjee Saporjee.

Charlotte, Lilechawager,

D. & M. Rustomjee.

Shah Alum, Evans,
Allalevie, Clarke,
Futtay Salam, Gillett
City of Poonah, Wilson,

Shavaxshaw Rustomjee.

Caledonia, Burn,
Myaram Dyaram, Dicey,

Fox, Rawson & Co.

Gunga, Younghusband,
John Bull, Ormond,

Wetmore & Co.

Melrose, Nicholson,

Bibby, Adam & Co.

Hopkinson, Stephens,

Turner & Co.

Duchess of Northumberland, Roxburgh
Vansittart, Macqueen,

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Faerie Queene, Hughes,

Daniell & Co.

Mary, Macauley,
Viscount Melbourne, Drayner,
Inglis, Routh,

Dunjeebhoy Munkerjee.

Helen, Setford.

Dent & Co.

Patriot Queen, Hoodless,

AMERICAN.

Russell & Co.

Trenton, Hallet,

Wetmore & Co.

Canada, Hicks,

AT HONG-KONG.

BRITISH

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Red Rover, Wright,
Harlequin, Cliene,
Hellas, Scanlan,

Dent & Co.

Ariel, Warden,
Corsair, Porter,
Virginia, Whiffen,

Cowasjee Eduljee.

Mavis, Franklin,

H. & N. Cursetjee.

Pearl, Boulton,

Pereira & Co.

Isabella Robertson, Hudson,

D. & M. Rustomjee.

Ternate, Walker,

Wm. Henderson.

Sir Edward Ryan, Pybus,

Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.

Moulmein, Pike,
Ann, Guy,

L. de Souza.

Attaran, Smith,
Forth, Landers,

McVicar & Co.

Penang, Lawson,

Bell & Co.

Layton, Austin,

Wm. and T. Gemmell and Co.

Jane Blain, ——,

Jamieson and Hose.

Euphrates, Wilson,

Capt. Graham.

Lulworth, Graham,

Fox, Rawson & Co.

Bencoolen, Tait,
James Turcan, Turcan,

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Imogene, Maxwell,
Captain ——,
Hereford, ——,

AMERICAN.

Russell & Co.

Rose, Foster,
Unity, Bliss,
Mermaid, Eagleston,

Wetmore & Co.

Brooklyn, ——,
York, Meyer,
Covington, Holbrook,

F. H. & J. Tiers.

Girard, Drinker,

Capt. Gilman.

Henry Clay, Gilman,

SPANISH.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Trinidad, Salado,

D. & M. Rustomjee.

Correo de Manila, Barretto,

Henry Elgar.

Roza, ——,

AT TONG-KOO.

H.M.S. Wellesley. T. Maitland, Esq.

H.M.B. Algerine, W.S. Thomas, Esq.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT.

Of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Peculs. Canton Bohea	Congo.	Caper.	Souchong.	Campoi.	Anxoi.	Hyson moy.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Tea Green. Peculs. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder	Imperial.	Pls. Raw Silk
1838 July 1	Thomas Laurie	London	409		1770	69	202				216	179	455	21		401	899	272	112
6	Anna Maria	British	421		2436							49	202	171		202	70	70	—
8	Vanguard	London	432		2329					79			616			103	756	17	14	137
14	Volunteer	Liverpool	242		1473								66	14	19	266	25	9	32
21	Red Rover	London	373		2 48	4a					794	22	129	—	—	881			
30	Earl of Balcastras		1488		6081	122	409					82	2576	1470	657	465	118	528	491
31	Glenelg		886		3388	228	13	32	135	332	98	659	358	114	141	462	45	37	198
Aug. 4	Permei	Cork for Orders	250		1793		248					69	18	—	103	1			
11	Tickler	London	254		1479		39	90	—	32	80	340	—	—	—	—	238	61	
14	Anna Robertson		448		2745	39	337	—	384	136	49	126	712	1208	157	—	250	315	
25	Mary Anne Webb	Liverpool	338		2416		159						108		60	272	5	5	
31	Selma	London	258		2317								177			103			
Sept. 2	Parkfield		495		4881														
6	Tyrer	Liverpool	334		3090	78						118	30		193	432	36		
26	Hero	London	401		1397							412	242	319	530	7	770	51	
			7021		39804	583	1707	122	489	579	537	2056	5739	3312	1973	4862	2573	1462	1311

Black Teas Pcls.	45,877 Lbs.	6,116,933
Green Teas "	19,832 "	2,644,266
Total Peculs	65,709 Lbs.	8,761,200